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JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

AT A REGULAR SESSION THEREOF,

HELD IN THE

CITY OF JACKSON, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1861, AND JANUARY, 1862.

JACKSON, MISS.
COOPER & KIMBALL, STATE PRINTERS.
1862.

HOUSE JOURNAL.

At a Regular Session thereof, begun and holden in pursuance of law, at the State House in the City of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, State of Mississippi, on Monday, the Fourth day of November, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Sovereignty of the State of Mississippi, the forty-fifth.

MONDAY, November 4th, 1861.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this day, at the place aforesaid, being the time and place designated by law, for the assemblage of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, the members of the House of Representatives convened in the Representative Hall at Eleven o'clock A. M., were called to order by Mr. Fall, member elect from the county of Washington, and on his motion, Mr. Hicks, of Jefferson, was called to the Chair:

On his further motion,

Mr. R. C. Miller was appointed Clerk *pro tem.* until the House shall have been organized.

Pending the organization.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform them that the House is now ready to attend the funeral of Col. E. R. Burt.

The Chairman appointed as said committee Messrs. Johnson of Warren, Fall and Graham.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, made the following report:

MR. CHAIRMAN—

The committee appointed to wait upon the Senate, have discharged the duty assigned them, and beg leave to report that the Senate are now ready to accompany the House for the purpose of attending the funeral ceremonies of Col. E. R. Burt.

On motion, the House then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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TUESDAY, November 5th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment and proceeded to organize.

The counties being called alphabetically, the following gentlemen produced their credentials and were severally sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their duties:

From the County of Attala—E. M. Wells, Silas H Clark.
Adams—Henry Fowles.
Amite—Moses Jackson.
Bolivar—Miles H McGehee.
Copiah—John Fatheree, Elbert H. Allen.
Choctaw—James H Edwards, Jackson Martin, Thos. Fox.
Clarke—G. C. Chandler.
Coahoma—W. H. Atkinson.
Covington—V. L. Terrell.
Claiborne—G. W. Humphreys.
Chickasaw—R. M. Gunn, J. B. Glading.
Carroll—W. J. Strong, J. P. Scales.
Calhoun—A. Woodward, Felix G. Enochs.
De Soto—W. K. Love, Stephen D. Johnston, M. D. Johnston.
Green—George Wood.
Hinds—Geo. Boddie, Robt. Miller, C. E. Hooker.
Hancock—Daniel B. Seals.
Holmes—John J. Hooker, James M. Dyer.
Harrison—R. Seal.
Itawamba—W. B. Shelby, J. P. Barton, J. Barden, J. G. Nelson.
Issaquena—W. D. Brown.
Jones—Amos Deason.
Jefferson—E. H. Hicks.
Jasper—J. S. Dantzler.
Jackson—Walter Denny.
Kemper—P. H. Gully, Madison Edwards.
Lafayette—Wm. Owen, A. J. Buford.
Lauderdale—F. Semmes.
Lawrence—Hymerick Hoeker.
Leake—R. A. Harris.
Lowndes—John M. L. Smith, Jos. P. Billups.
Madison—J. S. Reid.
Marshall—W. M. Compton, Geo. H. Moseley, F. J. Malone, J. R. Daniel, A. Q. Withers.
Marion—Harris Barnes.
Monroe—J. L. Tindall, L. B. Moore.
Neshoba—Hugh McDonald.
Noxubee—J. D. Brook.
Newton—J. C. McElroy.
Oktibbeha—Chas. F. Miller.
Panola—F. B. Irby, W. B. Dickens.
Pike—J. O. Magee.

Pontotoc—B. A Rogers, C. F. Bowls, James M. Wilis, Daniel Alsup,

Perry—G. H. Holliman.

Rankin—W. C. Harper, W. H. Batte.

Smith—L. McLaurin.

Scott—Matthew Lyle.

Sunflower—E. P. Jones.

Tishomingo—W. W. Bonds, Richard B. Smith, Charles W. Williams.

Tippah—Wm. A. Boyd, Jos. C. Jackson, D. K. Childers, Sam'l W. Echols.

Tallahatchie—W. S. Eskridge.

Wilkinson—Thos. H. Williams.

Winston—William T. Lewis, William Kirk.

Warren—W. H. Johnson.

Washington—G. R. Fall.

Yalobusha—A. P. Dunnaway, J. Burton.

Yazoo—Q. D. Gibbs.

City of Vicksburg—F. R. Turley.

City of Natchez—Jos. D. Shields.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren.

The House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Barden,

The election was conducted by ballot.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Smith, of Lowndes, and Terrell to act as tellers.

Mr. Barden nominated the Hon. C. E. Hooker of Hinds.

Mr. Withers nominated the Hon. J. P. Scales, of Carroll.

Mr. Wood nominated the Hon. Roderick Seale, of Harrison.

Mr. Fall nominated the Hon. W. H. Johnson, of Warren.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Hooker	received	37 votes
" Scales	"	41 "
" Seal	"	15 "
" Johnson	"	1 "
Scattering		2 "
		96 votes cast.

Neither gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the House proceeded to a second ballot.

On the second ballot,

Mr. Hooker	received	38 votes
" Scales	"	46 "
" Seal	"	9 "
" Johnson	"	1 "
Scattering		1 "
		95 votes cast.

Neither gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the House proceeded to another ballot.

The name of Mr. Seal being withdrawn,

On the third ballot,

Mr. Scales received 52 votes
" Hooker " 41 "
Scattering 1 "

94 votes cast.

Mr. Scales having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected Speaker.

The Speaker having been conducted to the Chair by the Hons, C. E. Hooker and R. Seal, returned his thanks to the House for the honor conferred,

On motion of Mr. Johnson of De Soto,

The House proceeded to the election of Clerk, by ballot.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Martin and Reid to act as tellers.

Mr. Hicks nominated R. C. Miller.

Mr. Echols nominated R. W. T. Daniel.

Mr. Johnson nominated L. S. Bolling.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Miller received 43 votes
" Bolling " 25 "
" Daniel " 27 "

95 votes received.

Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the House proceeded to a second ballot.

On the second ballot,

Mr. Miller received 54 votes
" Bolling " 18 "
" Daniel " 21 "

93 votes received.

Mr. Miller having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be constitutionally elected Clerk, who therefore took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The House proceeded to the election of Door-Keeper by ballot.

Mr. Fall nominated H. F. Clinghan.

Mr. Johnson of De Soto, nominated A. T. Foster.

Mr. Smith of Lowndes, nominated O. S. Moore.

Mr. Withers nominated T. B. Parker.

Mr. Harper nominated Jeremiah Baugh.

Mr. Hooker nominated John Cashman.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Clinghan	received	5	votes
" Foster	"	26	"
" Moore	"	25	"
" Parker	"	25	"
" Baugh	"	3	"
" Cashman	"	3	"
" Lusk	"	3	"

90 votes cast.

Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the House proceeded to a second ballot, the name of Mr. Lusk being withdrawn.

On the second ballot,

Mr. Foster	received	27	votes
" Moore	"	28	"
" Parker	"	27	"
" Baugh	"	2	"
" Clinghan	"	4	"

88 votes received.

Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the House proceeded to a third ballot.

On the third ballot,

Mr. Foster	received	36	votes
" Moore	"	25	"
" Parker	"	26	"
" Baugh	"	1	"
" Clinghan	"	2	"

90 votes received.

Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the House proceeded to a fourth ballot.

On the fourth ballot,

Mr. Foster	received	57	votes
" Moore	"	6	"
" Parker	"	27	"

90 votes cast.

Mr. Foster having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected Door-Keeper, took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The Clerk was requested to inform the Senate that the House has met and organized by electing the Hon. J. P. Scales Speaker, R. C. Miller Clerk, and A. F. Foster Door-Keeper.

The following message was received from the Senate, through their Secretary.

MR. SPEAKER—

I am instructed to report to the House the following resolution,

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has duly organized by electing Honorable James Drane President, D. P. Porter Secretary, and B. G. Bankston Door-Keeper.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the two Houses proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms at half-past twelve o'clock to-day.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the House of Representatives, adopted at the last regular session of the Legislature, be and they are hereby adopted for this session, and that the Door Keeper be requested to furnish each member with a copy.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

Resolved, That the Door Keeper be directed to furnish each member of the House with a copy of the Daily Mississippian during the present session.

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed to report to the House the following Senate resolution, in which the concurrence of the House is desired :

Resolved, The House concurring, that a committee of three on the part of the Senate and —— on the part of the House, be appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the two Houses are now organized and ready to receive any communication he may desire to make.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The House concurred in the above resolution and filled the blank with the number five.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Jones of Sunflower, Owen of Lafayette, Dunnaway and Eskridge.

On motion of Mr. Hicks,

Resolved, That the Door Keeper be instructed to furnish each member with a copy of the Revised Code and the Acts of Legislature since 1857.

On motion of Mr. Barden,

Resolved, That the House take a recess of fifteen minutes for the purpose of preparing the hall for the reception of the Senate, to the end that the two Houses proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has concurred in House resolution in relation to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The joint committee, appointed on the part of the Senate and House, have discharged the duty devolved upon them, and I am instructed to report that His Excellency the Governor will make his communication to the Legislature at three o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The Clerk was requested to inform the Senate that the hall of the House was now in readiness for their reception, to the end that the two Houses proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms.

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker announced the appointments of Wm. J. Brown, jr. and John Earl as Pages to the House.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor, through his Private Secretary:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to the House of Representatives a message in writing:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—

The two years which have elapsed since the last regular session of the Legislature, have been marked by events of more vital importance to the people of Mississippi than any which have transpired since the formation of the State.

The Federal Union, which was vainly stamped 'perpetual," has been dissolved by the withdrawal of eleven of the sovereign States which compose it. For the statement of the causes which led to this separation, and the part which Mississippi acted, I must refer you to the legislation of the convention of the people of this State, and the several extra sessions of the Legislature which I deemed it my duty to convoke. The wisdom and necessity of the action have ceased to be subjects of debate between citizens of seceded States.

With a unanimity unparalleled in the history of republican governments, the people of this State have decided that the administration of the Federal Government in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, would be destructive of the ends for which governments are instituted among men, and have instituted a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them seems most likely to effect their happiness and safety.

Whether we shall be permitted to exercise this unquestionable and inestimable right of sovereign States, or be subjugated and governed at the will of a Northern despot, is the grave question which is now being debated on bloodier fields, and with larger armies than this continent has heretofore known; and until it is decided in our favor, which is the only question worthy the attention of public or private men, for if decided against us, all for which freemen should wish to live is lost to us and our children forever.

Then to place Mississippi in the best condition to exert her full force in rendering this conflict successful, is certainly the first duty, and I doubt not will be the chief aim of the present Legislature.

The most obvious means of accomplishing this, is the adoption of means to render more comfortable and healthy, and consequently more efficient, the volunteers who are now bravely bear-

ing all the hardships incident to a soldier's life. A more regular and efficient mode of supplying them with clothing is imperatively demanded.

The law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the Boards of Police of the several counties to levy a tax sufficient to provide clothing for the companies of their respective counties, operates unequally, and in some instances oppressively. Some counties with but little wealth have furnished from ten to fifteen companies, while others, with more than double the wealth have furnished but two or three. The poorer counties are thus required to bear more than a just ratio in supporting the war. I suggest the propriety of providing clothing at the expense of the State, thus placing the burthen of sustaining the troops on the property which they are defending; or if deemed best, the State could be reimbursed for this outlay, by receiving from the Confederate States the commutation money due the troops and thus only act as an agent to facilitate the conversion of the commutation money into suitable clothing.

The provisions of the law of 1857, giving to members of volunteer companies nine dollars per annum, was extended by ordinance of the Convention, to all volunteers who should be mustered into the service of the State under the military ordinance of said Convention. Many companies having entered the Confederate service without being mustered into the service of the State, have not received the benefit of this provision and complain of this discrimination against them. I respectfully suggest the propriety and justice of placing all on an equal footing in this respect, and giving to companies which have gone directly into the Confederate service similar advantages with those mustered into the service of the State.

When this matter was under consideration in the Convention, no other mode of raising volunteers than that provided for in the ordinance referred to, was thought of, and this accounts for the seeming partiality. If any discrimination is made, it should be in favor of, and not against volunteers who enlist for the war.

From the report of the Adjutant General herewith transmitted, it will be seen that Mississippi has now in the Confederate service twenty-two regiments and one battalion of infantry, one regiment and fourteen companies of cavalry and eleven companies of artillery, amounting in the aggregate to about 23,000; the number not definitely stated, for the reason that several of the regiments have no muster rolls on file at the Adjutant General's office. To this estimate should be added a considerable number of independent companies tendered directly to the Confederate Authorities, and ordered to Missouri, Kentucky or Virginia, probably fifteen companies, making the number over 24,000.

When this number shall be further increased by the thirty companies enlisted for the war, now in camps in the State, and

the companies now rapidly sending in their tenders of service under the recent call of Major General A. S. Johnston for ten thousand troops, the aggregate will exceed 35,000, which is probably a larger proportion of the adult male population, than any State or nation has sent forth to war in modern times; and when it is remembered that not one of all these thousands has been required by law to enter the service, or constrained by any force save their patriotic desire to stand between the State and her enemies, Mississippi may well feel proud of her volunteer defenders and cheerfully bear any burthen necessary to cherish and sustain them.

In the month of August last, the eight regiments ordered to be raised by the ordinance of the Convention, adopted 23d of January, 1861, were completed.

Believing that the Federal Government would invade the sea-shore and cotton shipping ports of the South this fall, and that the Confederate Government would require a large force to meet that invasion, I ordered the eight regiments into camps of instruction, that they might be inured to camp life, get over the diseases incident to camps, be instructed and drilled, and thus rendered fit representatives of Mississippi on the battlefield, and capable of doing credit to themselves and service to the Confederacy. I expected that they would go from these camps into the Confederate service, and the result has verified my expectations, and they have all been mustered into that service, and ten thousand more called for by the Confederate authorities to repel the desperate efforts now being made to subjugate the seceding States. Having these troops in camp I was enabled promptly to respond to the urgent calls of Generals Johnston and Polk for help in Kentucky, where four of the regiments have been sent, and to meet the demand for more troops on the sea-shore, although many of my fellow-citizens have differed with me in opinion, in regard to the necessity or propriety of this measure. Now when the plans of the enemy are more fully developed, my only regret in the matter is, that Mississippi did not have more troops better drilled and better equipped ready to meet the hosts of enemies now threatening her on the North and on the South.

To facilitate forming and sustaining these camps of instruction, the Brigadier Generals were furnished with Treasury Notes and required to canvass their brigadier districts, and exchange the notes if practicable, for money, and buy camp equipage, provisions, and arms of every description, which could be made available for military purposes, double-barrel shot guns and hunting rifles were thus obtained to the number of three or four thousand, and are now being altered and repaired in this city, and in Aberdeen. Many of them have already been sent to the troops in Kentucky, and to those in camp at Enterprise. All other sources of supply of arms having failed, I resorted to this as a matter of necessity.

believing that should we not be able to get better arms before the enemy came, our volunteers would be able to exchange them for better after their first battle.

The convention of the State in January last, authorized and provided for the issuing of one million of Treasury notes or bonds to be sold, and the proceeds used in defence of the State. Finding it impossible to effect the sale of a sufficient amount of these notes for gold and silver, to meet the heavy expenses incident to raising and providing an outfit for the large number of troops required from this State, I have exercised a discretion which I believe is given me by the ordinance, and caused these notes to be used as money in the purchase of arms, accoutrements, equipage and supplies which were necessary for the defense of the State. In thus acting, I deemed that I was carrying out the spirit of the ordinance, and effecting the manifest purpose and intention of the Convention in the only manner practicable.

The financial condition of the State requires and will doubtless receive your most earnest consideration. How best to meet the requirements of the Confederate and State Government, for the necessary funds to defray the extraordinary expenses of the present war, is a question which has, and will continue to engage the attention of both Confederate and State Legislature during the war:

Some well-digested financial scheme is now the most pressing want of the country. The people of this State, dependent almost entirely on the sale of cotton for money, having no large cities whose capital is accumulated, and no bank, and having spent the ready money on hand at the commencement of hostilities, in fitting out their sons for the field, will be peculiarly embarrassed in paying their taxes, unless some plan can be devised by which cotton can be converted into the means of payment.

If this can be done, then all trouble on this subject vanquishes, and the Confederate Government might double the tax, and it would be paid as cheerfully as the most moderate State tax was ever paid; but unless cotton can be thus exchanged, my deliberate opinion is that the present tax cannot be paid. Various plans for effecting this object have been presented to the country, none of which seem to have met with general approbation. One which appears to be favored at Richmond, is to induce the banks to advance their notes on cotton and other produce. If the banks would consent to this, it seems to me, liable to two very serious objections, First, That the people would be required to pay large sums as interest for the use of the notes of banks, which do not redeem them with specie. Second, that after the Government shall have received and paid out this paper currency and the country flooded with bank paper, what guarantee is offered that the interest paid by the people will be the only loss sustained by them in the

transaction, and that the Bank paper thus put in circulation will be finally redeemed. If we must rely on a paper currency, during the continuance of the blockade, which I believe is admitted by all, would it not be both cheaper and safer for the Confederate Government to make that paper currency by issuing Treasury notes to the full amount of the wants of the Government; the Legislatures of the several States might materially aid in giving these notes a continued currency by making them receivable at the State Treasury, for all State dues, and the tax for their ultimate payment be collected on the raising of the blockade; and if necessary, it might be made double or treble the present rate, and it would be less burthensome and more cheerfully paid. I respectfully suggest the propriety of an early consideration of this grave subject by the Legislature, and that such instructions be given to the members of the Confederate Congress from this State, as the assembled representatives of the people, coming fresh from them, and informed fully of their present condition, may deem best calculated to promote the success of our cause, and interest of the State; with this assurance, however, to the Confederate States Congress, assembled at Richmond, that Mississippi will, to the full extent of her power and means, strive to make successful any plan which may be adopted by the Confederate Congress.

Let the Confederate Government be assured that the patient fortitude of the people at home, to bear any and all sacrifices necessary for a successful prosecution of this war, is equal to the daring heroism of our troops in the field, and it will fearlessly conduct this struggle to a glorious termination, and dictate terms of peace, without abating one jot or tittle of our just rights.

Our people may well endure the privations of a few years of war, consoled by the reflection, that for them, with returning peace, comes renewed prosperity; while to our foes, no peace can restore their former prosperity, when bootless and baffled they are driven back to survey the ruin brought on their country by their own folly. They might well be addressed in the language of the veiled Prophet to his deluded followers, "Ye would be dupes and victims, and ye are.

At the commencement of hostilities between the two sections of the United States, a company of volunteers took possession of the Federal property on Ship Island. At the suggestion of the Military Board, the perishable portion of the property was ordered to be sold, and the net proceeds, amounting to something over nine hundred dollars, turned over to Block, McAfee & Co., of New Orleans, who were then purchasing powder and other munitions of war for the State, and has been accounted for in their account current with the State,

Some complaints have been made to me of inconveniencies resulting from the absence of civil officers, who have enlisted as volunteers. Believing that no power has been conferred on the Gov-

ernor to declare or fill vacancies in such cases, I have taken no action, and now refer it to your wisdom to devise whatever remedy may be deemed expedient.

For a detailed account of the expenditures of the State Government for the last two years, I refer you to the reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, now being prepared.

A very large proportion of these expenditures have been incurred for munitions of war, most of which have been turned over to the Confederate Government, with troops sent from this State, and are claimed and admitted to be advances from the State to the Confederate Government, accounts for which, amounting to over three hundred thousand dollars, were sent to Richmond in August last, and seventy-four thousand audited and paid in Confederate Treasury notes; and a recent letter from the Treasurer of the Confederate States, informs me that the balance is now being audited and will shortly be settled. I have ordered a further account to be taken of advances in munitions of war and provisions, made since August, to be sent on to Richmond, which will amount to several hundred thousand more.

For a full report of all munitions of war and provisions thus turned over to the Confederate Government, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the Quarter-Master General and Chief of Ordnance.

At the last regular session of the Legislature an appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made for repairing and painting the Capitol. Failing to get the painting contracted for at prices which I thought the State ought to pay, no contract for that portion of the work was made. Contracts for repairing the stone work and porticos, and for repairing the roof were entered into, and a portion of the work done. The stone work at each end of the portico has been braced with bars of iron to prevent any of the stones falling; and the roof repaired thoroughly. All the work done amounts to but a few hundred dollars, and that has not been paid for the reason that the contractors volunteered and left for the war before the work was completed.

The Ordinance of the Convention creating a Military Board, and giving to it power to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the troops of this State, provided that such action of the Board should be subject to the approval of the Convention or the Legislature, when the Convention should have finally adjourned. At the last called session of the Legislature a full transcript of all the action of the Board was sent to the House of Representatives, and I presume is now with the papers of the unfinished business of that session, and I respectfully call the subject to the consideration of the present Legislature; and herewith transmit a printed copy of the orders of said Board at its earlier and most important sessions. The main purpose for which this Board was created, the organizing and putting troops in the field

having been accomplished, a less expensive and less complicated system for the administration of the Military affairs of the State might be devised.

It is my painful duty to inform you that Col. E. R. Burt, Auditor of Public Accounts, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Leesburg, while gallantly leading a Regiment of Mississippi's brave sons to one of the most brilliant victories which has crowned our arms during the war. While we honor the brave dead, and feel that his deeds have shed lustre on the State of Mississippi, and acknowledge that his life was sacrificed in rendering the most valuable service which a citizen can perform for a free people, repelling invaders who seek to enslave them, would it not be well for the State to remember that those who depended on him for the cherishing care of a father and husband, are left with us, and may need assistance which he can give no more? For these reasons I recommend that such provision be made by the State for the family as their circumstances may be found to require.

The magnitude and duration of the war in which we are engaged, I fear, have not been fully appreciated. The vast interests involved exceed anything contended for by armies in modern times. The North, contending for the absolute control of the hundreds of millions of the teeming annual wealth of Southern fields, will not be easily driven from their pretensions to the right to plunder us, and will doubtless submit to any sacrifices so long as hope remains of so rich a conquest. While the Southern States battling in defense of property, honor, life, all for which freemen should wish to live, cannot abandon the conflict no matter what sacrifices may be required to be made in its continuance. We must triumph or perish! Let the legislative action of the State speak this to our friends and foes as the action of our troops on the field has spoken it, and the conflict may be shortened and victory will be insured.

I cannot in justice close this Message without paying a heartfelt tribute to the patriotic, self-sacrificing devotion exhibited by the women of Mississippi. If our brave defenders are supplied with clothing sufficient to keep the field in the winter campaign, the country will be indebted for it to the patient toil of the daughters of the South.

May the God who rewards virtue and defends the right, bless them and shield those for whom they have toiled.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

On motion of Mr. Barden,

Two thousand copies of the Governor's message was ordered to be printed, and made the Special Order of the Day for three o'clock to-morrow evening, the 8th inst.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has reconsidered the vote taken on the House resolution in relation to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, and have re-adopted it with the following amendment:

Amended by striking out half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., and insert four o'clock, P. M.,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Dyer, by leave, introduced a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to the Congress of the Confederate States, in relation to an advance of Treasury notes by the Confederate Government upon cotton.

Which was read and laid on the table, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the family of the late Col. E. R. Burt,

Which was read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended and the bill read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The bill was laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The Clerk was requested to inform the Senate that the hall of the House was in readiness for their reception to the end that the two houses proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms.

The Senate having been informed, entered the hall and took the seats assigned them.

The President having explained the object of the joint convention,

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, the two Houses proceeded to the election by ballot.

Mr. McGehee nominated Mr. S. Pool.

Mr. Barden nominated Mr. W. W. Purdom.

Mr. Chrisman, of the Senate, nominated Mr. T. C. Gowan.

ON THE FIRST BALLOT,

Mr. Pool received	40 votes.
Mr. Gowan received	29 votes.
Mr. Purdom received	44 votes.
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Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the convention proceeded to a second ballot.

ON THE SECOND BALLOT,

Mr. Pool received..... 42 votes.
Mr. Gowan received..... 43 votes.
Mr. Purdom received..... 23 votes.

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Neither candidate having received a majority of all the votes cast, the convention proceeded to a third ballot, the name of Mr. Purdom being withdrawn.

ON THE THIRD BALLOT,

Mr. Pool received..... 59 votes.
Mr. Gowan received..... 50 votes.

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Mr. Pool, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected Sergeant-at-Arms, who thereupon took the oath prescribed in the constitution and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

The object of the joint convention having been accomplished, the Senate retired.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the two Houses go into joint convention on Friday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing two Senators in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

Strke out Friday and insert Tues ay.

Which was lost.

Mr. Boyd offered the following amendment:

Strike out Friday next and insert Tuesday, the 18th inst.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, the rule was suspended,

nd the resolution as amended adopted.

Mr. Graham gave notice that he would at an early day introuce a bill to make cotton receivable for taxes.

Also, a bill to provide for the registration of claims stayed by the stay law of 1861.

Also, a bill to legalize the circulation of small notes.

Also, a bill to punish the buying of provisions with a view of selling the same again at exhorbitant prices.

Also, a bill to abolish the Military Board.

Mr. Jones, of Sunflower, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved. The Senate concurring, that the Sergeant-at-Arms

be and is hereby instructed to make arrangements with the Postmaster at Jackson for the payment of postage on all public documents printed by order of either House for the use of members, and mailed by members of the Legislature and the officers thereof, during the present session, and present his bill to the Committee on Accounts for settlement.

On his motion the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

On his further motion, the House adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, November 6th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Shields offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is our duty to invoke the favor and guidance of Almighty God in our deliberations, therefore,

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorized to request the clergymen of the various churches of this city alternately to open our daily sessions with prayer.

Mr. McGehee gave notice that he would, on to-morrow or some future day, introduce a bill entitled an act to amend the Revenue laws of this State.

George S. Gaines, member elect from the county of Wayne, presented his credentials, was sworn in, and took his seat.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Dyer	Holmes.
Hicks	Jefferson.
Hooker	Hinds.
Miller	Octibbeha.
Graham	Franklin.
Seal	Harrison.
Eskridge	Tallahatchie.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Jones.....Sunflower.
Reid.....Madison.
McGehee.....Bolivar.
Hadney.....Chickasaw.
Fall.....Washington.
Malone.....Marshall.
Brook.....Noxubee.

COMMITTEE ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Martin.....Choctaw.
Smith.....Lowndes.
Lyle.....Scott.
Dunnaway.....Yallobusha.
Dantzler.....Jasper.
Boyd.....Tippah.
Holliman.....Perry.

COMMITTEE ON UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bardin.....Itawamba.
Denny.....Jackson.
Humphreys.....Claiborne.
Irby.....Panola
Boddie.....Hinds.
Daniel.....Marshall.
Fowles.....Adams.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Johnson.....Warren.
Semmes.....Lauderdale.
Brown.....Issaquena.
Rogers.....Pontotoc.
Mosely.....Marshall.

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Tindall.....Monroe.
Buford.....Lafayette.
Walker.....Simpson.
Lewis.....Winston.
Bond.....Tishomingo.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Gibbs.....Yazoo.
M. D. Johnson.....De Soto.
Shields.....Natchez.
Chandler.....Clark.
Harper.....Rankin.
Wells.....Attala.
Miller.....Hinds.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Withers.....Marshall.
Billups.....Lowndes.
Atkinson.....Coahoma.
Turley.....Vicksburg.
Harris.....Leake.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act providing for elections of electors of President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America,

Which was read the first and second time under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Leave of absence was granted George S. Gaines.

Mr. Gladney offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A Northern President, under false pretences and without authority of law, has made war upon the Southern people and refused to listen to any propositions for an equitable adjustment; and a Northern Congress, without the warrant of power under the constitution of the United States, has invaded the soil of the Southern States and blockaded their ports; and whereas the Northern Government, in view of the great importance of controling the cotton crop, keeps up a blockade of Southern ports for the purpose of forcing the shipment of cotton through Northern ports, or of rendering its money value unavailable to the Government of the Confederate States or their people; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the Committee of Ways and Means is hereby instructed to report the most practicable plan of making the present cotton crop available both to the government and people of the Confederate States without rendering it subject to capture by the enemy, and also report the most efficient plan of operations to bring about an honorable peace by which the complete independence of the Confederate States may be acknowledged.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out all of the resolution after the words "and also,"

Which was adopted.

Mr. Dyer moved to lay the resolution on the table,

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Dantzler gave notice that, on to-morrow or some early day, he would introduce a bill to extend the provisions of the 13th section of an act "further to regulate the militia and volunteer system," approved February 10th, 1860, so as to include volunteer companies from this State mustered directly into the military service of the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House bill entitled an act for the relief of the family of the late Col. E. R. Burt,

Was called from the table, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Durr, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Robert E. Leachman, a minor of Lauderdale county.

Which was read the first and second time under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered the following amendment:

Amend by inserting the name of William Thomas Hobson,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The bill was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Shields, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the 23d section of article 173 of the Revised Code of Mississippi in relation to the allotment of dower.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to define and punish the crime of the fraudulent removal of personal property under mortgage pledged or deeds of trust from this State,

Which were read twice under the suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate Castilian Lodge No. 139,

Which was read the first and second time under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Saturday be set apart for the consideration of local bills, and no bill of that character shall be introduced or

considered at any other time without the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment as a substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all local business shall be presented on the day set apart for the call of the roll of the counties for presenting memorials, petitions, etc., and on no other day.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act authorizing the transcribing of the records of Hinds county,

Which was read three several times under a suspension, and passed with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal Article 26 of Section 10 of the Revised Code of Mississippi,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dunnaway, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to extend the powers and to confirm the acts of the Boards of County Police in certain cases, approved August 2d, 1861,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint an additional Standing Committee of the House to be styled the "Committee on Corporations," and to consist of five members.

Mr. Graham, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to suspend article 26 of chapter 64 of Code for a limited time,

Which was read the first and second time under a suspension of the rule, and,

On motion of Mr. Buford, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Turley, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Michael Donovan, of Warren county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Graham, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to punish the buying of provisions and other articles with intent to sell the same again at an exhorbitant price, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Shields, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Gen. W. W. Wood

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Turley,

The House adjourned until half-past three o'clock, P. M.

THREE AND A HALF O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker presented to the House the following communication:

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Nov. 6, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Scales:

SIR—I submit, through you, the accompanying report of the Receipts and Expenditures of my office. Please submit it to the Legislature.

Your obedient servant,
M. D. HAYNES,
State Treasurer.

(See Appendix, pages 428 and 429.)

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The report was laid on the table, and two hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Turley, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to amend section two, chapter sixty-four, of the acts of November, 1859, in relation to the charter of the city of Vicksburg,

Which was read three several times under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Miller, of Hinds, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage home manufactories,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, to wit: The Governor's message.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as refers to the death of Col. E. R. Burt be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means;

That so much as refers to the military board of the State be referred to the Committee on Military Matters:

That so much as refers to the condition of civil offices vacated by the absence of the members in the service of the country, be referred to the Judiciary Committee:

That so much as refers to financial matters be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much as refers to a more regular and efficient mode of supplying our soldiers with clothing, and so much as refers to the law of 1857 giving to volunteer companies nine dollars per annum, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled

"An act to arm Captains J. H. Barnett's and Robert Muldrow's cavalry companies now in the service of the Confederate States Government,"

And has adopted the following joint resolution, in which the concurrence of rhe House is desired:

Rsolved, (the House concurring,) That a joint committee consisting of five on the part of the Senate and ——— on the part of the House, be appointed to inquire into the condition of the finances of the State and also what plan of relief (if any) should be adopted in relation to the collection and payment of the taxes due the State and the Confederate States for the present fiscal year, and to report in such manner as the said committee may deem expedient.

The President appointed on said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Gordon, Phelan, Greer, Poindexter and Mims.

I am also instructed to report the House the following Joint Standing Committees on the part of the Senate:

On State and Confederate Relations—Messrs. Neill, Oliver and Gordon.

On Internal Improvements—Messrs. Starke, Phelan and Quinn.

On Claims—Messrs. Greer, Wilson and Jordin.

On the Penitentiary—Messrs. Chrisman, Neill, Cummings and Davis.

On the Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Poindexter, Quinn and McLain.

On the Institution for the Blind—Messrs. McLain, Quinn and Poindexter.

On the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Messrs. Quinn, Poindexter and McLain.

On the Office of Auditor of Public Accounts—Messrs. Pegram, Davis and Brown.

On the Office of Secretary of State—Messrs. Taylor, Cummings and Griffin.

On the Office of Treasurer, State Commissioner and Executive ContingentFund—Messrs. Brown, Griffin and Moore.

On the State Library—Messrs. Huie, Mims and Davis.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Davis, Thames and Rankin.
On Public usiness—Messrs. Griffin, Thames and McRae.
On the State University—Messrs. Phelan, Bowles and Wilson.

The Senate refused to concur in the House joint resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to make arrangements for the prepayment of postage on public documents mailed by members of the Legislature, etc.

The Senate has adopted the House resolution in relation to the election of two Senators in the Confederate Congress, with the following amendments:

1st. Amend by inserting 11th instead of 18th.

2d. And that said Senators shall be voted for and elected one at a time.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The Senate bill entitled an act to arm Captains J. W. Barnett's and Robert Muldrow's cavalry companies now in the service of the Confederate States Government,

Was called up and read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended and the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate raising a joint select committee of five on the part of the Senate and ——— on the part of the House, to inquire into the condition of the finances of the State.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The blank was filled with the number of seven.

The Speaker appointed on the part of the House, as said committee,

Johnson of Warren, Tindall, Wood, Love, Hooker of Hinds, Terrell, and Holliman.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the House resolution in relation to the election of Senators in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

Mr. Durr, by leave, introduced

A bill entitled an act for the relief of Aaron Lowenstein, of Lauderdale county,

Which was read the first and second time under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fall, by leave, introduced

A bill entitled an act for the relief of Nelson T. Warren,

Which was read the first and second time, and,

On motion of Mr. Owen,

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Speaker presented to the House the following communication:

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Jackson, Miss., Nov. 6, 1861.

SIR—

I have the honor through you to transmit to the Legislature the votes cast for Governor in the respective counties of the State of Mississippi, on Monday, the seventh day of October, A. D. 1861, which have been received at this office.

Separate sealed returns have been received from thirty-five (35) counties.

No returns have been received from the county of Pontotoc.

From the residue of the counties no separate returns have been made, but I herewith enclose you the general returns from those counties, in which is stated the vote for Governor.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. A. BROUGHER,
Secretary of State.

HON. J. P. SCALES,
Speaker of House of Representatives,
Jackson, Mississippi.

Mr. Dyer offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring) That the two Houses meet on to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to open and count the votes for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Mr. Williams was added to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Mr. Gibbs was added to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Johnson, of De Soto, by leave, introduced a bill entitled an act to equalize the tax for the benefit of the volunteers of the State,

Which was read the first and second time, under the suspension of the rules, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, by leave, introduced a bill entitled an act authorizing the service of process upon the captain or agent of any steamboat or other water craft,

Which was read twice, under the suspension of the rules, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, by leave, introduced a bill entitled an act to provide for the safe keeping of the records and files of the late Superior Court of Chancery of the State of Mississippi,

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rules, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Graham, by leave, introduced a bill entitled an act to pre-

serve a record of voluntary contributions to the defense of the country,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rules, and,

On motion of Mr. Hicks,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow.

THURSDAY, November 7th 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Crane.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

COMMITTEE ON STATE AND CONFEDERATE RELATIONS.

Hooker.....of Holmes.
Fall.....of Washington.
Miller.....of Octibbeha.
Wood.....of Green.
S. D. Johnson.....of De Soto.

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

McGehee.....of Bolivar.
Smith,.....of Tishomingo.
Fatheree.....of Copiah.
Moore.....of Monroe.
Gunn.....of Chickasaw.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Clarke.....of Attala.
Love,.....of De Soto.
Echols.....of Tippah.
Burton.....of Yallobusha.
Woodward.....of Calhoun.

COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY.

Strong.....of Carroll.
Boddie.....of Hinds.
Williams.....of Tishomingo.
Semmes.....of Lauderdale.
Barnes.....of Marion.

COMMITTEE ON THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Tindall.....of Monroe.
Compton.....of Marshall.
Dickens.....of Panola.
Bond.....of Pontotoc.
Batte.....of Rankin.

COMMITTEE ON THE INSTITUTION OF THE BLIND.

Brown.....of Issaquena.
Fox.....of Choctaw.
Miller.....of Hinds.
Williams.....of Wilkinson.
Kirk.....of Winston.

COMMITTEE ON THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Owen.....of Lafayette.
Enocks.....of Calhoun.
Dale.....of Tunica.
Jackson.....of Amite.
McDonald.....of Neshoba.

COMMITTEE ON THE AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Smith.....of Lowndes.
Moseley.....of Marshall.
Seals.....of Hancock.
Chandler.....of Clark.
Edwards.....of Kemper.

COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Hicks.....of Jefferson.
Dantzler.....of Jasper.
Seals.....of Harrison.
Deason.....of Jones.
McLaurin.....of Smith.

COMMITTEE ON STATE LIBRARY.

Billups.....of Lowndes.
Hooker.....of Holmes.
Jones.....of Sunflower.
Barton.....of Itawamba.
Humphreys.....of Claiborne.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

Terrell.....of Covington.
M. D. Johnson.....of De Soto.
Withers.....of Marshall.
Edwards.....of Choctaw.
Allen.....of Copiah.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

S. D. Johnson.....of De Soto.
Bardin.....of Itawamba.
Hooker.....of Lawrence.
Gulley.....of Kemper.
McDonald.....of Neshoba.

COMMITTEE ON STATE UNIVERSITY.

Buford.....of Lafayette.
Woodward.....of Calhoun.
Irby.....of Panola.
Childers.....of Tippah.
McElroy.....of Newton.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

Mr. Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to incorporate Castilian Lodge No. 139, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Martin, of Choctaw, made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of Michael Donnovan, of Warren county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin, of Choctaw,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Martin, of Choctaw, made the following report:

Mr. Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom the bill entitled an act for the relief of Wilson T. Warren, was referred, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the bill back, and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Martin moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Question on agreeing.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment:

Amended by way of substitute. Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following:

That Nelson Warren be, and he is hereby authorized and enabled, to make, publish and declare his last will and testament, and thereby direct the disposition of his property after his death, as fully and effectually as if he was of the age of twenty-one years.

Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Martin, Owen and Graham.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Allen, Allsup, Boddie, Brown, Barton, Buford, Billups, Brooks, Bonds of Tishomingo, Buntin, Compton, Dorr, Dickens, Edwards of K., Enocks, Eskridge-Fall, Fatheree, Foules, Gibbs, Gulley, Harris, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of Amite, Johnston, S. D., Johnson, M. D., Johnson of Warren, Lewis, Love, Magee of Pike, McGehee of Bolivar, McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Moore, Nelson, Rogers, Seals of Hancock, Seals of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Terrell, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of Tishomingo, Wood, and Woodward—58.

Nays—Messrs. Barden, Bond of Pontotoc, Boyd, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dunnaway, Echols, Edwards of Choctaw, Fox, Graham, Dunn, Jackson of Tippah, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McDonald, Miller of Oktibbeha, Moseley, Owen, Smith of Lowndes, Williams of Wilkinson, and Wyley—27.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act for the relief of Robert E. Leachman, with the amendment thereto, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

On his motion, the report was received and agreed to.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to preserve a record of voluntary contributions to the defense of the country, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Dyer moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Graham Jackson of Amite, and McLaurin.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Boddie, Brown, Bardin, Billups, Barnes, Brooks, Bonds of Tishemingo, Boyd, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Compton, Daniel, Durr, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dyer, Echols, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Enochs, Eskridge, Fall, Fatherree, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gully, Gunn, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of Tippah, Jones, Johnston, S. D., Johnson, M. D., Johnson of Warren, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of Bolivar, Miller of H., Miller of C., Moore, Moseley, Nelson, Reid, Rogers, Seals of Hancock, Seals of Harrison, Semmes, Shields, Smith of Tishemingo, Terrill, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of Tishomingo, Wood and Woodward—71.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Buford, Bond of Pontotoc, Graham, Harris, Harper, Jackson of Amite, Magee of Pike, McLaurin, Smith of Lowndes, Strong, Tindall, Walker, Williams of W., and Wyley—18.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act providing for the election of electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, have fully considered the same, and are of opinion that the object sought

to be accomplished by this bill is now provided for by law, and have, therefore, instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The report was received and agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend Chapter 4 of Revised Code, in relation to elections.

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Committee on Elections,

Mr. McGehee, of Bolivar, introduced a bill entitled an act to amend the Revised Laws of this State.

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Terrell offered resolutions in reference to the same subject. which were read for information, and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to be entitled an act to make cotton receivable for taxes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the same committee.

On motion, Mr. Tindall was added to the Committee on the University.

On motion, Mr. Harper was added to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion, Mr. Jones was added to the Internal Improvement Committee.

On motion, Mr. Humphreys was added to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion, Mr. Gunn was added to the joint select committee in relation to the finances of the State.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Martin, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, submitted the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to punish the buying of provisions and other articles, with intent to sell the same again at an exorbitant price, and for other purposes, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the accompanying substitute, and recommend that the substitute do pass.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the report was received.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, the bill and substitute were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has adopted the joint resolution of the House, in relation to the meeting of the two Houses, to open and count the votes for Governor, with the following amendment:

Amend by adding after the word "to-morrow," "Friday, November 8th, 1861." The concurrence of the House in said amendment is desired.

The Senate has passed a House bill entitled "An act authorizing the transcribing of the Records of Hinds county."

The Senate has passed the folllowing joint resolution, in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

Be it resolved by the Senate, (with the concurrence of the House,) That Mr. Oliver be added to the joint committee on the part of the Senate, formed under the resolution of the Senate, to devise means for the relief of the State in its pecuniary diffiiculties.

The Senate has passed a bill with the following title:

A bill to suspend the collection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Tax, in the county of Kemper.

Mr. Allen, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to arm and equip Captain Barnett's and Captain Muldrow's Cavalry Companies,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dickens offered the following:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses meet in Joint convention on Friday, the 8th instant, at the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the Public Printer and Librarian.

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie over one day, was suspended, and on his further motion, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House took up the Senate message, in reference to a joint convention to open and count the votes for Governor; when Mr. Hooker offered the following amendment:

Amend, by inserting Senate amendment, by "12 o'clock," M., before the word "Friday."

The amendment was then concurred in as amended.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

Resolved, That General J. L. Alcorn have the use of this Hall

to-morrow evening, to deliver an address on the Finances of the country, and other questions of public interest.

On motion of Mr. Denney,

The House adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, November 8th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Anderson.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker announced the following standing committee on Corporations:

Chandler, Shields, Terrell, Reid, Wood.

Mr. Strong presented a memorial from citizens of Carroll county, on the subject of taxes levied by the Boards of Police, which was referred to the Joint Select Committee on Finance.

Also, a memorial of H. P. Barns, a citizen of Carroll county, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill entitled An act, supplemental to an act, entitled an act to arm and equip Captain Barnet's and Captain Muldrow's cavalry companies, have maturely considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it *do pass*.

Mr. Withers moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Martin moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Boddie, Brown, Barton, Buford, Brooks, Bond of P., Boyd, Buntin, Chandler, Clark, Compton, Daniel, Dantzler, Durr, Dickens, Denson, Denny, Dunnaway, Dyer, Ellis, Edwards of H., Edwards of K., Enocks, Eskridge, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Jones, Johnston, S. D., Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Love, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of C., Moore, Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelby, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong,

Wells, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood, Woodward and Wyley—73.

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Allen, Barden, Billups, Bonds of T., Childers, Fatheree, Harris, Hooker of L., Holliman, Kirk, Lewis, Magee of Pike, Tindall, Turley, Walker, Withers—18.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed to inform the House that Mr. Neill has been excused from serving on the Joint Standing Committee on the Penitentiary, on the part of the Senate, and that Mr. Taylor has been substituted in his stead.

Mr. Jones made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "An act to encourage home manufactory," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Jones moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Question on agreeing.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved that the report be recommitted to the same committee,

Which was lost.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, also moved that the motion to agree to the report be laid on the table,

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has adopted the following resolution :

"*Resolved by the Senate,* (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the Joint Rules of both Houses be amended, by adding to the joint standing committees, a Committee on Agriculture and Mechanics."

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment to joint resolution of the House, in relation to the joint convention of the two bodies, for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor.

Mr. Jones made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "An act to suspend Article 26 of Chapter 64 of Revised Code for a limited time;" and also a bill to be entitled "An act to repeal Article 26 of Section 10 of the Revised Code of Mississippi," have maturely considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bills back to the House, with a recommendation that the accompanying bill be passed as a substitute therefor.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The report was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, offered a substitute as and amendment, in lieu of the substitute reported by the committee.

Pending further action;

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The further consideration of the report and amendments was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House took a recess of five minutes, for the purpose of preparing the Hall for the reception of the Senate, to the end that the two Houses proceed to open and count the vote for Governor.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

The Senate having been informed that the Hall of the House was in readiness for their reception, entered and took the seats assigned them.

The President of the Senate having explained the object of the joint convention,

The Speaker of the House proceeded to open the sealed returns and publish the vote for Governor.

The vote as announced by the Speaker, is as follows, to wit:

OFFICIAL RETURNS

Of the vote for Governor of the State of Mississippi, at an election held on the first Monday in October, 1861, as opened and counted by a joint convention of the two Houses of the Legislature, on Friday, the 8th day of November, 1861.

Counties.	J. J. Pettus.	Jacob Thompson.	Madison McAfee.	Scattering.
Amite	42	138		49
Adams	288		9	27
Attala	821			
Bolivar	241	30		
Claiborne	256	127		15
Choctaw	1027	72		1
Coahoma	162	39		
Chickasaw	1025			
Copiah	912			
Calhoun	770		64	
Clark	818	84		19
Carroll	650	64	24	81
Covington	161	50		
De Soto	755	126	2	3
Franklin	155			25
Green	123			21
Hinds	709	275	29	8
Holmes	663			
Hancock	145	280	56	
Harrison	48			319
Isaquena	136	13		
Itawamba	833			
Jefferson	262	6	18	
Jones	242	67		
Jasper	525	20		19
Jackson	169			54
Kemper	624	73		
Lowndes	637			
Leake	523			
Lawrence	279			
Lauderdale	402	587		
Lafayette	632			

(Official Returns—Continued.)

Counties.	J. J. Pettus.	Jacob Thompson	Madison McAfee	Scattering.
Monroe	1075			
Madison	395	5		7
Marshall	1510	106		
Marion	121	10	19	9
Noxubee	489			
Newton	291	134		
Neshoba	509	1		2
Oktibbeha	426	38		
Panola	801	40		
Pontotoc				
Pike	612		9	36
Perry	154	44		
Rankin	446	230		
Simpson	294	15		
Scott	293	43		
Smith	455	87		5
Sunflower	122			
Tallahatchie	255	40		10
Tishomingo	1934	1		
Tunica	82			
Tippah	1790			
Warren	504	236	2	
Wilkinson	446			
Wayne	72			
Washington	154	59		
Winston	591			
Yallobusha	748	138	2	2
Yazoo	355	278		
Total	30,169	3,556	234	662

John J. Pettus received.....30,467
Jacob Thompson " 3,556
M. McAfee " 234
Scattering..... 662

Whole number of votes cast..... 34,919
Pettus' majority.....26,005

The vote being summed up,

The Speaker of the House announced to the convention, that John J. Pettus having received the highest number of votes cast, is duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Mississippi.

The convention having accomplished the object of the joint assemblage,

The Senate retired to their chamber.

The House was called to order, and

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Echols:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.
Jackson, Miss., November 8th, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit you the report of the State Librarian, made in accordance with the provisions of an act, approved February 11th, 1861.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

The House took up the Senate message asking the concurrence of the House, that Mr. Oliver be added to the joint committee, on the part of the Senate, formed under the resolution of the Senate to devise means for the relief of the State in its pecuniary difficulties.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren, the House concurred in said message; and on his further motion,

Messrs. Jones of Sunflower, and Gibbs of Yazoo, were added to said committee, on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House resumed the consideration of the substitute reported by the committee of Ways and Means, for the bill entitled "An act to suspend Article 26 of Chapter 64 of the Revised Code for a limited time;" and also, the bill entitled "An act to repeal Article 26 of Section 10 of the Revised Code of Mississippi.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, offered a substitute for the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment to the substitute:

Or any corporation of this State now authorized by law to issue

certificates of deposit, or any insurance company which has complied with the conditions of its charter.

Mr. Buford moved to lay the substitute and amendment on the table.

On a division of the question, the amendment offered by Mr. Gibbs, was laid on the table; when the question recurred on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Johnson, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Graham offered an amendment, by way of information, and moved the reference of the whole subject to the Committee on Ways and Means,

Which motion was lost.

Mr. Smith of Lowndes, offered the following amendment:

Section 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no prosecutions shall be hereafter commenced for violations of Article twenty-six, Section ten, Chapter sixty-four, during the period of suspension above indicated, and prosecutions already commenced shall be dismissed upon the payment of costs by the accused.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage,

Which was adopted.

The question recurring on the adoption of the substitute, as amended, it was decided in the affirmative; when,

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate.

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has adopted the joint resolution of the House, in relation to a joint convention of the two Houses, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the Public Printer, and Librarian, with the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the word "Librarian," in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

The Senate has adopted the following joint resolutions, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the joint rules of both Houses be amended by adding to the joint standing committees, a Committee on Agriculture and Mechanics.

Resolved, (the House concurring,) That this Legislature favor the increase of the pay of privates in the Confederate States Army, so that they shall hereafter receive fifteen, instead of eleven dollars per month, as now allowed, and that our representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a law effecting this increase.

The Senate has passed a bill with the following title :

"An act to remove the civil disabilities of Shepherd Washington, a minor, of the county of Hinds, so far as to allow him to make a last will and testament."

The Senate has passed a House bill entitled,

"An act to amend Section 2 Chapter 64 of the acts of November, 1859, in relation to the charter of the city of Vicksburg."

The Senate has passed a House hill entitled,

An act for the relief of Nelson T. Warren, with an amendment thereto, in which amendment the House is asked to concur.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House took up the Senate message in relation a joint convention of the two Houses on Friday, the 8th instant, for the purpose of electing a Public Printer, and Librarian.

On the further motion of Mr. Hooker,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment, by striking out the word "Librarian."

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House suspended business for a few minutes, for the purpose of putting the Hall in readiness for the reception of the Senate.

The Senate having been informed that the Hall of the House was in readiness for their reception, entered and took the seats assigned them.

The President announced the joint convention as in session, and stated the object of the convention to be the election of a Public Printer.

Mr. Neill, of the Senate, moved that the convention proceed to elect by ballot, if there was more than one candidate ; if not, by acclamation,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Withers nominated Messrs. Cooper & Kimball.

There being no other nominations, Messrs. Cooper & Kimball were declared Public Printers by acclamation.

The object of the joint assemblage of the two Houses being accomplished, the convention was dissolved, and the Senate retired from the Hall of the House.

Mr. Jones made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "An act to make cotton receivable for taxes," have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House re-considered the vote by which a bill to amend the

Revenue Laws was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means; and,

On his further motion,

The bill was laid on the table, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled, an act authorizing the service of process upon the captain, mate, or agent of any steamboat or other water craft, have had the same under consideration, and have amended it by striking out the following words in the fourth and fifth lines of first section, viz: "heretofore or," and by striking out the word "good," in the sixteenth line of said section, and inserting "prima facie" in lieu thereof, and have instructed me to report the bill with the amendment back to the House, and recommend that said bill, as amended do pass.

Which was received and agreed to; and,

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

The rule was suspended. the bill read the second and third time, by its title, and passed.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That Mr. W. S. Eskridge, of Tallahatchie, be added to the joint committee on Finance and Taxes.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie over one day, was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, by leave, introduced a bill entitled,

"An act to amend an act to establish in the county of Warren, an inferior court of criminal jurisdiction," approved February 1st, 1860.

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rules, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, November 9th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. D. Harrington.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Brown by leave introduced resolutions in regard to the financial distress of the State.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, the resolution was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

Mr. Dyer moved to call from the table, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to the Congress of the Confederate States, in relation to an advance of Treasury Notes by the Confederate Government upon cotton,

Which was lost.

Mr. Dantzler, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

"An act to extend the benefits of the 13th section of an act entitled an act further to regulate the militia and volunteer system, approved February 10, 1860, to volunteer companies mustered into the service of the Confederate States,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, introduced a bill to be entitled,

"An act providing for the issuing of Warrants by the Auditor of Public Accounts."

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dunnaway, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

"An act to amend the first chapter of the Revised Code, and for other purposes,"

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hicks, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

"An act in relation to slaves,"

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to authorize the State Librarian to purchase for the use of the State Library a work entitled "Trotter on Slavery,"

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Chandler moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole,

Which was lost.

On his further motion, the bill and work were referred to the Committee on the State Library.

Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of certain Sheriffs therein designated,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McGehee, of Bolivar, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act declaring Bogue Phaliah and its branches in the counties of Bolivar and Washington, navigable streams.

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Dyer, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to authorize persons claiming and occupying certain land under the Trustees of Jefferson College, and held by the State as Internal Improvement Land, to enter the same,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Jones, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Chandler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of taxing the salaries of public officers in this State, during the existence of the present war, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend by striking out the words Committee of Ways and Means, and insert Committee on the Judiciary.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. McLaurin introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of L. J. Lack of Smith county, which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Shields gave notice that he would at an early day introduce a bill to extend the right of voting to volunteers absent on service during the war.

Mr. Lyle, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to diminish the salaries of officers therein mentioned, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House, adding Mr. W. S. Eskridge to the joint Committee on Finance and Taxes.

The Senate has passed a House bill entitled,

An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish in the county of Warren, an inferior court of criminal jurisdiction, approved February, 1861.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to legalize the assessment returns of Yazoo county.

Which was read twice, under a suspension of rule.

Mr. Jones offered the followtng amendment. which was adopted:

Amend by inserting after Yazoo county in first section, the words "and of Sunflower county."

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to extend the powers of the Circuit Courts,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, gave notice that he would on Monday next, or at an early day thereafter, introduce a bill upon the subject of banking in this State.

On motion of Mr. Denny,

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of the House on Public Lands be appointed, to consist of five members.

Mr. Wood offerd the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, That the Governor be respectfully requested to report to this House, at his earliest convenience, what amount of "Certificates of loan or Treasury notes" have been issued under the 2nd section of chapter III, of the ordinances of the State of Mississippi, approved January 26, 1861.

And further, whether said "certificates or Treasury notes" have been sold or otherwise disposed of, and if so, to what amount, and in what manner.

And further, if said "certificates or Treasury notes" have been sold or disposed of "by whom they have been so sold or disposed of," and upon what terms, whether for cash or for what, and whether at their par value or for what amount.

And further, Whether any of said "certificates or Treasury notes" are outstanding and undisposed of, and if so, in whose hands and for what purpose.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, the House adjourned until 3 o'olock p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. S. D. Johnston, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to incorporate DeSoto College,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Dickens offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to facilitate business, and give committees time to make out their reports, this House, during the ensuing week, will hold only *one* session each day, and that the hour of meeting shall be 9 o'clock, a. m., and the hour of adjournment be 2 o'clock, p. m,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hicks, the joint bill to be entitled an act to suspend the collection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Tax, in the county of Kemper, was called up, and read three several times under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of holders of unpaid Treasury Warrants, which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the special message of the Governor transmitting to the House the report of the State Librarian, was called up, and referred to the Committee on the State Library.

Mr. Miller of Oktibbeha, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State.

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the resolution offered by him on yesterday, in relation to chartering a Bank, was called up and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Speaker announced the following committee on the part of the House, on the office of Secretary of State:—Messrs. Wood, Owen, Childers, Enocks, and Wells.

Mr. Gladney, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of R. A. Bean, A. White, and others, which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the committe on claims.

Mr. Dantzler, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to authorize the Secretary of State to sell certain swamp and overflowed land,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled

An act for the relief of Wm. H. Taylor, Sheriff of Hinds county,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wood, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to confirm the location of swamp and overflowed land in the counties of Greene and Jackson, and for other purposes.

Read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson, the House took up the Senate messages.

The Senate bill, entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Shepherd Washington, a minor of the county of Hinds, so far as to allow him to make a last will and testament, was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Fall, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled,

An act for the relief of Nelson T. Warren.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler, the House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate, proposing to amend the joint rules of

both Houses, by adding to the joint standing committees a committee on Agriculture and Mechanics.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the House concurred in the Senate resolution favoring the increase of the pay of privates in the Confederate States Army.

Mr. Gibbs, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to remit penalties incurred by volunteers in the service, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the committe on Military Affairs.

Mr. Denny, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled

An act to legalize the levy of taxes by the Board of Police of Jackson county, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Barton, the House adjourned until Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, November 11th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the the Rev. P. Lane.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. McGehee, of Bolivar, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Board of police of Bolivar county to remunerate the Clerk of said county for extra official services,

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Thos. S. Parker, of Clark county,

Which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the De Soto Bridge Company, approved July 31st, 1861,

Which was read three several times, and passed, with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Martin L. Moody, of Clark county, to locate certain bounty land warrants,

Which was read twice, and

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Fatheree presented the memorial of William Rodney Smith,

Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate Vernal Male and Female Academy, in Green county,

Which was read three several times and passed, with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the county tax of Green county,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Durr offered an amendment, by way of additional section,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Terrell offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding all the counties in this State.

On motion of Mr. Turley,

The bill and amendments were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Daniel Black,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Owen,

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Seal, of Hancock, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Probate Court of Hancock county.

Read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed, with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the several acts relative to the swamp and overflowed lands in the counties of Hancock, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson,

Which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to modify the collection laws of this State and for other purposes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Shelley introduced a bill to be entitled an act to confirm the amended charter of incorporation of the town of Verona, in the State of Mississippi,

Which was read three several times, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Holliman introduced a bill to reduce the fees of the Commissioners of submerged lands, in the county of Perry,

Which was read three several times and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the road laws within the limits of the county of Washington,

Which was read three several times and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Board of Council of Yazoo City to license billiard tables,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Boyd moved its reference to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dunnaway presented the petition of Wm M. Brown, and others, of Yallobusha county,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to define and punish the crime of fraudulent removal of personal property under mortgage, pledge, or deed of trust, from this State, have had the same under consideration, and have amended the same, by inserting after the word "remove," the words "or cause to be removed," and by striking out the words "is now or hereafter shall," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz: "shall at the time of such removal," and by inserting before the word "pledge," in the body of the bill, the word "written," and by striking out the following words, viz: "a view," and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, viz: "the intent;" and have instructed me to report the bill back, as thus amended, and recommend that said bill, as amended, pass.

On motion of Mr. Dyer, the report was received and agreed to.

The bill as amended, was then read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act for the relief of Baron Lowenstein, have duly considered the same, and have directed me to report the bill back, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill,

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, in the chair.

After a short time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported the bill back to the House without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

The bill was read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled "an act for the relief of certain Sheriffs therein named," have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Martin moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Quuestion on agreeing.

Pending the question, the House,

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, took a recess of ten minutes, to prepare the Hall for the reception of the Senate, to the end that the two Houses proceed to the election of two Senators.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

The Senate having been informed that the Hall of the House was in readiness for their reception, entered, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and took the seats assigned them.

The President of the Senate having explained the object of the joint assemblage,

The two Houses proceeded to the election of two Senators in the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

Senator Mims moved that the convention proceed to the election of the first Senator viva voce.

Mr. Dyer moved that the election be by ballot.

The question was first taken on the motion of Senator Mims, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Chrisman moved a call of the yeas and nays upon the motion of Senator Mims.

The President of the convention decided the motion out of order upon the ground that he was not aware of any rule requiring a call of the yeas and nays in joint convention, but that the matter was under the control of the convention.

Mr. Chrisman appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question was taken, shall the decision of the Chair be maintained? and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Terrell, of the House, offered the following resolution:

Resolved by the joint convention, That each member desiring, may have a record made of the person or persons for whom he votes, for Confederate Senator.

On motion of Senator Gordon, the resolution was laid on the table.

The convention then proceeded to the election of the first Senator, by ballot.

Mr. Wilson, of the Senate, and Mr. Reid, of the House, acting as tellers.

Mr. Gordon, of the Senate, nominated the Hon. A. G. Brown.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Brown	received	116	votes.
Mr. Anderson	"	1	"
Jacob Thompson	"	1	"
Mr. Gholson	"	1	"
Mr. Ellet	"	2	"
Mr. Brooke	"	3	"
		124	"

Mr. Brown having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the President to be duly and constitutionally elected a Senator in the Congress of the Confederate States of America, for the term prescribed by the Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren, the House proceeded to the election of the second Senator, by ballot.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, nominated Walker Brooke, of Warren.

Mrt Compton nominated J. W. C. Watson, of Marshall.

Mr. Taylor, of the Senate, nominated James A. Phelan, of Monroe.

Mr. Irby nominated Jacob Thompson, of Lafayette.

Mr. Tindall nominated S. J. Gholson, of Monroe.

Mr. Brooks nominated J. L. Alcorn, of Coahoma.

Mr. Batte nominated Fulton Anderson, of Hinds.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Thompson	received	22	votes
" Brooke	"	35	"
" Phelan	"	25	"
" Watson	"	15	"
" Gholson	"	8	"
" Alcorn	"	7	"
" Anderson	"	8	"
" Barry	"	1	"
" Lamar	"	1	"
" Neill	"	2	"
		124	"

Necessary to a choice, sixty-three.

Neither gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the convention proceeded to a second ballot.

On the second ballot,

Mr. Brooke	received	40	votes
" Thompson	"	21	"
" Phelan	"	27	"
" Watson	"	16	"
" Gholson	"	9	"
" Alcorn	"	4	"
" Anderson,	"	8	"
" Lamar	"	1	"
" Neill	"	2	"
		123	"

Necessary to a choice, sixty-two.

Neither gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the convention proceeded to a third ballot.

On the third ballot,

Mr. Brooke	received	49	votes
" Phelan	"	28	"
" Thompson	"	20	"
" Gholson	"	7	"
" Benton	"	3	"
" Alcorn	"	4	"
" Neill	"	2	"
" Lamar	"	2	"
" Watson	"	4	"
" Anderson	"	4	"
		123	

Necessary to a choice, sixty-two.

Neither gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the convention proceeded to a fourth ballot, the names of Messrs. Watson, Alcorn and Anderson, being withdrawn.

On the fourth ballot,

Mr. Brooke	received	56	votes
" Phelan	"	41	"
" Thompson	"	15	"
" Gholson	"	9	"
" Alcorn	"	1	"
" Lamar	"	1	"
		123	"

Necessary to a choice, sixty-two.

Neither gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the convention proceeded to a fifth ballot.

On the fifth ballot,

Mr. Brooke	received	58	votes
" Phelan	"	51	"
" Thompson	"	4	"
" Gholson	"	9	"
" Alcorn	"	1	"
		123	"

Necessary to a choice, sixty-two.

Neither gentleman having received a majority of all the votes cast, the convention proceeded to a sixth ballot, the names of Messrs. Thompson and Gholson being withdrawn.

On the sixth ballot,

Mr. Brooke	received	59	votes
" Phelan	"	62	"
" Alcorn	"	1	"
" Gholson	"	1	"
		123	"

Mr. Phelan having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected a Senator in the Congress of the confederate States of America, for the term prescribed by the Constitution.

The convention having accomplished the object of their joint assemblage, the Senate retired.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The Speaker announced the following Joint Standing Committee, on the part of the House, on Agriculture and Mechanics, to wit;

Messrs. Withers, Dickens, Strong, Harper, Bond, Durr, and Tindall.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, November 12th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Crane.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. E. W. Dale, member elect from the county of Tunica, presented his credentials, was sworn in, and took his seat.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha.

The Speaker announced the following standing committee on Public Lands:

Messrs Dantzler, M. D. Johnston, Fall, Denny, and Walker.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of I. S. Bass, Assessor of Clarke county, and others,

Which was referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the charter of incorporation of the Board of Trustees to aid in establishing a publishing house to print books &c., for the benefit of the blind,

Which was read three several times, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for the organization of Guerrilla companies, which was read twice, and referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fall introduced resolutions in relation to the Confederate Treasury notes being made a legal tender,

Which were referred to the joint standing committee on State and Confederate Relations.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to investigate the question as to whether the county officers, such as that of Clerk of the Probate Court, Sheriff, Clerk of the Circuit Court, &c., are vacated by their incumbents enlisting in the military service as a private, or accepting a commission as an officer, in the Confederate States army, and whether the acts of their deputies are rendered illegal and void by their so enlisting or accepting military commissions, and whether any legislation is necessary to render the acts of their deputies legal; and that the committee report at as early a day as practicable.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

Resolved, That the use of the Hall of Representatives be tendered to Hon. J. A Phelan, Confederate Senator elect, on to-morrow evening, for the purpose of delivering an address upon the public questions of the day.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That Mississippi has hailed with joyous pride the intelligence of the ever memorable battle of the 21st of October, in which so large a share of the honors of the day fell to her gallant sons, that we deeply sympathize with them in the hardships they endured, and in the loss of companions honored and loved.

Resolved further, That the Colonels of the 13th, 17th, and 18th

Mississippi regiments cause these resolutions to be read at the head of their respective commands, and that the clerk of the House furnish them copies for that purpose.

Mr. Lewis offered the following resolution, which was lost:

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to introduce a bill to levy a tax on distilleries for the purpose of raising a revenue, and to prevent the consumption of corn, rye, and other grain during the present war.

Mr. Eskridge offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be requested to inquire into the expediency and practicability of immediately taking steps to establish at some suitable point in this State, an armory for the manufacture of arms adapted to the use of cavalry service, and if in the opinion of the committee the establishment of such armory be practicable, they will report a bill to this House, authorising the establishment of the same.

On motion of Mr. Buford,

Resolved, That the committee on Agriculture be instructed to report a bill for the encouragement of sheep husbandry, by a tax on dogs, and otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Fox,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a speedy organization of the militia of the State, for the purpose of repelling invasion, or defending the State in any emergency, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Dyer, the memorial to the Congress of the Confederate States in relation to an advance of Treasury notes by the Confederate Government, upon cotton, was called from the table.

Mr. McGehee, of Bolivar offered the following amendment:

Be it further resolved, That in the event Congress should refuse to make an advance upon cotton, our members of Congress are requested to endeavor to obtain a suspension of the collection of the direct tax levied at the last session of Congress, until four months after the opening of the blockade aforesaid, the tax to bear eight per cent. interest, from the time the same may become due.

Mr. Brooks moved that the memorial and amendment, be laid on the table.

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, the memorial and amendment was referred to the committee on Finance.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed bills of the following titles:

A bill to be entitled

An act in relation to testimony in certain cases.

A bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the laws of descent and escheat.

A bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of the Judges of the Circuit Court, of this State, in certain cases.

The Senate refuses to concur in a House bill entitled,

An act authorizing the service of process upon the captain, mate, clerk, or agent of any steamboat, or other water-craft.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House bill entitled,

An act to amend the revenue laws of this State, was called from the table, and referred to the joint standing committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Hicks,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the legal effects of the "sequestration Act" of the Confederate Congress, upon the titles to land in this State, held by alien enemies, and to inquire into the best manner of securing the taxes due the State upon such lands, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) The Hon. G. S. Gaines, of Wayne county, be added to the Joint standing committee on Finance.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his private Secretary:

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to deliver you the enclosed message and accompanying documents:

Executive Office,
Jackson, Nov. 12th, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Herewith I transmit to you the report of Supervisors of the Lunatic Asylum, in accordance with Art. 3, of page 163. Revised Code of Mississippi. JOHN J. PETTUS.

(See Appendix.)

Mr. Withers, made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The joint standing committee on Military Affairs, to whom has been submitted a bill by the Chairman of the House Committee, entitled an act to revive and reduce into one, the militia laws of this State, and for other purposes, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report it to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass, and that it be forthwith put upon its passage.

Mr. Withers moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill was read a first and second time, under a suspension of the rule.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The bill was laid on the table, and 150 copies ordered to be printed, and,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren, made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to give the Banks of Louisiana a lien upon cotton for money loaned or advanced by them to citizens or residents of this State, to purchase supplies,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Eskridge offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding the Banks of Alabama and Tennessee,

On motion of Mr. Dantzler, the bill and amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Compton,

Resolved, That the members elect to the Congress of the Confederate States from the several districts of this State, be requested to address the members of the Legislature at an early day, in this hall, on the subject of the finances of the country.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day.

The unfinished business having precedence, was first considered, to-wit:

The report of the committee on propositions and grievances, recommending the passage of a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of certain Sheriffs therein designated.

The pending question being on agreeing to the report of the committe,

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes offered an amendment as a substitute for the bill reported by the committee, to be entitled,

An act to repeal as much of chapter 6, section 10, article 112, of Revised Code, as makes persons ineligible to the office of Sheriff, who shall have held the office of Sheriff for the two preceding terms.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, moved the adoption of the amendment, which was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker, of Hinds, Hooker, of Holmes, and Seal, of Harrison.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Compton, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason,

Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Dyer, Edwards of Kemper, Eskridge, Fall, Fatheree, Fowles, Gaines, Gibbs, Gully, Gunn, Harris, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of Tippah, Johnson M. D., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Kirk, Lewis, McElroy, Miller of Hinds, Moore, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelly, Shields, Smith of Tishomingo, Terrell, Tindall, Turley, Walker, Withers, Williams of Tishomingo, and Wood.—63.

Nays.—Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Bond of Pontotoc, Brooks, Clark, Echols, Edwards of Choctaw, Enocks, Fox, Graham, Jackson of Amite, Johnston S. D., Magee of Pike, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of Bolivar, McLaurin, Mosely, Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Smith of Lowndes, Strong, Wells, Williams of Wilkinson, Woodward and Wyley.—30.

On Motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The rule was suspended, and the substitute read the second time.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, moved that the rule be further suspended, the bill read the third time, and put upon its passage; which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Terrell,

The bill was made the special order of the day for a third reading, on to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House, be instructed to arrange with the Post Master of Jackson, for the payment of postage upon public documents.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

The Senate bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the law of descent and escheat,

Was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second time, and,

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

Referred to the Judiciary Committe.

The Senate bill, to be entitled,

An act for the relief of the Judges of the Circuit Courts of this State in certain cases,

Was read three several times, and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill, to be entitled,

An act in relation to testimony in certain cases,

Was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,
On motion of Mr. Shields,
Referred to the Juciciary Committee.
On motion of Mr. Strong,
The special message of the Governor, transmitting to the House the report of the Supervisors of the Lunatic Asylum, was referred to the joint standing committee on the Lunatic Asylum.
Mr. Fall, introduced a bill, to be entitled,
An act to prevent Sheriffs and Tax Collectors from receiving double taxes,
Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.
On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, the Senate bill to be entitled,
An act to remove the civil disabilities of Shepherd Washington, a minor of Hinds county, so far as to allow him to make a last will and testament,
Was called from the table, and read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.
Mr. Dantzler introduced a bill to be entitled,
An act in relation to private ways.
Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Turley, introduced a bill, to be entitled,
An act in relation to public records and papers in the different counties of this State.
Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,
On motion of Mr. Shields,
Referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Chandler introduced a bill, to be entitled,
An act requiring the Boards of Police in the various counties, to examine the official action of the Commissioners of Swamp and Overflowed Land, and for other purposes,
Which was read twice, and referred to the committee on Public Lands.
Mr. Graham, introduced a bill, to be entitled,
An act to give a lien to claims stayed by the stay law of 1861,
Which was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Dickens offered the following resolution:
Whereas, The most important business that is likely to come before the Legislature, at its present session, has been referred to the joint standing committees of the two houses, and that it is of the highest importance that said committees should make their reports at an early day, therefore be it
Resolved by the House, (the Senate concurring.) That in order to give said committee time to mature and make their reports in the shortest possible time, that the two houses will hold one session

only, during the balance of the present week and the ensuing, and that the time of meeting shall be 9 o'clock a. m., and the time of adjournment, 1 o'clock p. m.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Durr offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, at a called session thereof, passed a law entitled "an act to modify the collection laws of this State," approved August 5th, 1861; *And whereas*, The 5th section of said act gives junior debtors the preference over old debts, greatly to the prejudice of a large class of creditors, and in violation of equal justice between man and man, and in the opinion of many of the people of this State, unjust and not in accordance with equity, and they verily believe demoralizing in its effects, as there is no statuary lien on the debtor to prevent him from fraudulently conveying his property to his junior creditor or next friend, and thereby if not defraud his old creditor out of his just rights, can at least run him to a great deal of cost in litigation, if not lose his entire debt,—as nothing short of judgment has any lien on a debtor's property; *And whereas*, the Legislature, no doubt, intended in inserting that clause, that it would extend the credit of the citizens in time of war, yet in the experience of many, it has had the opposite effect,—to destroy in a measure, confidence and credit; *And whereas*, Said law prohibits the closing of mortgages and deeds of trust, which, should the Supreme Court of our State decide said law forestaling former contracts, and thereby leave us without a stay law, whilst such a law is now demanded for the relief of the people,

Therefore, resolved, That the Judiciary Committe be instructed to give said law their consideration, and if in their opinion, objections are well founded, to report a bill so to amend said defects, or otherwise, as is in their opinion, most advisable.

Mr. Jones made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of the late Col. E. R. Burt,

Have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House with an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting in lieu thereof, the amendment herewith reported, and to recommend that the bill so amended, do pass.

Mr. Jones moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Pending the question on agreeing,

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, November 13th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Anderson.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The House took up the special order, to wit: the amendment offered by him as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee, in relation to the office of sheriff.

The substitute was read twice and passed.

Mr. Terrell made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined House bills of the following titles, and found them correctly enrolled, viz:

An act to amend Section 2, Chapter sixty-four, of the acts of November, 1859, in relation to the Charter of the City of Vicksburg.

An act to authorize the transcribing of the Records of Hinds county.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish in the county of Warren, an inferior court of criminal jurisdiction, approved February 1st. 1861.

An act for the relief of Nelson T. Warren, of Washington county

Mr. Wells introduced a bill to be entitled an act further to relieve the evils occasioned by the burning of the Court House of Attala county,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fox introduced a bill to be entitled an act to secure the payment of all sums borrowed of the school fund, in township 21, range 9 east,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Tax Assessor of Clark county.

Which was read three several times and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Seal, of Hancock, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge and the per diem of the members of the Board of Police of Hancock county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of J. Duncan Davis, of Hancock county,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dyer introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to incorporate the proprietors of the town of Montgomery, in Holmes county, and for other purposes, approved February 24th, 1836,

Which was read three several times and passed, with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to repeal part of an act to establish a Turnpike and Ferry across Big Black river and bottom, approved December 3d, 1858,

Which was read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dantzler introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John E. Green, and William Bridges,

Which was read twice, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of James C. Quinn, Thomas C. Rasberry, and William A. L. Harris, minors, of Leake county,

Which was read twice, and

On motion of Mr. Boyd, referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the fees of certain officers in Neshoba county.

Which was read three several times and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to be entitled an act in relation to the charter of Brooksville,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Magee, of Pike, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pike county,

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dickens presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Panola county, praying the passage of a law to authorize the Executive of the State to purchase all the cotton raised in the State, and not subscribed to the Confederate loan, at a fair valuation,

Which was referred to the Joint Standing Committee on Finance.

Mr. Batte introduced a bill to be entitled an act to license billiard tables, in the county of Rankin,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding the county of Hinds,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out Rankin county, and inserting all the counties in the State, except such counties as are now allowed to license billiard tables.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was lost.

Sundry amendments being offered,

On motion of Mr. Martin, the bill and amendments were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James L. Burks and Thomas Harris,

Which was read the first time.

By leave of the House, Mr. Lyle withdrew the bill.

Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of J. Price's heirs,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McLaurin introduced a bill to be entitled an act to change the stray laws, so far as the same applies to the county of Smith,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Martha A. Farley, of Sunflower county,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Hicks, Harris, Fall, and McDonald.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr. Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following joint resolutions, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Whereas, The President of the Confederate States of America has, by proclamation, set apart Friday next to be observed by the people of this Government as a day of humiliation and prayer, thus indicating our dependence upon the arm of the Christian's God for success in this time of our nation's trial; and whereas, the brilliant victories which have already crowned our arms in this unnatural and unholy war, forced upon us by an invasion of religious and civil rights, are manifestations of Heaven's approval of a just cause, and demonstrates the superior skill, valor and patriotism of the men God has raised up and given us to fight our battles, and for which we should return the devout gratitude of our hearts; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday next, they adjourn to meet again at a given hour on Saturday, to the intent that the members of the Legislature now assembled, may

take part on the day above indicated, in the devotions of the house of God.

Also, *Resolved*, (the House concurring,) That the Hon. G. F. Neill, the Senator from Carroll, be added to the joint committee on Finance.

I am instructed to inform the House, that Messrs. Davis, Poindexter and Taylor, have been appointed on the part of the Senate, on the joint standing committee on Agriculture and Mechanics.

The Senate has passed a bill with the following title:

An act to amend the 43J Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to bonds, notes, bills of exchange, and other writings for the payment of money.

Mr. Eskridge introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to annex a part of Tallahatchie county to the county of Sunflower, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and Referred to the Committee on County Boundaries.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the County Treasurer of Tippah county, to appoint a deputy.

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dunnaway presented the petition of Mary E. Roberts,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Strong presented the petition of E. R. McLean, President of the Greenwood Plank Road Company, in Carroll county,

Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, presented the petition of E. R. Ward, of Hinds county,

Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a letter of H. O. Barnes, to Messrs. G. F. Neil, H. Pinckney Scales, and Wm. Strong, dated October 22d, 1861, asking that an act be passed for the benefit of O. P. Barnes, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report that said letter states that said O. P. Barnes is subject "to arrest," but upon what charge is not mentioned; whether it is of a trivial or heinous character, your committee have no knowledge. Having nothing before them upon which they can act, they have instructed me to return said letter to the House, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

The report was received and agreed to.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act in relation to slaves, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Durr offered the following amendment:

Amend by inserting the word "permanently," before the word "quartered."

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The amendment was laid on the table.

The bill was then read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize persons claiming and occupying certain land under the Trustees of Jefferson College, and held by the State as Internal Improvement land, to enter the same, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read a third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred an act to extend the powers of the Circuit Court, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to make the following report:

The bill proposes to confer upon the Circuit Court, power to remove the civil disabilities of minors, "upon the joint petition of a minor and his guardian, the petition stating the benefit the minor is expected to derive from the removal of such disability, and upon proof that the allegations of the petition are true, and that the minor's interest will be promoted by the removal of his disabilities." Your committee think that the act, if adopted, would confer legislative power upon the Circuit Courts, and that of itself, would prevent their recommending its passage.

Your committee further state that the general laws of the land has, in their opinion, wisely made twenty-one years the age of majority, and that infants, for their own protection, should remain under disability, except in extraordinary cases, and those should be left to the consideration of the Legislature.

The application to the court, proposed by the bill, would be ex parte. The minor, or guardian, in many instances, would present to the court such testimony only, as would favor the grant of the prayer of the petition, whilst evidence might exist, of which the court would probably be ignorant, and could not well procure, which would, if obtained, lead to a different result. The court, in numerous instances, would have to grope its way in the dark. We cannot favor a measure that would compel it to do so.

Some guardians, too, might have the disabilities of their wards removed, whilst they were quite young and unfamiliar with their rights, and obtain settlements from them ruinous to their wards, but beneficial to themselves.

For these reasons I have been instructed to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

The report was received and agreed to.

Mr. chandler made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed by the Committee on Corporations, who have had under consideration the petition of G. W. Ferrall, and other cittzens of Clark county, to report to the House a bill to incorporate the "Ferrall Bridge Company," with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to punish the buying of provisions and other articles therefor, with the intent to sell the same again at an exorbitant price, and for other purposes, and a substitute therefor, have had the same under consideration, and a majority of the committee have instructed me to report the bill and substitute back to the House, and recommend that they do not pass.

Mr. Dyer moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Question on agreeing.

Mr. Chandler moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Chandler, McElroy and Echols.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Clark. Dale, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Dyer, Edwards of K., Eskridge, Foules, Gibbs, Gully, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Humphreys, Irby, Johnston. S. D., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Lyle, McGehee of Bollivar, Miller of Hinds, Moore, Owen, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of Tishomingo, Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Wood—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Bond of Pontotoc, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Chandler, Childers, Compton, Daniel, Dantzler, Dunnaway, Echols, Enocks, Fall, Fox, Gaines, Harris, Holliman, Jackson of Amite, Jackson of Tippah, Johnson, M D, Hicks, Lewis, Love, Magee of Pike, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Moseley, Nelson, Rogers, Smith of Lowndes, Walker, Wells, Woodward, and Wyley—39.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, presented the memorial of R. O. Edwards and J. T. Rucks,

Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to the swamp and overflowed lands in the counties of Hancock, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah, and Simpson," have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

THURSDAY, November 14th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Crane.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The senate has adopted a joint resolution, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has passed a bill with the following title:

An act to amend an act approved February 23d. 1856, entitled, an act to amend an act, approved March 16th, 1852, for the reclamation of the swamp and overflowed public lands, and for the improvement of the navigation of the various rivers and streams in this State, so far as the same relates to the county of Choctaw, and for other purposes.

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House, in relation to the sessions of the two houses for the present and ensuing week, with the following amendment:

Amend by adding after the word "session," the words "each day, except Friday, the 15th."

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Johnson of Warren, Hooker of Lawrence, Jones, McGehee of Bolivar, and McLaurin.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled, "an act to authorize the Secretary of State to sell certain Swamp and Overflowed Lands, &c," have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled "an act to confirm the location of Swamp and Overflowed lands in Greene and Jackson counties, and for other purposes," have maturely considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act for the benefit of John E. Green, and William Bridges, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the accompanying amendment, and recommend that the bill as amended, do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the amendment adopted.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill,

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of J. Price's heirs, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that the bill do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to secure the payment of all sums borrowed of the School Fund, Township 21, Range 9 East, in Choctaw county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back, and recommend its passage.

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled, an act to remove the civil disabilities of James C. Quin, Thos. C. Raspberry, and Wm. A. L. Harris, minors of Leake county, Mississippi, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the accompanying substitute, and recommend that the substitute do pass.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the report was received.

Mr. Childers moved the indefinite postponement of the bill and substi ute,

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative, and the substitute read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Mary E. Roberts, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony with Napoleon Roberts, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report that the proper remedy in such cases, is provided for by the statute of the State, and report the petition back, and recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

On his motion, the report was received and agreed to.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of J. Duncan Davis, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred an act to be entitled an act for the relief of D. Black, Clerk of the Police Court of Green county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of W. H. Brown, and others, praying for a change in the road law, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to license Billiard Tables in Rankin county, with certain amendments, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Martin moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Martin offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the counties of Rankin, Hinds and Adams, and inserting all the counties in this State, except such counties as are now allowed to license Billiard Tables.

Mr Boyd offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Provided, That the provisions of this act do not apply to the county of Tippah.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The amendments were laid on the table.

The following amendments were offered by Mr. Hooker, of Hinds:

Add after the words "Hinds," the words "and corporate authorities of the city of Jackson."

By Mr. McGehee,

Amend by adding the county of Bolivar.

By Mr. Williams, of Wilkinson,

Amend by adding the counties of Wilkinson and Franklin.

By Mr. Dale,

Amend by adding the county of Tunica.

Which were severally adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Martin, Echols and Boyd.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Batte, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Compton, Dale, Danel, Dickens, Dunnaway, Dyer, Edwards of Kemper, Enocks, Eskridge, Fatheree, Foules, Gains, Gibbs, Graham, Gully, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McElroy, McGehee of Bolivar, McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Miller of Oktibbeha, Moore, Mosely, Nelson, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shelly, Shields, Strong, Terrell, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of Wilkinson, and Wood.—57.

Nays.—Messrs. Barnes, Billups, Bond of Pontotoc, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Buford, Childers, Clark, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Echols, Edwards of Choctaw, Fox, Gunn, Jackson of Amite, Jackson of Tippah, Johnson S. D., Love, Martin, Owen, Rogers, Semmes, Smith of Lowndes, Smith of Tishomingo, Walker, Williams of Tishomingo, Woodward, and Wyley.—29.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend an act entitled an act to inco porate the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, approved March 13th, 1852.

The Senate has passed a House bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for the safe keeping of the records and files of the Superior Court of Chancery of the State of Mississippi.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his private secretary.

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to deliver you the enclosed message with the accompanying documents.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson Miss., Nov. 14, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit you Report of the State Treasurer, made in compliance with resolution of your honorable body, on the 9th inst., which has been delayed by absence of State Treasurer.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

(See Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. Dantz'er, the House took up the joint resolution of the Senate in relation to observing Friday, the 15th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the words "a given hour on Saturday," and insert "9 o'clock Monday next,"

Which was adopted.

On his further motion, the resolution as amended, was concurred in.

Mr. Dyer made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the county tax of Green county, and several amendments thereto, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill and amendments back to the House with a recommendation that said amendments be rejected, and that the bill, without the amendments, do pass.

On his motion, the report was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred an act entitled an act in relation to public records in the different counties of the

State, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report it back to the House and recommend that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to authorize the County Treasurer of Tippah county, to appoint a deputy, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

The report was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

The special message of the Governor, transmitting to the House the report of the State Treasurer in relation to the amount of Treasury notes sold, was called up.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The report was laid on the table, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gibbs made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Elections, to whom was referred a bill to amend Chapter 4, Revised Code, have instructed me to report the accompanying bill as a substitute for the bill referred, and to recommend its passage.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The report was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first time.

On his further motion,

The rule was suspended, the substitute read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the joint resolution of the Senate in relation to the observance of Friday next, as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to authorize Banking in the State of Mississippi,

Which was read the first and second time, under a suspension of the rule.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The bill was laid on the table, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Tindall introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the revenue laws of this State, which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The late State Convention amended the ninth Section of the seventh Article of the Constitution of Mississippi, by the addition of the following proviso, to-wit:

"*And provided further*, That the Legislature may raise a loan of money and pledge the faith of the State for the payment thereof, when required to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, or provide for the defense of the State."

And whereas, Doubts exist touching the extent of the powers thereby conferred, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the question, and to report at as early a day as practicable, their opinion, whether the Legislature has authority, under said amendment of the Constitution, to pass a law in the present crisis of public affairs, providing for the issuance of "Treasury Notes," of the State.

Mr. Miller, of Hinds, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to arm the Duncan Riflemen,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Hinds.

Resolved, That the Military committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of introducing a general bill to arm the volunteer companies in this State, that have already tendered their services and been mustered into the service of the Confederacy, and are now about being disbanded for want of arms.

The Speaker presented the following communication:

JACKSON, MISS., November 4, 1861.

Hon J. P. Scales, Speaker of House of Representatives:

SIR.—Herewith I have the honor of submitting the biennial report of the Trustees of the Institution for the Blind, and am, sir,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DUNCAN.

(See Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The report was laid on the table, and one hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Strong presented a plan for the relief of the wants of the people of the State of Mississippi,

Which was referred to the joint standing committee on Finance.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the utility and practicability of building and equipping a sufficient number of gun boats, of proper size and strength, to be manned and officered, to be used in the Mississippi sound on the seashore of the State of Mississippi, as the most efficient means to prevent the Lincoln fleet from landing their men on the soil of this State, and as a further means of keeping open the free navigation of said sound; said boats to be used in the removal of our troops to such points upon the coast as they may be most needed, and that they report by bill.

Mr. Gunn introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to regulate the sale of gold and silver in this State,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the joint standing committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to the joint resolution of the House in relation to the hour of adjournment of the two houses, during the present and ensuing week.

Mr. Miller, of Hinds, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the purpose of providing for the payment of witnesses claims in cases where criminals have escaped from prison,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has adopted the following joint resolution, in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring,) That the two Houses proceed on Monday next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to inaugurate the Governor elect, and that a committee of three, on the part of the Senate, be appointed to carry out the necessary preliminaries of the occasion.

Messrs. McLain, Luckett and Wilson, have been appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Jackson, of Amite, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the 16th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act providing for the establishment of the Probate Courts, and for prescribing the mode of proceeding therein,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the revenue laws of this State under certain limitations therein contained,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the joint standing committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House took up the joint resolution of the Senate, in relation to making arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor.

On his motion, the blank was filled with the number five.

And on his further motion, the resolution was concurred in.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Semmes, Johnson M. D., McGehee of Bolivar, and Daniel.

Mr. Fatheree introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to complete the arming and equipping Capt. Norman's cavalry company,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Terrell moved that the House resolve itself into committee of the Whole on the bill,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Eskridge,

The bill was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Withers, Messrs. Harper and Strong were added to the Military Committee.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, November 18th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of Thursday last was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Eskridge, Martin, Buford, Edwards of Choctaw, Compton, Malone, Edwards of Kemper, McElroy, Dyer and Smith of Lowndes.

Mr. Foules introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend Chapter 23 of the Revised Code, so far as regards the county of Adams.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the working of roads in Amite county, approved December 3, 1858,

Which were read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Fox introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of orphan children, accompanied with a petition,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Enochs presented the petition of sundry citizens of Claiborne county, in relation to the purchase of cotton, &c.,

Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Terrell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Covington county, in relation to the sale of ardent spirits,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Seal, of Hancock, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend Article 10, Chapter 20 of the Revised Code, in the counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson and Pike.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the criminal law, relative to the violation of the Sabbath, in the counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson and Pike.

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to donate the swamp and overflowed lands in the counties of Harrison and Jackson, to the Boards of Police of said counties, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Magee, of Pike, presented the petition of sundry citizens of said county, in relation to free negroes, accompanied with a bill to be entitled an act in relation to slaves and free negroes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McGehee, of Bolivar, introduced a bill to be entitled at act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the fee for apprehending runaway slaves, in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Durr introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the county tax of Lauderdale county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House took a recess of twenty minutes, for the purpose of preparing the Hall for the inauguration of the Governor.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

Mr. Dantzler introduced a bill to be entitled an act to revive Article 12, Chapter 8 of the Revised Code, so far as it relates to Jasper county, and for other purposes.

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Bonds, of Tishomingo, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tishomingo county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dale introduced a bill to be entitled an act in regard to roads, bridges and causeways, in Tunica county,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, appointed to arrange for the installation of the Governor elect, to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., have instructed me to make the following programme of arrangements:

The two Houses of the Legislature having met in joint convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following order of installation will be observed:

1st. The Governor elect to be conducted from his Mansion to the Capitol, by the Chief Justice of the State and Associate Justices of the High Court, and the Committee of Arrangement.

2d. After the arrival of the Governor elect at the Speaker's Chair, in the House of Representatives, prayer will be offered by the Rev. Robert McLain.

3d. The inaugural address of the Governor elect.

4th. The oath of office to be administered by the Hon. C. P. Smith, Chief Justice of the State.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The report was received and agreed to.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to be entitled an act to modify the collection laws of this State.

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Turley introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Hebrew Benevolent Association, "Anshi Chassed," of the city of Vicksburg.

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The hour for the Inauguration having arrived,

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The Clerk was requested to inform the Senate that the Hall of the House was in readiness for their reception, for the purpose of proceeding to the inauguration of the Governor elect.

The Senate having been informed, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms entered and took the seats assigned them.

The Sergeant at Arms then announced the Governor elect, who being conducted to the Clerk's desk by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, accompanied by the Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and there delivered the following address:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the the Senate and House of Representatives :

Called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, to the administration of public affairs. for a second term, I appear before you to renew by pledge of fidelity to the Constitution, in the exercise of the powers and trusts conferred upon me.

While grateful to my countrymen for this renewed expression of their confidence, it is with no feigned diffidence that I assume the position they have assigned me, and enter upon the discharge of the duties of an office, rendered doubly important by the circumstances which now surround the State.

If peace and prosperity blessed our country, as formerly, and the blunders of those who administer in offiicial positions, could only result in temporary diminution of that prosperity ; light would be their responsibilities, compared with the present, when all the fruits of our first revolutionary struggle are again put at the hazard of the terrible game of war ; and if won for us, it must be by the combination which won them for our fathers, the wisdom of statesmen, the valor of soldiers, and the patient fortitude of the whole people.

When defeat brings death to the bravest and best in our land, and worse than death to those who merely survive, reckless must be the man who assumes to play any prominent part in this desperate game, without more than ordinary solicitude ; that solicitude is deepened by the reflection that our enemies have entered on this war of invasion, favored by many advantages, having much the largest share of the arms and munitions of war, which were the common property of all the States, and almost the entire navy of the old Confederacy, with their ports open to the commerce of the world, enabling them to supply any deficiencies in arms or munitions, with superior numbers of men, capable of bearing arms. These advantages, if wisely used, may render this war bloody and protracted, and enable them to inflict much suffering on the Confederate States ; as yet, they seem only to have inflated the pride which is said to go before destruction, and excited the haughty spirit which preceeds a fall.

If our enemies shall be taught wisdom by the defeats they have suffered, and learn to bring wisely to bear the advantages they possess, while they may protract the struggle and inflict much injury, the ultimate conquest of the Confederate States must still be beyond their power. Their superiority in arms is over-matched by our superiority in skill in the use of them ; their superiority in numbers is more than equaled by the higher courage of our troops ; their desire for conquest must give way before the stern resolve of patriots to defend their homes, and above all, the sentiment of

"A foray or death," which burns in the hearts, and blazes in the eyes of Southern troops, which has, and will continue greater odds than can be brought against us in this war, that, can be found in the hearts of the selfish and sordid race with which we now contend. It was of this Napoleon spoke when he said "The moral of the army is three-fourths of the war, the material the other fourth." This is the principle in human nature, which has made earth's most memorable battle-fields, and inspired it against numbers are as vain as when Themistocles struck for the liberties of Greece; as vain at Marathon and Lexington as at Platea and Marathon; and upon this I have relied, and still rely with unbroken confidence for the triumph and freedom of our country.

The low, sordid selfishness which induced them to disregard their obligations under the old Confederacy, and compelled them recently to flock to the standard, under which they were promised easy victories and rich booty, will not permit them patiently to bear the bootless hardships of barren campaigns, or give their lives to make that banner victorious, under which they mustered for plunder.

Weighing fairly the motives which actuate them, it is not unreasonable to expect that when, instead of easy triumphs, and rich spoils, they meet stern resistance, they will continue in the future, as they have in the past battles, to illustrate by their actions the words of one of the few statesmen which their race has produced, "This is not the entertainment to which we were invited."

If, by the light of history, we compare the principle which impel to action the belligerents in this conflict, the result indicates clearly the ultimate triumph of our arms, though the war should be more protracted and bloody than any which the continent has known.

That this hoped for result may be realized shall be my sleepless care—bringing to its accomplishment all the powers which have been or may be conferred upon me. Nor need I make any solemn protestations in this regard, for I speak in the presence of those who know that they have the same guarantee of fidelity which the owners of the ship have for the watchfulness of the captain when a thousand miles from land; if the ship is lost the captain goes with it. If [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible]

speak to you here, in all human probalility the war cloud is casting its shadow over contending armies in Western Kentucky—the guns of our kindred flashing defiance in the faces of invading thousands, and the red iron of battle once more watering the dark and bloody ground.

Let us not be idle spectators! The times demand of the men of this day to do, to dare, and to suffer. Helpless posterity calls on them to protect their birthright of liberty. Let us show ourselves equal to the requirements, and when called on to take our place in the pale caravan for the tomb, we may turn and wave adieu to the generation which comes after us, with a proud consciousness that we have done our whole duty to God, our country, and to them.

Chief Justice Smith then administered to the Governor elect the oath of office.

The ceremonies of the inauguration having been gone through with, the President of the Senate announced that the two Houses had accomplished the object for which they had convened.

The Senate retired.

The house was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Shields, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act providing for divorces from the bonds of matrimony in certain cases, approved November 29th, 1858,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Mississippi,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday, the 19th instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act changing the manner and mode of taxation for the salaries of Judges of Probate,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to arm certain volunteer companies,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Gibbs, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to further regulate the militia and volunteer system, approved February 10, 1860,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished

business, to wit: a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the family of the late Col. E. R. Burt.

The question being on agreeing to the report of the committee, recommending the passage of the bill as recommended by the committee,

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Graham offered an amendment to the amendment reported by the committee proposing to strike out all after the enacting clause, and inserting that an appropriation of $1500 be made to the family of Col. Burt.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock, and made the special order for that hour.

The hour of adjournment having arrived,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, November 19th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Crane.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
November 19th, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, did on the 13th, sign and approve House bills entitled:

An act to amend Section two, Chapter twenty-four, of the acts of November, 1859, in relation to the charter of the city of Vicksburg.

An act to authorize the transcribing of the records of Hinds county.

An act for the relief of Nelson T. Warren, of Washington county.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to establish in the

county of Warren [illegible] court of criminal jurisdiction," approved February 1st, 1861.

Mr. Withers made the [illegible]

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred an act to complete the arming and equipping of Captain Norman's cavalry company, have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with instructions that it do not pass.

Mr. Withers moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Question on agreeing.

Mr. Hooker offered the following amendment:

Amend the report by striking out the word "not,"

Which was adopted.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report of the committee as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House, with an amendment, by way of substitute, and recommend its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first time.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the substitute read the second time.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out Captain Norman's company and others, and insert in lieu thereof "all companies now or that may hereafter be mustered into the service of the Confederate States, in the order in which they were or may be mustered into service."

Mr. Terrell offered the following amendment to the amendment:

[illegible] striking out "in the order in which they [illegible] may hereafter be mustered into service," and insert "[illegible] the Governor."

[illegible] bill and amendments [illegible] Military Affairs, [illegible]

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

I am Instructed to report to the House that the Senate has passed the following bills, to wit:

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale of pirituous and vinous liquor in the town of Houston, in Chickasaw county, approved December 3d, 1858.

An act in relation to certain volunteer companies.

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, to wit: a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the family of Col. E. R. Burt.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Graham, to the amendment reported by the committee as a substitute for the original bill,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill and amendments,

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill back to the House with the substitute as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

The hour of adjournment having arrived,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock, and that the vote be then taken at that hour,

The Speaker then declared the House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, November 20th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the the Rev. W. H. Anderson.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Dickens, being in attendance on a sick friend.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. M. D. Johnson, on account of sickness.

Mr. Jackson, of Amite, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Amite county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Fox presented a petition of John M. G. Nash, of Choctaw county, accompanied with a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John M. G. Nash and others,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Terrell introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to define the powers of the county Police of Covington and Pike counties, in relation to the three per cent fund, approved February 15th, 1846, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and laid on the table.

Mr. Seal, of Hancock, introdnced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal Article 9, Chapter 18 of Revised Code,

Which was read twice under the suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gladney introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. T. Higgins,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than ten gallons, in the town of Vernon,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated,

Mr. Barton introduced a bill to he entitled an act to change the name of Sarah E. Downs, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Denny introduced a bill to be entitled an act in relation to the School Fund of Jackson county,

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed, with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in Jackson county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Shields,

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Deason introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the

salary of the Probate Judge of Jones county, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Magee, of Pike, introduced a bill to be entitled an act appropriating the swamp land fund of Pike county, for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate.

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following bills, to wit:

An act to amend the LXII Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "an act in relation to the Chancery Courts," and for other purposes.

An act in relation to suits in which alien enemies are plaintiffs.

Also, joint resolution of the following title:

Joint resolution to fill a vacancy in the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to be entitled an act to change the mode of paying the Probate Judge of Tippah county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. McLaurin.

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Echols presented the claim of W. J. Baldwin,

Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Bonds, of Tishomingo, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Board of Police of Tishomingo county to sell the poor house lands and other property,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Bonds, of Tishomingo, presented the petition of sundry citizens of said county, accompanied with a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act in relation to the circuit and chancery courts of Tishomingo county, passed December 14, 1859,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Bonds of Tishomingo, Miller of Oktibbeha, Seal of Harrison, Boyd and Semmes.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend Chapter sixty of the Revised Code, so far as relates to the Probate Court of Warren county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Shields,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dunnaway introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of B. F. Johnson and others, of Yallobusha county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled an act to re-charter the Commercial Bank of Manchester,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, to wit: the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the family of Col. E. R. Burt, the question being on the passage of the substitute for the original bill as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The substitute was read the third time.

The question was then taken on its passage, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Johnson of Warren, Humphreys and Shields.

Yeas—Messrs. Atkinson, Billupp, Beddle, Brooks, Brown, Dale, Daniel, Fall, Fatherree, Fowler, Gaines, Gibbs, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson of Warren, Jones, Kirk, Lyle, Malone, McGehee of Bolivar, Miller of Hinds, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Tindall, Turley, and Williams of Wilkinson—21.

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Barden, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Bond of Pontotoc, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Compton, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dunnaway, Durr, Echols, Edwards of H., Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Jackson of Amite, Jackson of Tippah, Johnston, S. D., Love, Magee of Pike, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of Oktibbeha, Moore, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelby, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Terrell, Walker, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Woodward and Wyly—61.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the family of Col. E. R. Burt,

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Johnson moved a suspension of the rule,

Which was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed bills of this following titles:

A bill to be entitled "an act to regulate the time of holding elections."

An act to extend an act entitled "an act to regulate the fees of the clerk of the circuit and chancery courts of the county of Hinds, to the county of Washington."

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The special order, entitled an act to revive and to reduce into one the militia laws of this State, and for other purposes, was called up and re-committed to the Military Committee.

The special order being House bill to be entitled an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, was taken up.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The bill was laid on the table and made the special order of the day for Saturday, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The report of the Trustees for the Institution of the Blind, was called from the table, and

Referred to the Committee on the Institution for the Blind.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of Martha A. Farley of Sunflower county, praying that a law may be passed to enable her, either by deed or will, to convey to her said husband, C. A. Farley, any or all of her property, and also a bill entitled an act for the relief of Martha Farley, of Sunflower county, have duly considered the same. No reason is assigned in said petition sufficient to satisfy your committee that the power asked by Mrs. Farley should be conferred upon her. The law in relation to the rights of married women has greatly enlarged their powers from what they were formerly, and your committee are not disposed to extend them, except in very special cases calling for such relief, and believing Mrs. Farley's is not of that character, they have instructed me to report the bill and petition back to the House, with a recommendation that the bill do not pass, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The report was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a Senate bill entitled an act to amend the laws of descent and escheat, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—,

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act in relation to private ways, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed be to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Private ways, through the land of others, may be now obtained, upon the applicants having them laid off and established as prescribed by Article 10th, Section 1st of Chapter 15th of the Revised Code, and paying the damages sustained by the owners of the land. The bill under consideration proposes to put the damages upon the county treasury. Your committee think they are now properly charged upon the person for whose individual benefit the privilege is granted.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The report was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of William Rodney Smith, praying the Legislature to grant him a divorce from his wife, Sophronia B. Smith, and also a bill entitled an act for the relief of William R. Smith, of the county of Copiah, and for other purposes, have had said memorial and bill under consideration, and are of opinion that the chancery court, and not the Legislature, is the proper forum to apply to for a divorce, and have therefore instructed me to report said bill and memorial back to the House, with a recommendation that said bill do not pass, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The report was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act further to relieve the evils occasioned by the burning of the court house of Attala county, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

The bill was read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be

entitled an act to amend the 1st Article of Chapter 9 of the Revised Code, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Question on agreeing.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment:

Amend by inserting in the 1st section, the following:

"And that the mileage of members of the Legislature be reduced to five cents per mile, and the pay of the same to $2 per diem, during their sessions, and that this reduction shall apply to the members of the present Legislature."

Mr. Boyd moved that the report of the committee and the amendment be referred to the joint standing committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Gunn, the consideration of the subject pending was postponed, to enable him to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. J. W. Clapp, member elect form the First Congressional District of this State to the Congress of the Confederate States, be invited to address the members of this House and others, upon the public questions of the day, at 7 o'clock this evening, and that the use of this Hall be tendered him for that purpose.

Resolved, further, That the ladies be particularly invited to attend.

On motion of Mr. Gunn,

The resolution was adopted.

Pending the motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, November 21st., 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. W. C. Crane,

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Brown, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to assume and provide for the collection of the Confederate war tax under the authority of the State,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the committee on State and Confederate Relations.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following bills:

An act to legalize the assessment of taxes in the county of Lawrence, for the year 1861.

An act to amend the 23d chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act for the relief and support of the poor.

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

Mr. Batte was excused from serving on the committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

Resolved, That the Auditor and Treasurer be requested to furnish as far as practicable, the amount due the State of Mississippi, from the Confederate Government, for arms, munitions, supplies, equipments, pay, &c., furnished by this State for soldiers now in the Confederate service.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

Resolved, That the Hon. John J. McRae be requested to address the members of the Legislature and others, on the questions of the day, in this Hall, at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Tishomingo,

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be tendered to the Hon. Reuben Davis, at 8 o'clock this evening, for the purpose of delivering an address.

On motion of Mr. Compton,

Mr. Mosely was excused from serving on the committee on the Auditor's office, and Mr. Daniel appointed in his place.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

Mr. Gully was added to the committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Batte,

Mr. Harper was added to the committee on the State University.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

Mr. Owen was added to the same committee.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha,

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether the current expenses of the State, and appropriations authorized by law will justify a reduction of the present rate of taxation, and if so, to what extent, and if not, and the rate be insufficient, that they enquire to what extent, and in what manner the same should be increased; and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr Billups, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled

An act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Tindall offered the following amendment, which was adopted.

Amend by inserting in the title of the bill, after "the Columbus Insurance Company," "and the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company," and also the same sequence in the body of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Billups,

The bill and amendment [illegible] committee of Ways and Means.

The following message [illegible] the Governor, through his Private Secretary:

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor, to transmit to the House of Representatives, a message in writing.

Executive Office,
November 20th, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit for your consideration, telegrams received from Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and Gens. Gideon J. Pillow, and L. Polk, at Columbus, Ky., informing me of the threatened attack on Columbus, by a large force of the enemy, and asking for such assistance as the State of Mississippi may be able to send. I have sent to Gen. Polk twenty kegs of cannon powder, and a considerable quantity of fixed ammunition for the field batteries. Regarding the interest and honor of Mississippi both involved in sustaining with all her available force our friends at Columbus, I suggest the propriety and importance of some prompt action of the Legislature, authorizing the sending of such troops as can be immediately raised and armed, to assist in the defence of that important post. Companies might be called for to serve for sixty days, to bring with them their own arms. Several companies, partially armed, are now in camp at Vicksburg, Natchez, and Grenada, which have been mustered into the Confederate service, and will probably be [illegible] I have informed Gen. Polk of their condition. [illegible] companies of cavalry, [illegible] the [illegible] two [illegible]

[illegible] at Columbus [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible]

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the special message of the Governor be referred to a joint select committee of five on the part of the House, and ——— on the part of the Senate, with instructions to report as soon as practicable, their action in the premises.

On his further motion, the rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Terrell, Jones, Fall, Johnson of Warren, and Love.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The House bill entitled an act to authorize Banking in the State of Mississippi, was called from the table, and

Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Irby,

The House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate, proposing that the two houses meet in joint Convention on Friday, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., to elect a delegate to the Provisional Congress, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Enochs, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend chapter nine, and article four of the Revised Code, so far as relates to Probate Clerks.

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Williams, of Wilkinson, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to authorize the State of Mississippi to issue Treasury Notes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the joint standing committee on Finance.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to authorize the Governor to arm certain volunteer companies, have instructed me to report the accompanying substitute bill, and recommend that it do pass.

Mr. Withers moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Mr. Strong, from the same committee, made a minority report, recommending the passage of a bill to be entitled an act further to provide for the arming of the volunteers of this State, as a substitute for the substitute reported by the majority of the committee.

The minority report was received, and the reports laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Terrell made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The joint select committe to whom was referred a special message of the Governor, in relation to certain military matters, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, with a recommendation that it do pass.

On motion of Mr. Terrell,

The report was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

On his further motion, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole,—Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment, which was lost, to-wit:

Amend by striking out the words "sixty days" wherever it occurs, and insert "ninety days, unless sooner discharged."

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment to the title, which was adopted:

Amend title, by adding after the word "Columbus," the words "or elsewhere they may be needed."

Ordered, that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a House bill entitled an act to authorize the Governor of Mississippi to accept volunteers for immediate service in support of the Confederate troops at Columbus or elsewhere they may be needed.

Mr. Terrell, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize the Governor to accept volunteers for immediate service in support of the Confederate troops at Columbus, Ky., or elsewhere they may be needed,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a House bill, to be entitled, an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize the Governor of

the [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Commissioners [illegible] they may be [illegible].

Mr. Dantzler [illegible] the following report:

Mr. Speaker—

The committee on Public Land, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act requiring the Boards of Police of the various counties, to examine the official action of the Commissioners of Swamp and Overflowed Lands, and for other purposes, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the same back, with the accompanying substitute, and to recommend the passage of the substitute.

Mr. Dantzler moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative, and the substitute read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The rule was suspended, and the substitute read the second time.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment

Amend by striking out the words "Clarke and Jones," in the first section of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof "the several counties in this state."

Mr. Brown moved that the bill and amendment be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Graham offered an amendment, by way of additional section,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds moved to amend by striking out the fifth section.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Which was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Miller of Hinds, and Johnson of Warren.

Yeas—Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bonds of [illegible], Boyd, Brooks, Brown, [illegible], Chandler, Childers, Clark, [illegible], Deason, Denny, Dunnaway, Durr, Echols, Edwards, [illegible], Errols, Fowler, Graham, Gunn, Harper, [illegible] of Lawrence, Hollimon, Humphreys, [illegible]

[illegible]

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Boddie, Bond of Pontotoc, Daniel, Dantzler, Dickens, Edwards of Kemper, Fall, Fatheree, Fox, Gully, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Irby, Johnson S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Martin, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Moore, Strong, Tindall, Walker, and Williams of Wilkinson.—28.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, offered an amendment by way of additional section, which was adopted.

Mr. Fall offered an amendment excluding from the operations of the bill, the counties of Washington, Bolivar, Tunica, Pike, Jasper, Newton, Hinds, Sunflower, Kemper, Carroll, Leake, Adams, Panola, Smith, Coahoma, Amite, Simpson, Claiborne, Copiah, Monroe, Noxubee, Madison, Chickasaw, Lawrence, Lowndes, Choctaw, Holmes, and Issaquena,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Gladney offered the following amendment:

That every person or persons holding under a fraudulent title, shall be paid the full value of any improvements put upon the same, by such occupant or occupants, or those who have improved any of said lands,

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Harper offered an amendment by way of additional section, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The rule was further suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Harper offered the following amendment to the title:

Strike out the word "certain," and insert the words "the several,"

Which was adopted.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled,

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor of Mississippi to accept volunteers for immediate service in support of the Confederate troops at Columbus, Ky., or elsewhere they may be needed.

Also,

A bill to be entitled an act supplemental of an act entitled an act to authorize the Governor of Mississippi to accept volunteers for immediate service in support of the Confederate troops at Columbus, Ky., or elsewhere they may be needed,

And have presented the same to the Governor for his approval.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Nov. 21st, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has this day signed and approved House bills entitled,

An act to authorize the Governor of Mississippi to accept volunteers for immediate service in support of the Confederate troops at Columbus Ky., or elsewhere they may be needed.

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize the Governor of the State of Mississippi to accept volunteers for immediate service in support of the Confederate troops as Columbus, Ky., or elsewhere they may be needed.

The hour of adjournment having arrived,

The Speaker declared the House adjourned until 9 o'clock, tomorrow morning.

FRIDAY, November 22d, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved,

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills:

An act to legalize the assessment returns of Yazoo and Sunflower counties.

A bill entitled an act to legalize the levee of taxes by the Board of Police of Jackson county, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the fees of the Commissioners of submerged land, in the county of Perry.

An act to change the time of holding the Probate Court of Hancock county,

An act to amend the charter of incorporation of the Board of Trustees to aid in establishing a publishing house to print books, &c., for the benefit of the blind.

A bill entitled an act to repeal an act to incorporate the proprietors of the town of Montgomery, in Holmes county, and for other purposes, approved 24th day of February, 1836.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pike county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge and the per diem of the members of Board of Police of Hancock county.

An act to repeal so much of Chapter 6, Section 10, Article 112 of the Revised Code as makes persons ineligible to the office of Sheriff who shall have held the office for the two preceding terms.

An act in relation to slaves, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

A bill further to relieve the evils occasioned by the burning of the court house of Attala county.

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House entitled "Resolution of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, in relation to the battle of the 21st of October, 1861."

The Speaker presented to the House the following communications from the Auditor and Treasurer:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, November 22d, 1861.

Hon. J. P. SCALES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR—I am in receipt of the following resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st instant, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Auditor and Treasurer be requested to furnish as far as practicable, the amount due the State of Mississippi from the Confederate Government for arms, munitions, supplies, equipments, pay, &c., furnished by this State for soldiers now in the Confederate service."

In reply I will state that the records in this office do not afford the desired information.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. DILWORTH,
Auditor Public Accounts.

OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER,
Jackson, Miss., November 22d, 1861.

Hon. J. P. SCALES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR—I am in receipt of the following resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st instant. viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Auditor and Treasurer be requested to furnish as far as practicable, the amount due the State of Mississippi from the Confederate Government for arms, munitions, supplies, equipments, pay, &c., furnished by this State for soldiers now in the Confederate service."

The records of my office do not furnish the desired information.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

M. D. HAYNES,
State Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren, the call of the counties was dispensed with.

Mr. Compton presented the claim of C. T. Furr,

Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Auditor to issue his warrant on the Treasurer for $71 60, in favor of Jackson Gas Light Company, for balance due on chandeliers and fixtures furnished the State Capitol,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Boddie introduced a bill to be entitled an act to enable Mrs. Eletha R. Baley to make her will,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dickens introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the minor heirs of John W. Potts, deceased,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McGehee presented the petition of E. J. Coleman, with a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Edwin J. Coleman, a minor, of Bolivar county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Barton introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the rates to be paid for license to retail vinous and spirituous liquors in the county of Itawamba,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Terrell presented the Petition of John Graves and others,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Miller, of O., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the manufacture of a cannon on a new plan therein referred to,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Woodward presented the petition of sundry citizens of Calhoun county, with a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the common school fund of Township 22, Range 8 east, in Calhoun county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the heirs at law of Ambrose H. Glenn, deceased, and for the relief of certain purchasers from said Glenn, of certain lands situated in Bolivar county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edwards, of Kemper, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of J. W. Gully, Sheriff of Kemper county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Gibbs presented the petition and proof of claim of Melone & Co.,

Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled an act to settle the construction of the charter of Yazoo City,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Holliman introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the purpose of reducing the salaries of certain officers in Perry county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Gulley introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Kemper county, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Miller, of O., introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Captain R. Muldrow and Lieut. T. C. Bookter, of the Ruffin Rangers, a cavalry company,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Compton introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Martha F. Meek, and Thomas S. Meek.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Robert M. McKie, a minor, in the county of Marshall.

Which were read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to be entitled an act to charter a Bank in the city of Vicksburg,

Which was read twice by the title, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal Articles 55 and 56 of Section 10 of Chapter 35 of the Revised Code of Mississippi, entitled an act concerning corporations and other associations,

Which was read twice by the title, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Turley introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Vicksburg, in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Buntin introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the school laws of Yallobusha county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Deason introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend Chapter 20 of the Revised Code, entitled an act regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors, so far as it relates to the county of Jones, and for other purposes.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed land in Jones county,

Which were read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Barnes introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Marion county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. D. Baldwin, of Sunflower county, and the Probate Clerks of Sunflower and Jasper counties,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to prevent sheriffs and tax collectors from receiving double taxes, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill as a substitute for the bill referred to the committee, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Fall offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted:

"Which oath the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to administer."

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time and passed, as amended.

Ordered, that the title stand as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill entitled an act to amend the 60th Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act providing for the establishment of the probate courts, and for prescribing the mode of proceeding therein, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration, an act in relation to testimony in certain cases, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill entitled an act for the purpose of providing for the payment of witnesses claims, in cases where witnesses have escaped from prison, and have instructed me to rport the same back to the House, and recommend that the bill do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the petition of E. R. Ward, referred to the committee. The committee are of opinion that the petition presents no proper case for legislative action, and that the proper remedy of the petitioner is in a court of chancery. The committee therefore ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration, an act to be entitled an act for the relief of the holders of treasury warrants, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on agreeing to the report of the com-

mittee, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Brooks, Miller of O., and Magee of Pike.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Compton, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Echols, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Enocks, Eskridge, Foules, Fox, Graham, Gulley, Gunn, Harris, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston, S. D., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moore, Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Terrell, Tindall, Wells, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood, Woodward and Wyley—80.

Nays—Messrs. Fall, Gibbs, Johnson of W., McGehee of Bolivar, Reid, and Turley—6.

Mr. Terrell made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined House bill of the following title, and found the same correctly enrolled, viz:

An act to provide for the safe keeping of the records and files of the late Superior Court of Chancery, of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of John M. T. Nash and others, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass.

Mr. Martin moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Pending the question on the motion to agree to the report,

The House, on motion of Mr. Strong,

Took a recess of five minutes, to prepare the Hall for the reception of the Senate, to the end that the two Houses proceed to the election of a delegate to the Provisional Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. A. M. Clayton.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the Clerk was requested to inform the Senate that the Hall was in readiness for their reception.

The Senate having been informed, entered and took the seats assgned them.

The object of the joint convention having been explained by the President,

Mr. Starke moved that the election be viva voce.

Mr. Strong moved that the election be by ballot.

The question being first taken on the motion of Mr. Starke, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, nominated Hon. A. B. Bradford, of Marshall.

Mr. Graham nominated Hon. R. Seal, of Harrison.

Mr. Jackson, of Amite, nominated D. W. Hurst, of Amite.

Those who voted for Mr. Bradford are:

Senators—Messrs. Bowles, Brown, Buck, Cummings, Greer, Jordan, Lucket, Mims, Neely, Neill, Oliver, Pegram, Phelan, Poindexter, Quin, Starke, Taylor, Taliaferro and Wilson—19.

Representatives—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Compton, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Eskridge, Fall, Fatheree, Fouls, Fox, Gibbs, Gulley, Gunn, Harris, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of Bolivar, McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moore, Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Rogers, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Tindall, Turley, Walker, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Woodwad and Wyley—75.

Those who voted for Mr. Seal are:

Senators—Mr. President, Messrs. Griffin, Huie, McLain, and Thames—5.

Representatives—Messrs. Chandler, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Edwards of C., Graham, Hooker of L., Holliman, Seal of Hancock, Terrell and Wood—11.

Those who voted for Mr. Hurst are:

Senators—Messrs. Ellet and Bordon—2.

Representatives—Messrs. Jackson of Amite, and Williams of W.—2.

Mr. Strong, of the House, voted for W. P. Harris.

RECAPITULATION.

Mr. Bradford	received	94	votes
" Seal	"	16	"
" Hurst	"	4	"
" Harris	"	1	"
		115	"

Necessary to a choice, 58.

Mr. Bradford having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the President to be duly and constitutionally elected a Delegate to the Provisional Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. A. M. Clayton.

The two Houses having accomplished the object of the joint convention, the Senate retired.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The House resumed the consideration of the business pending the recess, to wit: the report of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, recommending the passage of the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John M. G. Nash and others.

The question being on agreeing to the report,

The report was disagreed to, and

On motion of Mr. Terrell,

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the resolution to inquire into the condition of the finances of the State, and also, what plan of relief (if any) should be adopted in relation to the collection and payment of the taxes due the State and the Confederate States, for the present fiscal year, having met, from time to time, and well considered the whole subject submitted for their consideration, and having had a number of propositions presented for the relief of the present pecuniary embarrassments of the State, as well in reference to the Confederate and State taxes shortly to become due, as also for the purpose of affording some means of relief for the present actual wants and necessities of our people, and being finally unable to agree upon any measure to effect these desirable objects, have instructed me to report to the House of Representatives, their inability to agree, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren, the report was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a bill to provide for the issuance of treasury notes, loaned on cotton, and a memorial to the Confederate Congress to pass a law praying an act declaring said notes receivable in payment of Confederate taxes.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act providing for divorces from the bonds of matrimony, in certain cases, approved November 29th, 1858,

have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend article 10, chapter 20 of the Revised Code, in the counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson and Pike, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Eskridge,

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred a bill entitled an act changing the mode and manner of taxation for the salary of Judges of Probate, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to repeal article IX, chapter XVIII of the Revised Code of Mississippi, in the county of Hancock, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend the criminal law relative to the violation of the Sabbath in the counties of Hancock, Harrison and Pike, have had the same under consideration, and having fully considered the same, have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill,

Which was lost.

The bill was then read the third time.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered an amendment by way of rider,

Which was read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended, and the rider read the second and third time.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill with the rider,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, November 23d, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. John Hunter.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Smith, of L., presented a letter from E. A. Ervin, Comptroller, &c.,

Which was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills :

An act to provide for the establishment of hospitals for the Mississippi troops, and for other purposes.

An act to remove the civil disabilities of John Estelle Tarpley, a minor, of the county of Hinds, so far as to allow him to make a last will and testament.

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills :

An act to amend an act in relation to the charter of Brooksville.

An act to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Vernal Male and Female Academy, in Green county, and for other purposes, approved February 3d, 1860.

An act entitled an act to reduce the fees of certain officers in Neshoba county.

Mr. Terrell made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The joint standing committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined House bills with the following titles, found the same correctly enrolled, and presented them to the Governor for his approval :

An act to repeal so much of chapter 6, section 10, article 112 of Revised Code, as makes persons ineligible to the office of sheriff, who shall have held the office of sheriff for the two preceding terms.

An act to change the time of holding the Probate Court of Hancock county.

An act further to relieve the evils occasioned by the burning of the court house of Attala county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pike county.

An act to reduce the fees of the commissioners of submerged lands in the county of Perry.

An act to legalize the assessment returns of Yazoo and Sunflower counties.

An act to amend the charter of incorporation of the Board of Trustees to aid in establishing a publishing house to print books, &c.. for the benefit of the blind.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge and the per diem of the members of the Board of Police of Hancock county.

An act to legalize the levy of taxes by the Board of Police of Jackson county, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the proprietors of the town of Montgomery, in Holmes county, and for other purposes, approved the 24th day of February, 1836.

A resolution of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi in relation to the battle of the 1st October, 1861.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed bills with the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes of the State of Mississippi, authorized to be issued by ordinance of the State Convention, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to increase the powers of the Probate Court.

The Senate has adopted joint resolutions entitled,

"Resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi, to provide arms for the State,"

In which the House is asked to concur.

The Senate has passed a House bill, entitled

An act to define and punish the crime of the fraudulent removal of personal property under mortgage, pledge or deed of trust, from this State,

With an amendment thereto, and an amendment to the title of the bill, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act making the treasury notes issued under an ordinance of the State Convention, receivable in payment of dues to the State, at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill,

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Chandler moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment :

Amend second section by inserting after the words "payment of taxes," the following, to wit : "except the military tax imposed by the State Convention, adopted January 26, 1861,"

Which was adopted by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Jones, Eskridge and Moore.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Clark, Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Eskridge, Foules, Fox, Gladney, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McElroy, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moore, Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Rogers, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T.. Strong, Terrell, Tindall, Wells, Withers, Williams of T. and Wood—60.

NAYS—Messrs. Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Bond of P., Buntin, Chandler, Compton, Dunnaway, Echols, Enochs, Gaines, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Harper, Hicks, Jackson of A., Kirk, Magee of P., McDonald, McLaurin, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Turley, Williams of W., Woodward and Wyley—27.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was lost.

Mr. Strong moved its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The motion passing the bill to a third reading was reconsidered.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was adopted :

Amend by adding the following proviso :

"Provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the military tax imposed by the ordinance of the State Convention, adopted January 26, 1861."

The bill was then read the third time, under a suspension of the rule and passed as amended.

Ordered, that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, by leave, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses meet in joint convention on Monday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to elect a Clerk and Superintendent of the Penitentiary and Librarian.

Mr. Johnson moved that the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, be dispensed with,

Which was lost.

The hour of adjournment having arrived,

The Speaker announced the House adjourned until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, November 25th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. D. Harrington.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Turley, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to suspend the collection of the Vicksburg, Texas and Shreveport railroad tax, in the city of Vicksburg.

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate five thousand dollars to the city hospital of Vicksburg,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Proposition and Grievances.

Mr. Atkinson introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Thomas and Drucilla Daniels,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. M. D. Johnson, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of L. C. Davis, of De Soto county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

On his motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of Thomas Hickingbottom,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the charter of the city of Jackson,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend the liquor laws, so far as the same relates to the city of Jackson,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hicks introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for the collection of certain arrears of taxes in the county of Jefferson,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Deason introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to appropriate fines, forfeitures, license, and money arising from the sale of estrays and runaway slaves in Jones county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Owen introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Lafayette county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. McElroy, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of Isam Dansby, of Newton county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Withers introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to encourage home manufactures, and provide for southern defense,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to limit the compensation of the Treasurer of Tippah county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dale introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to suspend the collection of levee tax, and to extend the time of redemption of lands sold tor levee taxes in the county of Tunica, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following bill, to-wit :

A bill to be entitled an act authorizing the payment of certain moneys to the Treasurer of Chickasaw county, and for other purposes,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Dale introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to authorize the sale of the 16th section of school lands belonging to that portion of Tunica county embraced in the Choctaw purchase, in order to consolidate the Chickasaw and Choctaw funds of said county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of Eliza Strait, and Samuel Morton,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of W. H. Browning, and Thos. Deason,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

On his motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

The rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of W. H. Browning,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

On his motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On his motion, the rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of Andrew B. Carson, tax-collector of Washington county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to appropriate fines, forfeitures, licenses and moneys arising from the sale of estrays and runaway slaves in the county of Washington,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of Z. A. Clarke,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tippah county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. S. D. Johnson made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The joint standing committee on Public Buildings, have had the subject of the condition of the Public Buildings under consideration, and have instructed me to report that the appropriation made at the last regular session of the Legislature, of ten thousand dollars, is fully sufficient to make whatever improvements or repairs may be necessary to protect and preserve the Capitol, and to furnish the same, as well as to make all necessary repairs of fencing, enclosing the lot of ground on which the Capitol is situated, and that it is therefore unnecessary to make any further appropriation for that purpose at this time.

The Governor's Mansion was found to need some repairs, and for this purpose, the Committee recommend an appropriation of one thousand dollars.

Your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying bills.

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

On his further motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Withers in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Which was received and agreed to.

The rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his private secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson Miss., Nov. 25, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, did on the 23d, sign and approve House bills entitled:

An act to reduce the fees of the Commissioners of the submerged lands in the county of Perry.

An act to legalize the assessment returns of Yazoo and Sunflower counties.

An act to change the time of holding the Probate Court of Hancock county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pike county.

An act further to relieve the evils occasioned by the burning of the Court House of Attala county.

An act to repeal so much of Chapter 6, section 10, article 112, of Revised Code, as makes persons ineligible to the office of Sheriff, who shall have held the office of Sheriff for the two preceding terms.

An act to legalize the levy of taxes by the Board of Police of Jackson county, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the proprietors of the town of Montgomery, in Holmes county, and for other purposes, approved 24th February, 1836.

An act to amend the charter of incorporation of the Board of Trustees to aid in establishing a Publishing House to print books &c., for the benefit of the blind.

An act to provide for the safe keeping of the records and files of the late Superior Court of Chancery, of the State of Mississippi.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge, and the per diem allowance of members of the Board of Police of Hancock county.

Also,

Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, in relation to the battle of the 21st October, 1861.

Mr. Jones made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act providing for the issuing of Warrants by the Auditor of Public Accounts, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the accompanying amendments, and to recommend that the bill as amended do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Terrell in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Mr. Jones made the following reports,

MR SPEAKER—

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the accompanying letter of E. A. Ervin, in relation to the clothing of the "Prairie Guards," have considered the same, and have instructed me to return it to the House, and ask that they be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred "an act entitled an act to amend the Revenue laws of this State," have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha, moved that the bill be laid on the table,

Which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Love, and Rogers.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Boddie, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Buntin Bardin, Barton, Childers, Clark, Compton, Daniel, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of Choctaw, Enocks, Foules, Fox, Graham, Jackson of Amite, Jackson of Tippah, Johnson, M. D., Johnson, S. D., Jones, Magee of Pike Martin, Miller of Oktibbeha, Semmes, Shields, Smith of Lowndes, Strong, Turley, Walker, Williams of Tishomingo, Williams of Wilkinson, Woodward, Wood, and Wyley.—39.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Batte, Billups, Brooks, Buford, Dale, Dantzler, Deason, Edwards of Kemper, Fall, Fatheree, Gains, Gibbs, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson of Warren, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Moore, Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shelly, Smith of Tishomingo, Terrell and Withers.—40.

The question was then taken on the passage of the [illegible]le cided in the affirmative.

Ordered that the title stand as stated:

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, by leave introduced a bill

An act to provide for the defense of the State, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Jones made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to repeal an act entitled an act to extend the powers and confirm the acts of the Boards of County Police, in relation to certain cases, approved August 2d, 1861," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received, and

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The report was laid on the table.

MR SPEAKER—

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to equalize the tax for the benefit of the volunteers of this State," have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the accompanying amendments, and to recommend that the bill as amended, do pass.

Mr. Jones moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Question on agreeing.

On motion of Mr. Hicks,

The bill and amendments were laid on the table, one hundred copies ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Bonds, of Tishomingo, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The special committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled "an act to repeal an act entitled an act in relation to the Circuit and Chancery courts of Tishomingo county, passed the 14th December, 1859," have duly considered the same, and instructed me to return it to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That from and after the 27th of November, no new business will be considered by the Legislature, except such as shall refer to military matters and the defense of the country, to revenue subjects, and to fiscal or financial matters.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

Strike out the 27th, and insert the 30th,

Which was adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Calhoun county, asking the passage of a law for the purchase of the cotton crop, or a portion thereof, on behalf of the State—to be paid for in State Bonds,—and in case this be not done, for a suspension of the taxes until the removal of the blockade, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to submit the following report:

Your committee do not deem it expedient to adopt the policy recommended by any action of this committee, the whole subject being now under the consideration of the joint Finance Committee; they therefore ask to be discharged from further considering the same.

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to donate the swamp and overflowed lands in the counties of Harrison and Jackson, to the Boards of said counties, and for other purposes, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

The Speaker presented the following communication:

HON. J. P. SCALES,

Dear Sir:—Permit me to present through you to the members of the House, 100 copies of the acts of July session, to which is added the Confederate Constitution; and also, 150 other pamphlets, including the proceedings and decision in the Merryman *Habeas Corpus* case, Vallandingham's speech in the United States Senate, and the letter of Hon. Wm. E. Smedes, in vindication of the Southern Confederacy.

Very respectfully,

J. L. POWER.

Mr. Turley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House hold two sessions each day, during

this week, viz: Meet at 9 o'clock a. m., and adjourn at 1 o'clock p. m.; meet at 3 o'clock p. m. and adjourn at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Mr. Bardin offered the following amendment:

Strike out 6, and insert 5½,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Brooks,

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Strong introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the purpose of encouraging the formation of Planters Associations, and the diminishing of the quantity of land planted in cotton during the existence of the blockade,

Which was read twice, and

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Strong introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the restoration of all the arms now in the State belonging to, or captured by the Confederate Government, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The Senate resolution to provide arms for the State, was called up.

Mr. Withers moved that the House concur in the resolution.

Pending the motion,

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

Resolved, That the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inqure into the expediency of so changing the revenue laws, as to require an *ad valorem* tax upon slaves, instead of *per capita*, as now established.

On motion of Mr. Semmes,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to owners of tanyards, now erected, or which may hereafter be erected, the privilege of taking bark, free of cost on State lands, and if in their opinion, the granting of said privilege will be the means of encouraging the establishing of tanyards and increasing the supply of leather, to report a bill granting said right under suitable restrictions and limitations.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the House bill entitled an act to define and punish the crime of the fraudulent removal of personal

property under mortgage, pledge, or deed of trust, from this State.

On motion of Mr. Hicks,

The House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to the House bill entitled an act in relation to slaves.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act approved February 23d, 1856, entitled an act to amend an act approved March 16th 1852, for the reclamation of the swamp and overflowed lands, and for the improvement of the navigation of the various rivers and streams in this State, so far as the same relates to the county of Choctaw, was called from the orders of the day, and read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third times, and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a bill with the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is desired :

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate one thousand dollars to repair and improve the Governor's Mansion, &c.

The Senate has adopted joint resolutions entitled :

Resolutions appointing certain Committees,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Williams of Tishomingo, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State.

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to a select committee of five, composed of Messrs. Williams of Tishomingo, Strong, Malone, Wood and Denny.

Mr. Miller, of Hinds, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the relief of widows and orphans,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to-wit : the Resolutions of the Senate to provide arms for the State.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Withers, to concur.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The resolutions were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The reports of the majority and minority committee upon bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to arm certain volunteer companies, were called from the table.

The majority report recommending the passage of a substitute for the original bill.

The minority report recommending the passage of a substitute for the substitute reported by the majority.

Mr. Strong moved that the report of the minority be agreed to,
Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The report of the majority was agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third times, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

On his further motion the House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate, requesting the Governor to appoint four delegates from each Congressional district, to represent this State in the Southern Planters Convention.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the 43d chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to bonds, notes, bills of exchange, and other writings for the payment of money,

Was read the first and second time, and

On motion of Mr. Graham, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, approved March 10th, 1852,

Was read the first and second times, and

On motion of Mr. Terrell,

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to certain volunteer companies,

Was read the first and second times.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Terrell in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported the bill back to the House, with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bardin,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Terrell,

The House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate, in relation to the appointment of certain committees.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren, the blank in said resolution, was filled with the number two.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors, in the town of Houston, Chickasaw county, approved December 5th, 1858.

Was read three several times, under a surpension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Wells,

Resolved, That the use of the Hall be tendered to Hon. E. Barksdale, and that he be invited to deliver an address on the questions of the day, on to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Tindall gave notice that he would on to-morrow move a reconsideration of the vote passing the Senate bill to be entitled an an act in relation to certain volunteer companies.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House adjourned untill to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, November 26th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Crane.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Harper was excused from serving on the committee on Agriculture and Mechanics, and Mr. Batte appointed in his place.

Mr. Martin made the following reports :

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of Martha F. Meeks and Thomas P. Meeks, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Robert M. McKie, a minor, in the county of Marshall, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Thomas and Drucilla Daniels, have considered the same. The committee are of opinion that the remedy sought to be obtained by this bill, is properly to be found in the court of chancery, and have therefore instructed me to report this bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of Zenias A. Clark, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill,

Mr. Reid in the chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom the bill entitled an act for the relief of Gen. W. W. W. Wood, was referred, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the bill back and recommend that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a petition signed by John Graves and others, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be not granted.

Mr. Martin moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Terrell, the petition was referred to a select committee of five, composed of Messrs. Terrell, Hicks, Deason, Barnes and McElroy.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act in regard to roads, bridges, causeways and ferries, &c., in Tunica county, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has adopted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Legislature, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be requested to furnish a report from that department of the government, at as early a day as practicable,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Williams, of T., made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The special committee to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report the same back, with the following amendments, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The bill was laid on the table and made the special order of the day for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Martin made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entttled an act to change the mode of paying the Probate Judge of Tippah county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back, with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to amend chapter nine (9) article four (4) of the Revised Code, so far as relates to the Probate Clerks, have maturely considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Which was received.

Question on agreeing.

Mr. Terrell moved the previous question, which being sustained, the question was taken on agreeing to the report and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Martin, Echols and Owen.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Barton, Brooks, Buford, Childers, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Edwars of K., Fatheree, Foules, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson of W., Lyle, McElroy, Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Terrell, Tindall, Turley, Williams of T., Williams of W. and Wood—45.

Nays—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Buntin, Denny, Dunnaway, Durr,

Echols, Enochs, Fox, Gunn, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Magee of P., Martin, McDonald, McLaurin, Miller of H., Moore, Moseley, Owen, Rogers, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of T., Walker, Withers, Woodward and Wyley —41.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of widows and orphans, have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill for the relief of the minor heirs of Jno. W. Potts, deceased. The committee are of opinion that the probate court has, under existing laws, full jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill, and ample power to effect the purposes of the bill, and therefore have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Dickens, the rule was suspended and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Harper, by leave, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That leave of absence for sixty days, be and is hereby granted to W. H. Clark, Judge of Probate of Rankin county.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be and are hereby tendered to Mr. J. L. Power, for his valuable present to the members of 100 copies of the acts of July session, 1861, and other documents.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration, a bill

to be entitled an act to give a lien to claims stayed by the stay law of 1861, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received.

Pending the question on agreeing to the report,

The House, on motion of Mr. Martin,

Adjourned until three o'clock, p. m , Mr. Lyle being entitled to the floor.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, recommending that the bill to be entitled an act to give a lien to claims stayed by the stay law of 1861, do not pass.

The pending question being on agreeing to the report,

On motion of Mr. Hicks, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed, upon a call of the yeas and nays by Messrs. Seal of Harrison, Martin and Echols.

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Allen, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Buford, Childers, Dale, Dantzler., Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Edwards of K.. Fatheree, Fox, Fall, Gaines, Gulley, Gunn, Harris, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of H., Hooker of H., Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Johnson, M. D., Johnston, S D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Moore, Nelson, Rogers, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of T., Strong, Terrell, Tindall, Walker, Wells, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood and Wyley—62.

NAYS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Boyd, Buntin, Daniel, Durr, Enocks, Foules, Graham, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Malone, Miller of O., Moseley, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Smith of L., Turley, Withers, and Woodward—23.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has adopted a joint resolution entitled resolution appropriating cartridge boxes to the "Smith Quitman Rifles,"

In which the House is asked to concur.

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House, granting leave of absence to W. H. Clark, Probate Judge of Rankin county.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the joint resolution of the Senate ap-

propriating cartridge boxes to the Smith Quitman Rifles, was taken up.

Mr. Harper offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend by adding "and the Rankin Mounted Rifles, and such other companies as are ready to leave for the seat of war."

On his further motion,

The resolution as amended was concurred in.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Tindall moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the Senate bill in relation to certain volunteer companies.

The motion to reconsider prevailed, upon a call of the yeas and nays, by Messrs. Bardin, Magee of Pike, and Dantzler.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Boyd, Brooks, Buntin, Childers, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fatheree, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gladney, Gulley, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moseley, Owen Reid, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood and Woodward—58.

Nays—Messrs. Bardin, Barton, Billups, Bonds of T., Buford, Dantzler, Denny, Dunnaway, Echols, Graham, Gunn, Johnston, S. P., Love, Magee of Pike, Martin, Moore, Nelson, Rogers, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Wells and Wyley—24.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the bill was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to joint resolution of the Senate, entitled resolution appropriating cartridge boxes to the Smith Quitman Rifles,

And have adopted the following amendment to House amendment:

Strike out all after the words "Rankin Mounted Rifles."

On motion of Mr. Harper,

The House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to the amendment made by the House to the Senate resolution appropriating cartridge boxes to the Smith Quitman Rifles.

Mr. Harper, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to grant public lands to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Co., and for other purposes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and
Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.
On motion of Mr. Dantzler,
Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return to the House, the joint resolution of the Senate, in relation to the appointment of certain committees.
On motion of Mr. Barton,
The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.
Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Anderson.
The journal of yesterday was read and approved.
The Speaker presented the following communication;

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., November 26th, 1861.

Hon. J. P. Scales, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR.—Herewith I have the honor to hand you my report of Receipts and Disbursements of the public moneys, from the 1st of January, 1860, to the 28th of October, 1861, both days inclusive, to be laid before the Legislature.

I am, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. B. DILWORTH,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

(See Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. Shields,
The report was laid on the table, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Terrell,
The House bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to define the powers of the County Police of Covington and Pike counties, in relation to the three per cent. fund, approved February 13, 1846, and for other purposes, was called from the table, read the third time, and passed with title as stated.
Mr. Allen introduced a bill to be entitled,
An act to amend an act entitled an act to repeal the common

school law of Copiah county, &c., approved December 6th, 1859,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act in relation to the school fund of Greene county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Seal of Harrison,

The House bill to be entitled an act to amend the criminal law relative to the violation of the Sabbath, in the counties of Hancock, Harrison, Jackson and Pike, was called up, read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Barton introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Itawamba county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Buford introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to increase the fees of Sheriffs and Jailors, in Lafayette and Tunica counties, in certain cases,

Which was read three several times forthwith.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting a general bill:

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed to report to the House the following Senate resolution:

Resolved, That the House be respectfully informed that the resolutions which the Senate has been requested to return to the House, are not within the control of the Senate, but has passed to the Executive for his examination and approval.

I am also directed to inform the House that the Senate has adopted a title to the accompanying Senate resolution in relation to the appointment of delegates to the Planters Convention, &c., said resolution having passed both houses, in which the House is asked to concur.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That Capt. A. G. Brown be invited to address the Legislature at the hour of 7 o'clock, this evening, or such other time as may suit his convenience.

On his further motion, a committee of five was appointed to wait on Capt. Brown, and inform him of the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Graham, Daniel, Dale, McElroy, and Irby.

Mr. Magee of Pike introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to sell the free negroes of Pike county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report such a bill as in their opinion may be necessary to supply any deficiency of existing statutes on the subject.

Mr. Bond of Pontotoc, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pontotoc county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Durr introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for indexing the papers in the Probate office of Lauderdale county, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Harper introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Rankin county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale of vinous, spirituous, and fermenting liquors within four miles of Westville Seminary, in Simpson county, and for other purposes, to Police District No. 3, in Simpson county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated,

Mr. McLaurin introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to change the mode of assessment in Smith county, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Buntin introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Yallobusha county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Graham offered an amendment, by way of additional section,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Buntin,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment to the title :

Amend title by adding Franklin county,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Shields introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to perpetuate testimony in certain cases,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the laying and working of roads, the establishment of ferries, and the erection of bridges, approved February 11th, 1856.

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Seal of Harrison,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker of Lawrence, presented the petition of sundry citizens of said county, praying the passage of a bill for the relief of Mr. Linton,

Which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Withers introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for the payment of Sheriffs fees in certain cases,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the Treasury Notes of the State of Mississippi, authorized to be issued by ordinance of the State Convention, and for other purposes, was called up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Terrell,

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

The bill with proposed amendments offered by Mr. Miller of Oktibbeha, and Wood, were referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Terrell made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined and found correctly enrolled, and presented the same to the Governor for his approval and signature, the following entitled bills:

An act to define and punish the crime of the fraudulent removal of personal property under mortgage, pledge, or deed of trust, and liens by judgment, from this State.

An act in relation to slaves.

An act to amend an act in relation to the charter of Brooksville.

An act to reduce the fees of certain officers in Neshoba county.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Vernal Male and Female Academy, in Greene county, and for other purposes, approved February 3d, 1860.

Joint resolution granting leave of absence for sixty days, to W. H. Clarke, Probate Judge of Rankin county.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special orders, to-wit: A bill to be entitled an act to equalize the tax for the benefit of the volunteers of this State.

Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on said bills, Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Friday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

One hundred and fifty copies of the bill entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, was ordered to be printed.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House Bills:

An act for the relief of L. J. Lack.

An act making the Treasury Notes issued under an ordinance of the State Convention receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, have had under consideration an act entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to modify the collection laws of this State, and for other purposes, have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the petition of E. R. McLain, President of the Greenwood and Plank Road Company, of Carroll county. The committee are of opinion that the Boards of Police have full jurisdiction on this subject under the decision of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and the committee therefore pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the said petition,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be en-

titled an act to amend chapter 60, of Revised Code, so far as the same relates to the Probate Court of Warren county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on the Judiciary, have had under consideration the petition of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Jackson, praying a change in the general license law, so far as the same relates to the city of Jackson, and have instructed me to report the accompanying Bill as a substitue for the bill accompanying the petition and referred to the committee, with a recommendation that the substitute do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds moved that the rule be suspended and the bill read the third time,

Which was lost.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration an act entitled an act for the relief of orphan children, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act in relation to slaves and free negroes, and have instructed me to report the bill back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a petition of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city of Jackson, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the

resolution as to the powers conferred on the Legislature by the amendment adopted by the sovereign Convention of the State, by the provision annexed by the Convention to the 9th section of the 7th article of the Constitution of Mississippi, in the words and figures following:

"*And provided further*, That the Legislature may raise a loan of money, and pledge the faith of the State for a payment thereof, when required to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, or provide for the defense of the State."

The committee are of opinion that the Legislature has the power, under this amendment to the Constitution, to pledge the faith of the State for an absolute loan of money, and that under this amendment the Legislature would not have the power to issue Treasury Notes and pledge the faith of the State for their redemption,

Which was received.

Mr. Graham, from same committee, made the following minority report:

The undersigned, one of the minority of the Judiciary Committee, to whom the resolution of inquiry in regard to the power of the Legislature to issue Treasury Notes, begs leave to dissent from the report of the majority, and to state that in his opinion the Legislature has the power to provide for the issue of Treasury Notes, upon cotton or other specific pledge of property.

D. C. GRAHAM.

On motion of Mr. Hicks,

The reports and bill were recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration an act to repeal articles 55 and 56, of section 10, of chapter 35, of the Revised Code of Mississippi, entitled an act concerning corporations and other associations and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House with a recommendation of the committee that the bill do pass,

Which was received and agreed to and the bill read the third time.

Pending the question on the passage of the bill,

The House, on motion of Mr. Shields, adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Ways and Means, and 150 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the Chief of Ordnance be and he is hereby authorized to furnish to the Edwards Guards, and McManus Rifles, cartridge boxes, cap boxes and belts, equal to the number of the non-commissioned officers and privates in each of said companies.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Miller, of Oktibbeha, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the joint standing committee on Enrolled Bills, be and they are hereby requested to withhold from enrollment, a House bill entitled an act making the Treasury Notes issued under an Ordinance of the State Convention, receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes, said bill having passed both houses.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to the Senate resolution in relation to the appointment of delegates to the Planters Convention.

Mr. Graham made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The select committee appointed to wait on Capt. A. G. Brown, and to inform him of the adoption of the resolution inviting him to address the Legislature, have discharged that duty, and beg leave to report that he accepts the invitation, and will take pleasure in addressing his fellow-citizens on to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock,

Which was received.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House appropriating cartridge boxes &c., to the Edwards Guards and the McManus rifles, and have adopted the following amendment to the resolution:

"And that the captains of said companies be required to enter into bond in double the value of said accoutrements, payable to the State of Mississippi, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the Chief of Ordnance, conditioned for the return of said accoutrements, when said companies shall be disbanded,"

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution of the House in relation to the Edwards Guards and McManus Rifles.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to-wit: House bill to be entitled an act to repeal articles 55 and 56, of section 10, of chapter 35, of the Revised Code of Mississippi, entitled an act concerning corporations and other associations.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Boyd, Echols, and Shields.

YEAS—Messrs. Batte, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Buntin, Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Durr, Echols, Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Harper, Jackson of Tippah, Johnson, M. D., Kirk, Malone, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Smith of Tishomingo, Terrell, Withers, Williams of Tishomingo, and Wood.—27.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Billups, Boddie, Bond of Pontotoc, Brooks, Buford, Deason, Dickens, Dunnaway, Edwards of Kemper, Fall, Fatheree, Gibbs, Graham, Gully, Gunn, Harris, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of Amite, Johnston, S. D., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Martin, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Miller of Oktibbeha, Moore, Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of Lowndes, Strong, Tindall, Turley, Walker, Williams of Wilkinson, Woodward, and Wyley—59.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House, requesting the committee on Enrolled Bills to withhold from enrollment an act in relation to Treasury Notes, &c.

Mr. Terrell, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled, a joint resolution in relation to the Edwards Guards and McManus Rifles.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the 43d chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "an act in relation to bonds, notes, bills of exchange, and other writings for the payment of money," and have

instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, November 28th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. C. Crane.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed House bills of the following titles :

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Smith county to appropriate the moneys arising frrm the sale of estrays to county purposes.

An act to provide for the collection of the arrears of taxes in the county of Jefferson.

Mr. Terrell, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, in relation to the grand jury system,

Which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Rogers,

The bill was rejected.

Mr. Withers made the following reports :

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred an act to arm the Duncan Riflemen, Mississippi volunteers, have duly considered the same, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to remit penalties incurred by volunteers in the service, and for other purposes, have duly donsidered the same,

and instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Military Affairs, to whom was re-committed an act to complete the arming and equipping of Captain Norman's cavalry company, with several amendments thereto, have duly considered the same, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to arming the volunteer companies of this State, have considered the same, and instructed me to report, that in their opinion the object sought has already been accomplised, as far as practicable, by the action of the House, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a resolution requiring said committee to inquire into the utility and practicability of building and equipping a number of gunboats for the protection of our Southern coast, &c., have considered the same, and instructed me to report, that in their opinion it is inexpedient, considering our financial condition, to undertake the building of such boats at the present time, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Withers moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The resolution was re-committed to a select committee of seven, composed of Messrs. Seal of Harrison, Hooker of Hinds, Lyle, Jones, Johnson of W., Reid and Bardin.

Mr Speaker—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to authorize the manufacture of cannon on a new plan therein referred to, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a resolution in relation to the speedy organization of the militia, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, and

ask to be discharged from its further consideration, the committee having already reported on similar measures,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an armory for the manufacture of arms adapted to the use of the cavalry service, have considered the same, and instructed me to report, that in their opinion the establishment of such an armory would be inexpedient at this time,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to extend the benefits of the 13th section of an act entitled an act further to regulate the militia and volunteer system, approved February 10, 1860, to volunteer companies mustered into the service of the Confederate States, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration, as the same has been anticipated by previous action of the House,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to further regulate the militia and volunteer system, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, a similar bill having already been acted on by the House,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to provide for the organization of guerrilla companies, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a Senate bill entitled an act in relation to certain volunteer companies, with sundry amendments thereto, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that the bill as amended do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Gibbs offered an amendment, by way of ryder,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Gulley offered the following amendment to the ryder:

Amend by adding the following: "or may be hereafter mustered into service,"

Which was lost.

Mr. M. D. Johnson moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The rule was suspended, and the ryder read the third time.

On his further motion,

The bill and amendments were referred to a select committee of five, composed of Messrs. Gibbs, Dantzler, Martin, Miller of O., and Hooker of Hinds.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed to report to the House the following entitled joint resolution adopted by the Senate:

Resolution to authorize Chief of Ordnance to furnish accoutrements to fireside defenders,

In which the concurrence of the House is asked.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

The House concurred in the above resolution from the Senate.

Mr. Shields made the following reports;

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred an act to settle the construction of the charter of Yazoo City, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report that they recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate De Soto College, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report that they recommend the bill do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a Senate bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, approved 10th March, 1852, have considered the same, and have instructed me to return it to the House and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Clark made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Thomas S. Parker, of Clark county, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Martin in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. T. Hudgens, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to to House, with the recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Martin in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Auditor to issue his warrant on the Treasurer for $71 60-000, in favor of the Jackson Gas Light Company, for balance due on chandelier and fixtures furnished

State Capitol, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. Martin in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of John W. Gurley, Sheriff of Kemper county, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Rufus A. Bean, Allen White, and others, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole,

Mr. Martin in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in the county of Jackson, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same, back to the House, and ask to be relieved from the further consideration of the same, for the reason that they do not consider they have jurisdiction of the same,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Denny,

The bill was read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Shields made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to incorporate the Hebrew Benevolent Association, "Anshi Chassed," of the city of Vicksburg, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report the bill back, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Terrell made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of A. S. Harper, administrator, and John Graves, Senr., with the accompanying documents, have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill herewith presented, and recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Terrell, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second and third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Terrell, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to suspend the limitation laws of this State, in certain cases,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses meet in the Representatives' Hall, on Saturday, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to elect a Superintendent and Clerk of the Penitentiary, and State Librarian.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Clark made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred an account in favor of Caleb T. Furr, jailor of Marshall county, for the sum of two hundred and sixteen and 80-100 dollars, ($216 80-100) have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that the same be allowed, and that the Auditor be instructed to issue his warrant in favor of the said Caleb T. Furr, for the above amount of two hundred and sixteen and 80-100 dollars, and take his receipt

for the same, and recommend the passage of the accompanying bill,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole,

Mr. Reid in the chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Jones made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the defense of the State, and for other purposes, have fully considered the same, and are of opinion, that the legislation therein proposed would be in conflict with the Constitution of the State.

A proviso added to the 9th section of the 7th article of the Constitution by the late State Convention, comprises the whole power of this Legislature in regard to a "pledge of the faith of the State for the payment of a loan of money," and in the opinion of your committee, permits its exercise only for purposes and objects strictly military in their character. This bill proposes to lend or advance the treasury notes of the State upon cotton, to relieve the people in their common transactions. from the effects of a general pecuniary pressure—a diversion of the proceeds of the credit of the State, not contemplated by the Ordinance referred to. The interposition of the cotton as an ultimate source of payment, your committee are persuaded cannot release the State from the positive obligation to redeem its treasury notes, in case the cotton advanced upon should not prove available for the redemption of all such notes at maturity, and that, consequently, the faith of the State would necessarily therefor be pledged, were State treasury notes to be issued in the manner proposed.

The scheme submitted, not only involves a pledge of the faith of the State, but requires that the results shall be loaned to its individual citizens. But neither in a constitutional or practical point of view, does this plan meet the approval of your committee; and I am therefore instructed to report the bill back to the House, with the remommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Jones moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The bill was laid on the table, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wood moved a reconsideration of the vote refusing to pass the Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the 43d chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to bonds, notes, bills of exchange and other writings for the payment of money.

Pending the question,

The House, on motion of Mr. Bardin,

Adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, November 29th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Anderson.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Lyle offered the following resolution,

Which was adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, it is absolutely necessary that the Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the Convention, should be used to purchase provisions and equipments for the sixty days volunteers recently called into service; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Enrolled Bills be instructed to enroll the bill which has passed both Houses of the Legislature in relation to said Treasury Notes, and present the same to the proper officers for their signatures immediately.

Mr. Owen, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the existing law in regard to the sale of lands held in joint tenancy, tenancy in common and coparcency in cases where a sale will better promote the interest of all parties than a partition,

Which was read the first and second times, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Shelley, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the sale of salt and other articles,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

Proposed amendments were offered by Messrs. Graham, Lyle, Jackson of Amite, Johnson of Warren, and Lewis.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, moved that the bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler.

The bill and amendments were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed to report to the House of Representatives, the following resolution adopted by the Senate on yesterday:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House that the Senate has reconsidered the vote of the Senate concurring in the Joint Resolution, withholding in the hands of the Committee of Enrollment a bill to authorize the payment of certain Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the Convention.

Mr. Terrell made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled, the following entitled House Bills, and submitted the same to the Governor for his approval and signature:

An act to provide for the collection of certain arrears of taxes in the county of Jefferson.

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Smith county to appropriate the moneys arising from the sale of estrays, to county purposes.

An act making the Treasury Notes issued under an Ordinance of the State Convention receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed to report to the House the following Senate resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate has refused to concur in the Joint Resolution proposed by the House to withhold from, in the hands of the Committee on Enrollment, a bill which has passed both Houses, in relation to certain Treasury Notes ordered to be issued by the Convention.

Mr. Enocks introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of G. W. Shipp, of Calhoun county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

On motion of Mr. Enocks, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House without amendment, and recommended its reference to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Enocks introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James Patterson, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and,

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to be entitled an act to restore to market certain lands therein mentioned,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Seal, of Hancock, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Napoleon Monet,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to reduce the taxes of Hancock county, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Also,

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Inspectors, Clerks and Returning Officers of Hancock county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Boddie introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate Cooper's Well in Hinds county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Bardin introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Burwell McManus, of Pontotoc county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Dantzler introduced a bill to be entitled an act to restore to market certain public lands withdrawn from public sale on account of Railroads.

Mr. McLaurin introduced a bill to be entitled an act to provide for the disposition and location of Military Bounty Land Warrants in the State of Mississippi,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, introduced a bill entitled an act for the construction of machinery for the making and repairing of small arms in Jackson, Mississippi,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Billups introduced a bill to be entitled an act to provide for

the better protection of the interests of the owners of runaway slaves,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to modify Art. 39, Sec. 8, Chapter 15, of the Revised Code, so far as relates to the county of Lowndes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Smith, of L., introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of William Conner,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Barden,

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also,

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage the making of pure wine in the State of Mississippi,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Miller, of O., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to suspend for a limited time certain provisions of an act entitled an act for the limitation of actions,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to be entitled an act to diminish the salaries of officers therein mentioned, and for other purposes,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McLaurin introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the time of making roads in Smith county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Johnson, of W., introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the poor of Warren county,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered the following amendment,

Amend by striking out "Warren county," and inserting in lieu thereof "the several counties of this State."

Mr. Durr offered an amendment to the amendment, excepting the counties of Lauderdale and Tippah.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The bill and amendments were referred to a Select Committee of five, composed of Messrs. Johnson of W., Martin, Wood, Love, Mosley.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed a bill, to be entitled

An act for the relief of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Washington, Mississippi,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Boards of Police of Washington and Bolivar counties to issue scrip in payment for work done upon the levees of said counties,

Which was read three several times under a suspension of the rules, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Lewis, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the Boards of county Police,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Dunnaway introduced a bill to be entitled an act to declare the intent and meaning of a certain Article of the Revised Code,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his private Secretary:

Executive Office,
Jackson, Nov. 29th, 1861.

Mr Speaker—

His Excellency the Governor, has this day approved and signed House bill entitled,

An act making the Treasury Notes issued under an Ordinance of the State Convention, receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes,

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Special Order, to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock P. M.,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THEE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Re-

ceiver of the Land Office at Washington, Miss., was called up and read the first time,

On his motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The House bill to be entitled an act to amend the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, was called up, and

On his further motion, made the special order of the day for nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Buford, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws in relation to the State University,

Which was read the first and second times, and

Referred to the Committee on the State University.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a bill of the following title:

A bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the Militia and Volunteer laws of this State,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House in relation to the election of a Superintendent and Clerk of the Penitentiary, and State Librarian, with the following amendments,

Amend by striking out the words "Saturday the 30th November, 1861," and insert Tuesday, December 3rd, 1861.

Strike out the words "State Librarian," and insert Keeper of the Capitol,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at nine o'clock to-morrow morning,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, November 30th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Tindall, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Joseph A. Sykes,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Martin made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the Boards of Police, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to modify Art. 39, Sec. 8, Chapter 15, of the Revised Code, so far as relates to the county of Lowndes, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of James Patterson and for other purposes, have considered the same, and have instructed me to recommend to the House that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of O. W. Ship, of Calhoun county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the following substitute, and recommend that the substitute do pass.

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

On his further motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the benefit of Wm. Cannon, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of the Inspectors, Clerks and Returning Officers of Hancock county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Agriculture and Mechanics, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the purpose of encouraging the promotion of Planters Associations—and diminishing the quantity of land planted in cotton during the existence of the blockade, have examined the same, and instructed me to report the accompanying joint resolution as a substitute, which in their opinion will better accomplish the object sought, and recommend that said resolution be adopted,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Clarke made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred an account in favor of W. P. Baldwin, of Tippah county, for $11 75, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it be allowed, and that the Auditor be instructed to issue his warrant for the same, and take the receipt of the said Baldwin therefor,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Reid in the Chair,

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Echols, the rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. McGehee, of B., made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Joint Standing Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the time of working roads in Smith county, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Joint Standing Commitee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to encourage Home Manufactures and provide for Southern defense, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Dantzler moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Gibbs, Shields and Johnson of Warren.

Yeas—Messrs. Bardin, Barton, Bonds of T., Buntin, Dale, Dickens, Dunnaway, Gunn, Irby, Johnson M. D. Johnson of W., Jones, Hicks, Love, McGehee of B., Nelson, Seal of Harrison, Seal of Hancock, Smith of T., Terrell, Tindall, Withers, Williams of Wilkinson, Woodward and Wylie,—25.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Boyd, Buford, Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of Kemper, Enocks, Fowles, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Gully, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T. Johnson S. P., Lewis, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Miller of O., Moore, Mosley, Owen, Rogers, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Walker, Williams of T., and Wood,—51.

Mr. Gibbs made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Special Committee to whom was referred the Senate bill entitled an act in relation to certain volunteer companies, and the House amendments thereto, and who were instructed to redraft said bill with the House amendments, have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, and the substituted bill read the first and second time.

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following amendment,

Amend by adding the following section,

Section 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall apply to all volunteers and others who may hereafter be mustered into the service of either the Confederate or State Government.

On motion of Mr. Hooker. of Hinds,

The bill and amendment was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock, M.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House bill to be entitled an act to provide for the defense of the State, and for other purposes, was called from the table and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next at ten o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Smith, of L., made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Joint Committee appointed to examine the Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, have instructed me to report, that upon our applying to the Auditor pro tem. to make the examination, we were told the books are so far behind that the examination could not be made, and that by the time the books were ready the two houses had appointed a joint committee to make said examination in vacation; and as said committee first appointed could not complete the examination, it wonld be better to leave the entire examination to said last appointed committee to make said examination in vacation; and said committee first appointed ask to be excused from the further consideration of said examination, and be discharged.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of L.,

The report was received and agreed to.

On motion of Seal, of Harrison,

The special order for nine o'clock this morning, entitled an act to amend the Constitution of the State, was called up and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next at nine o'clock A. M.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of sundry citizens of Sunflower county against reannexation to Tallahatchie county,

Which was referred to the Committee on County Boundaries.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the joint resolution of the House in relation to the election of a Superintendent and Clerk of the Penitentiary and State Librarian.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of L.,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law in relation to the duties of Coroners as to prevent the taking of inquests of the deaths of persons killed in the presence of witnesses, or

who came to their deaths by known accidents, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Brooks offered the following resolution,

Which was lost.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending or suspending Sec. 8, Art. 33, Revised Code, so as to allow the Sheriffs of the different counties until Nov. 1st, to collect taxes in the place of 1st of April, as now provided by law, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Miller, of O., by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend Art. 35, Chapt. 36, of Revised Code, relating to the duty of the Clerk of the Probate Court in recording deeds,

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Miller moved a suspension of the rule,

Which was lost.

Mr. Miller offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (The Senate concurring,) That the two houses adjourn *sine die*, on the 7th day of December next.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lay one day on the table, was dispensed with.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the negative.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Nov. 30th, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has approved and signed the following House bills and resolutions:

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Vernal Male and Female Academy in Green county, and for other purposes, approved Feb. 3d, 1860.

An act to amend an act in relation to the charter of Brooksville.

An act to reduce the fees of certain officers in Neshoba county.

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Smith county to appropriate moneys arising from the sale of estrays, to county purposes.

An act to define and punish the crime of the fraudulent removal of personal property under mortgage, pledge or deed of trust and liens by judgment from this State.

An act in relation to slaves.

An act to provide for the collection of certain arrears of taxes in the county of Jefferson.

Resolution in relation to the Edward's Guards and McManus Rifles.

Resolution granting W. H. Clark leave of absence for sixty days.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the special order, being House bill entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, was called up and made the special order for Wednesday next, at nine o'clock A. M.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills:

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale of and gratuitous distribution of vinous, spirituous and fermenting liquors within four miles of Westville Seminary in Simpson county and for other purposes, to Police District No. 3, in Simpson county.

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Ferral Bridge Company.

An act for the relief of the Common School fund of Township 22, Range 8, East, in Calhoun county.

An act to limit the compensation of the Treasurer of Tippah county, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tippah county, with an amendment thereto, in which the House is asked to concur.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Bond of P., Deason, Barnes, Hicks, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Edwards of C., Fatheree and Semmes.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, pending the adjournment of the House November 28th, 1861, to-wit:

The motion made by Mr. Wood to reconsider the vote refusing to pass Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the 43d Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to bonds, notes, bills of exchange and other writings for the payment of money.

Mr. Dunnaway moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the motion to reconsider, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Barton, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to suppress an excess of dogs,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Johnson, of W., moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Elections,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The bill was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Gibbs, by leave, introduced a bill entitled an act pre-

scribing the mode of trials of slaves and mulattoes for capital offenses,

Which was read twice, under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until ten minutes past nine o'clock Monday morning.

MONDAY, December 2, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Harris, Dantzler, Malone, Withers, Daniel, Moore, Love, Magee of Pike, Barnes, Rogers, Wells, Walker, Fall and Gibbs.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the regular order of business was suspended, for the purpose of considering the Senate Message.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the LXII chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to Chancery Courts and for other purposes—

Was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill entitled an act in relation to suits pending in which alien enemies are plaintiffs—

Was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to reduce the pay of officers holding elections—

Was read twice and referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to extend an act entitled an act to regulate the fees of the Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the county of Hinds to the county of Washington—

Was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment of taxes in the county of Lawrence for the year 1861—

Was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the XXIII chapter of the Revised Code entitled an act for the relief and support of the poor—

Was read twice and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the establishment of hospitals for the Mississippi troops and for other

purposes—

Was read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of John Estell Tarpley, a minor of the county of Hinds, so far as to alllow him to make a last will and testament—

Was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to increase the powers of the Probate Court—

Was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the payment of certain money to the Treasurer of Chickasaw county and for other purposes—

Was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to appropriate one thousand dollars to repair and improve the Governor's mansion—

Was read twice and laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the following House bills, to-wit:

A bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tippah county.

A bill to be entitled an act to limit the compensation of the Treasurer of Tippah county.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

An act in relation to evidence of title in certain cases.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the Confederate States.

An act for the relief of Wm. H. Moore, of Itawamba county.

An act to amend the third section, chapter 48, of the Revised Code.

The Senate has also passed the following House bills:

An act to amend chapter 23 of Revised Code so far as regards the county of Adams.

An act to reduce the county tax of the county of Lauderdale.

An act for the relief of J. Duncan Davis, of Hancock county, in this State.

An act to authorize persons claiming and occupying certain land under the Trustees of Jefferson College, and held by the State as internal improvement land, to enter the same.

An act entitled an act to secure the payment of all sums borrowed of the school funds in Township 21, Range 9 East.

An act to revive article 12, chapter 8, of the Revised Code, so far as it relates to Jasper county, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the working of roads in Adams county, approved December 3, 1858.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tishomingo county.

An act for the relief of Isham Dansby, of Newton county.

An act to amend the Common School Laws of Yallobusha county.

An act for the relief of Zenias A. Clark.

An act to be entitled an act to confirm the location of swamp and overflowed land in Green and Jackson counties, and for other purposes.

The Senate has concurred in the Joint Resolution of the House—

Entitled "resolution for the promotion of not only our political but of our material prosperity and independence."

The Senate has also passed the following House bills, with an amendment to each:

An act to declare Bogue Phaliah and its branches, in the counties of Bolivar and Washington, navigable streams.

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Bolivar county to remunerate the Clerk of said Board for extra office services.

An act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the fee for apprehending runaway slaves in the county of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the Militia and Volunteer Laws of this State—

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W., the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow evening at three o'clock.

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Harper moved that one hundred copies of the bill be printed.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The motion to print was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

Resolved, That the Governor and Quartermaster be requested to furnish this House, as far as practicable, the probable amount due the State of Mississippi from the Confederate Government for military supplies, equipments, pay of volunteers, etc., furnished by said State to the volunteers who have entered said Confederate Government.

Resolved, further, That the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to furnish the House with the amount of State and

Confederate taxes which will fall due at the end of the present fiscal year; and also, whether the taxes under the present revenue law will, if collected, meet the accruing liabilities of this State.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Special Committee, to whom was referred a resolution accompanying this report, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to prepare a bill, and report said bill to the House with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

On his further motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back with sundry amendments, with a recommendation that it pass as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Seal of Harrison, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Harper, Seal of Harrison, and Nelson.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Boddie, Bonds of T., Boyd, Childers, Clark, Dale, Denny, Echolds, Edwards of K., Fatheree, Foules, Gains, Graham, Gully, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of L., Tindall, Turley, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Wood—46.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Batte, Brooks, Buntin, Dickens, Enochs, Fox, Fall, Harper, Hooker of Holmes, Johnston, S. D., Martin, Miller of H., Mosley, McDonald, Owen, Shields, Smith of T., Woodward and Wyley—21.

Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to be entitled an act to change the

time of holding the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Scott county.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the acts of the Tax Assessor of Winston county.

Mr. McGehee introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Bolivar county,

Which bills were read three several times and passed with titles as stated.

Mr. Terrell, from the Joint Standing Committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled the following entitled House Bills:

An act for the relief of L. J. Lack, of Smith county.

An act for the relief of the Common School Fund of Township 22, Range 8 East, in Calhoun county.

An act to incorporate the Ferral Bridge Company.

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale and gratuitous distribution of vinous, spirituous and fermenting liquors, within four miles of Westville Seminary in Simpson county, and for other purposes, to Police District No. 3, in Simpson county.

An act to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Code so far as regards the county of Adams.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the working of roads in Adams county, approved Dec. 3, 1858.

An act to reduce the County Tax of Lauderdale county.

An act for the relief of J. Duncan Davis, of Hancock county, in this State.

An act to revive article 12, chapter 8, of the Revised Code so far as it relates to Jasper county, and for other purposes.

An act to secure the payment of all sums borrowed of the School Fund in Township 21, Range 9 East, in Choctaw county.

An act to authorize persons claiming and occupying certain land under the Trustees of Jefferson College, and held by the State as Internal Improvement Land, to enter the same.

Resolution for the promotion of not only our political, but material prosperity and independence.

An act to limit the compensation of the Treasurer of Tippah county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tippah county.

An act to amend the Common School Laws of Yallobusha county.

An act for the relief of Zenias A. Clark.

An act to confirm the location of swamp and overflowed lands in Green and Jackson counties, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Isham Dansby, of Newton county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tishomingo county.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, of B.,

The House adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, December 3d., 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Dale, by leave introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for the sale of the lands held by the State as delinquent for taxes in the county of Tunica,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Brown on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Buford offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That 114 cartridge boxes be furnished to the Lafayette Sharp Shooters, now in camp at Grenada, from the State Armory, upon said company executing a good and sufficient bond for the same; and also to Capt. Barry's company, of Copiah county.

On his motion, the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Dunnaway offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That after to-day the following bills shall be taken up and disposed of, to the exclusion of all other business, to-wit:

1st. The Military bill.

2d. The Financial bill.

3d. A bill making an appropriation to the indigent families of soldiers.

4th. The Constitutional amendment relative to the High Court.

Also the bills in the hands of Committees and the Senate Bills.

On his motion, the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to regulate the fees of the Clerk of the Circuit and Chancery Court of the county of Harrison,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker of Holmes, by leave introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to provide for defraying the funeral expenses of the late Col. E. R. Burt,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,—Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On his further motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker of Holmes, by leave introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to authorize the Railroad companies incorporated by the Legislature of this State, to issue notes to be circulated as money,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the committee on Ways and means.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to increase the pay of the Sheriff of Warren county,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Shields offered the following amendment, which was adopted, to-wit:

Amend section 1 by adding the following words, "to be paid out of the county Treasury."

On motion of Mr. Johnson,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed as amended.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to reduce the compensation of Tax Assessors,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Graham, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to exclude unnaturalized Yankees from certain trades and callings, and for other purposes,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr, Johnson, of Warren, offered the following amendment,

Amend by adding "nor be allowed to marry any of the fair daughters of the South."

On motion of Mr Dunnaway,

The bill and amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The select committee, to whom was referred the bill and amendment entitled "an act for the relief and support of the poor of Warren county," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report a substitute with a recommendation that the substitute do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time under a suspension of the rule.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The vote suspending the rule passing the bill to a second reading, was reconsidered.

On his further motion, the vote agreeing to the report of the committee, was reconsidered, and the report disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The original bill was taken up and considered.

The following amendments were offered:

By Mr. Gully,—amend by adding the county of Kemper.

By Mr. Lewis,—amend by adding the county of Winston.

By Mr. McDonald,—amend by adding the county of Neshoba.

By Mr. Gunn,—Amend by adding the county of Chickasaw.

By Mr. Wood,—amend by adding the counties of Wayne and Greene.

By Mr. McElroy,—amend by adding the county of Newton.

Which were severally adopted.

Mr. Strong offered the following amendment:

Sec. 1. *Be it further enacted,* That the provisions of this bill shall in no way exempt the counties above named from any general tax law for the relief of the destitute families of the State.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table,

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Strong's amendment, and decided in the affirmative.

Leave was granted Mr. Johnson to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Graham made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message in relation to "State Officers accepting appointments in the Confederate army," and also the House resolution upon the same subject, have had the matter under consideration, and have instructed me to report that in their opinion the acceptance of the Confederate commission, (though a good cause for the removal of the incumbent,) does not *ipso facto* vacate the office. Whether the cause exists in any given case, is a question of a judicial nature, determined only upon inquiry by a court of competent authority. It follows, therefore, that the Governor cannot legally order an election to fill such supposed vacancy until it shall have been judicially ascertained to exist. Your committee are further of opinion that the judgment of ouster in such cases, operates only prospectively, and therefore, the acts of the incumbent, done prior to the time it is pronounced, are not necessarily void or even voidable. They conceive no legislation expedient or necessary in the premises, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Graham,
The report was received and agreed to.
Mr. Jones made the following reports :

Mr Speaker—

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report it back to the House with the accompanying amendments, and recommend that as amended, the bill do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Billups,

The bill and amendments were made the special order of the day for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr Speaker—

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to authorize Banking in the State of Mississippi," have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that the bill is well adapted to the plan which it presents, but your committee have been unable to arrive at any conclusion touching the practicability and policy of establishing a system of Banking in this State, on the basis proposed, and therefore they beg leave to return the bill to the House without prejudice, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The bill was laid on the table, and made the special order of the day for 12 o'clock, M.

Mr Speaker—

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the accompanying amendments, and to recommend that the bill as amended, do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The bill was laid on the table, and made the special order of the day for 12 o'clock, M.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to charter a Bank in the city of Vicksburg," have had it under their consideration, and have instructed me to report that there are other propositions before the Legisla-

ture, more complete in detail, intended to accomplish a similar object; wherefore the committee beg leave to return said bill to the House, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the accompanying preamble and resolution, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report that they have been wholly unable to devise any plan (apart from the several schemes already submitted to the Legislature,) by which in the language of the resolution, "the present cotton crop can be made available, both to the Government and people of the Confederate States, without rendering it subject to capture by the enemy," and therefore your committee beg leave to return said preamble and resolution to the House, and ask to be discharged from their further consideration,

Which was received.

Mr. Gladney, from the same committee, made the following minority report,

Which was received, to-wit:

REPORT.

Whereas, A Northern President, under false pretences, and without authority of law, has made war upon the Southern people, and refused to listen to any propositions of equitable adjustment, and a Northern Congress, without the warrant of power under the Constitution of the United States, has invaded the soil of the Southern States and blockaded their ports;

And Whereas, The Northern Government, in view of the great importance of controlling the cotton crop, keeps up a blockade of Southern ports for the purpose of forcing the shipments of cotton through Northern ports, or of rendering its money value unavailable to the Government of the Confederate States or their people, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the committee of Ways and Means is hereby instructed to report the most practicable plan of making the present cotton crop available, both to the Government and people of the Confederate States, without rendering it subject to capture by the enemy.

The committee of Ways and Means, to whom the foregoing preamble and resolutions was referred, after having given the subjects embraced therein that careful consideration which their importance demands, ask leave to make the following report:

The people of the States who once formed the United States

of America, are now engaged in a bloody war of great magnitude to themselves, and of lasting interest to many other nations. This war has been brought about by no indisposition on the part of the people of the Southern States to comply in good faith with their obligations under the United States Constitution, but from long continued attacks of Northern people upon the lawful condition of the negro race within the Southern States for ulterior purposes. Under the false pretense of extending the rights of freemen to the black slave, a powerful northern party has been active in laying schemes and making enactments, which if carried out, could only end in the complete vassalage of the whole Southern population for the aggrandizement of the cause, &c. To prepare the enlightened governments of Europe to connive at the contemplated subjugation of the Southern States, the leaders of this Northern party have for years, through their press, their pulpits, and through the common halls of legislation, systematically traduced the character of the Southern people. They have been by their treacherous Northern brethren held up to the world as no better than Mahommedans, Turks, or the Hindoos of British India.

The people of the commercial and manufacturing States of the North have permitted their lust after political power and love of wealth to overshadow every better incentive to human action; they have made a God of wealth and power, under the worship of which, the "mental reservation" and "higher law doctrine" sprung into existence, and under the baneful influence of which the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine arose. In order to obtain control of the Federal Government and gain a permanent ascendency over the Southern people, the teachers of these doctrines professed to give away the public lands belonging to the United States, to the rabble population from all quarters of the world. On landing in the Northern States, the right of suffrage was extended to foreign hordes. Under such inducements, the pauper and criminal population of Europe flocked to the northern section of the Union, where they were taught that the Southern people were enervated by their system of African slavery, and could easily be overrun by the energetic men of the North.

For twenty years Southern statesmen and patriots exhausted their powers of eloquence to induce these people to respect their solemn obligations under the constitution of the country, and leave the people of the Southern States to regulate their domestic policy in peace. With Carthagenean cunning and Punic faith, they avoided the one, and violated the other.

After the last Presidential election, when it was evident that a majority of the Northern people sided with the "higher law" party, the success of whose principles could only end in destroying well regulated liberty, and put an end to peace in the Union, the cotton States promptly, by regular lawful conventions of the sovereign people, separated from their false friends. Although this course

was in strict accordance with the reserved rights of the States, in consonance with the cherished principles of self-government, and secured to the people by the successful termination of the revolutionary war with Great Britain, yet the Northern Government would listen to no terms of adjustment short of unconditional submission to their rule, and, without the warrant of power under the Constitution of the United States, wages a vandal war against the Southern people. While Kings and Emperors set aside their solemn treaties of 1815, in order that the people of the Italian States might govern themselves for their own happiness and prosperity, these modern Carthageneans, with professions on their lips, of a great desire for the universal freedom and "perfect equality of all mankind of every color," disputes at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the sword, the right of self-government on the part of the people of the Confederate States. Their hollow desire for negro freedom is thus so evident that even that race can no longer be deceived by their hypocrisy. They know through serpentine beguilements held out to the negro they seek to reduce to complete vassalage, the whole southern people.

Should the Northern Government succeed in conquering the Confederate States, the laws which that government has already enacted, and the military proclamations issued, would by their execution, place the people of these States in the condition of the Hindoos of British India. Their lands, with all other property which they possess, would be confiscated to the Northern Government, and for the future our people would be compelled to pay rents for their own lands. The people of the cotton States, fully aware of the never-ending ruin that could be brought upon their section by submitting to the rule of the Northern people under their many corrupt and baneful influences, are fully determined, without distinction of party or class, that while powder will burn, while cold steel will do its work of death, and they have stout hearts to fire the one, and strong arms to wield the other, Northern dominion shall have no abiding place within their limits.

Up to a late date, many patriotic citizens of the border States believed that a majority of the Northern people would eschew the false political principles of the higher law party; since, however, the Northern government, under the control of this dangerous party, has disregarded the laws of the land, set aside the Constitution of the country, had city councilmen and members of the Legislature—who were lawfully elected by the people—thrown into prisons, had helpless women and innocent children savagely shot down in the streets, whose soldiers have brutally violated the persons of virtuous women, wantonly burnt dwellings and destroyed household furniture, suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and suspended the freedom of the press, and all this usurpation and highhanded wickedness is tolerated by the Northern people, a large majority of the people of the border States are rapidly coming to

the conclusion that "war, pestilence and famine would be more tolerable," than longer political connection with a people given over to unbridled licentiousness and crime. When the Confederate States withdrew all their delegated powers from the United States government, leading men and influential presses of the North were of the opinion thatthe great movement to uphold constitutional liberty, which the people of these States had inaugurated under their reserved rights, but which the Northern government persists in treating as a rebellion, would soon be crushed out and put down, They believed that as soon as the loud war cry was raised, and the Southern soldiers had marched to the frontiers in numbers sufficient to check the onward march of their armies, the negro population would become unruly, and cease to work, that consequently very short crops would be made, and less gathered, and that by closing the western trade, with the South her people would soon be starved out and whipped into subjection.

The Northern war trumpet was sounded throughout the land, and the war was to be short and decisive. Every soldier was to have a comfortable home and a good beginning on Southern soil as soon as peace was made. Under such alluring prospects held out to a licentious rabble, the grand army of the North was marshalled at short notice and completely equipped. The word was "on to Richmond," the capital of the Confederate States. So certain were the Northern people of an easy victory, that their women who moved in the highest circles, with members of Congress, equipped themselves for a splendid ball at Richmond. In fine carriages they followed in the rear of the grand army. The battle of Manassas was brought on. After hours of hard fighting, under skillful generalship, the grand army became panic stricken and made an inglorious flight. Many of the soldiers who expected to get fine farms and comfortable homes in Virginia, procured what Southern soldiers believed them justly entitled to, "a nice little piece of ground three by six." Ladies who left Washington dressed in fine silks and riding in carriages, to dance over the conquest of the South, returned straddle of barebacked horses. Under an Allwise Providence, their women and their soldiers received that humiliation which their wicked hearts deserved.

The successful shelling of Sumter, the battles of Bethel of Bull Run, Manassas, Oak Hill, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont, ought to teach the Northern people that they are not engaged in a contest with the sick men of Turkey, nor with Hindoos of British India—that they need no longer calculate on a Sepoy army to assist them in conquering and subjugating the Southern country. The whigs of the South, whom they calculated would take their part in the contest, have proved by their actions what they always professed to be, true whigs of the revolutionary character, determined to uphold constitutional liberty, but never to submit to usurped

despotism. While our soldiers have on every battle-field proven that they were not degenerate sons of a noble ancestry, or "enervated by slavery," as the Northern press has represented to the world, and driven back the invading foe with slaughter and discomfiture, the negroes have remained at their work with unusual cheerfulness and contentment. With well directed labor and genial showers, the Southern States have made unusually abundant crops. Thus, at the peaceful home of the planter and farmer, and upon the closely contested battle-field, the Great Ruler of the Universe sustains and upholds the Southern cause.

The people of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico and Arizona, are determined to throw off the lawless despotism. The identity of feeling and interest on the part of the people of these States and territories, with those of the Confederate States, is certain at no distant day to unite them all under one government.

The Confederate States would then embrace an area of one million one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which is five times larger than France, and nine times larger than Great Britain, and at her density of population to the square mile, would contain two hundred millions of human beings. They now contain a population of over twelve millions. Within their limits are soils, climates and seasons capable of producing all the elements of food and raiment necessary for civilized man; water-power sufficient to drive all the machinery in Europe and America; vast coal fields, inexhaustible for ages; iron ore of the best quality in the midst of the coal fields that know no limit; long lines of railway of low grade and cheap construction; with thousands of miles of navigable streams emptying into the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean, at a number of points sufficient for all useful commercial purposes, and with over fifteen hundred miles of sea and gulf coast never closed by ice, or even obstructed. This country now produces a greater surplus of agricultural products for annual exportation, than any other, and is therefore, the greatest agricultural country in the world. Upon these large exports may be based an extensive commerce, and with the unequalled advantages of this section of country for manufacturing purposes, this great branch of human industry may be carried to such an extent as to render the people of the Confederate States entirely independent of all others. This section not only has all the natural elements necessary to make it a great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing country, but has a population that renders more safety and stability to investments in any pursuit of life, than any of the surrounding countries. None of the dangerous dogmas of the day can take root in this section. Rights of property, according to our constitution, is strictly regarded. These States contain the best material (for an army) of the age, and a slave population in numbers sufficient to raise army supplies for any probable war.

We have then, within the Confederate States, every element of the highest national credit. If the paper of the Confederate States cannot be sustained, all other paper within our limits must become worthless. The people of the thirteen States during the revolutionary war, had not more than one-fifth of the wealth of the States above named, nor more than one-fourth the population. Their Congress had no power to directly collect taxes from the people. The fact that Continental paper depreciated under such circumstances, is no reason why Confederate States paper will depreciate.

From natural advantages in climate, productions, and labor, only half the number of laborers to population are required to make a supply of food and raiment that are required for the same purposes in the North. As a necessary consequence, the twelve million of people in the South can keep fully as many soldiers permanently in the field of battle, as can the twenty million of Northern people.

For forty years past, a majority of the people of the commercial and manufacturing States of the North have been intent on so weakening the power of the South, as to bring her down under their permament rule, for the purpose of completely monopolizing the rich trade arising from her large annual surplus productions. To shed the blood of their own people, and spend their own money to any great extent, was no part of their plan of operations.

By false political issues, and cunningly devised schemes of fraudulent legislation, they expected to keep up divisions among our people, and thereby make them pay the cost and do the greater part of the fighting for their own subjugation. The seceding States, by promptly taking possession of their forts, arsenals and custom houses, and appointing all officers within their own limits, defeated their cunningly devised schemes of an easy conquest. Listening to no terms of an equitable settlement, in hot haste they wage a war against the Southern people without any warrant of power under the Constitution.

Up to this time, through the great energy and skill with which the Confederate government has been conducted, and the enthusiastic support which the people has rendered it, the enemy has made but little headway towards their desired end. Thus, it appears that the Southern people are to have no peace in or out of the Union. If then the country is to have no peace while the irrepressible party exists and sways the Northern people, the sooner the power which wages the war is broken up or demolished, the better for surrounding nations, as well as the broken sections of the Union.

The capacity of the commercial and manufacturing States to carry on a war for any length of time, depends upon their getting supplies from the South and West. Their avaricious pro-

pensity to monopolize the commercial and manufacturing interests of the whole country, with their intermedling acts in regard to the domestic policy of the Southern people, brought about the separation of the Confederate States from the North. No sooner do they lose in one section, than they attempt to make it up in another. Their high tariff laws and non-intercourse policy, completely monopolizes the trade of the West. Under the operation of these laws, the western people are compelled to pay the highest price for their imported and manufactured goods, and sell their produce to the Eastern people at the lowest price. The West, before the war and non-intercourse measures, furnished a market for about one-third of the imports and manufactures of the commercial and manufacturing States, and the South furnished a market for about two-thirds. From the South they received their entire supply of cotton, and from the West they receive the greater portion of their provisions. War measures have already broken up the purchase of goods from them on the part of the people of the seceded States. The trade from the South, including tariffs and other monopolizing schemes, was a clear annual profit of not less than one hundred million of dollars, and the withdrawal of which has swept overboard hundreds of their most substantial business men. The trade of New York has fallen off to one-fifth its former amount, and hundreds of houses are closed with the ominous words TO RENT written upon their doors.

The importance of possessing a city in time of war, depends upon the extent of its outward and inward trade, the number of people in various ways, directly or indirectly, dependent on or interested in that trade, and the necessity under which all these people labor to keep the trade open. Should the outward or foreign trade consist altogether in articles of luxury, or in such things as could be obtained on as good terms elsewhere by the people interested, the possession of it by an enemy would be of little consequence. On the other hand, should the trade of the city consist in such articles or material as were of the greatest necessity to carry on the various employments of the country, and could be obtained nowhere else on living terms, its possession would be of the highest importance. When we consider the large amounts of capital invested in the North in cotton factories; the great number of persons directly or indirectly depending upon their successful operation for a means of living; the fact that machinery for the manufacture of cotton can be used for no other purpose; that from no other source than the Confederate States can a supply of cotton be had for their successful operation; and when we take into consideration another great fact, that European countries have capital and labor sufficient to manufacture all the cotton made in the Confederate States, and supply their people with better goods at lower prices than they heretofore obtained them from the North, a sound war policy indicates that the Confederate Government should

lose no time, in taking the most effectual steps to prevent a bale of cotton from finding its way into the enemy's country. While the Confederate States Government has it in its power to stop the Northern supply of cotton, and thus render their vast capital invested in cotton manufacturing machinery worthless, the enemy can inflict no such loss upon the cotton States. If they were to curtail the production of cotton to the amount of their own consumption, their lands could and would be profitably cultivated in other productions. The only effect that a permanent refusal of other countries to take the surplus cotton, now made in the Confederate States, would be to render at no distant day the people of these States entirely independent of all others. Nor would their ability to live in affluence be curtailed in the end. Their natural advantages for manufacturing purposes are so great, that in an incredible short time, they could have made, within their own limits, every thing necessary to their prosperity or comfort.

A strict embargo upon cotton, so that the Northern people could in no manner obtain a supply, would do more to cut down their ability to prosecute the war than any other measure which can be adopted. Thousands of their laborers would be thrown out of employment. They would have no means of purchasing the provisions of the West. The cry of "BREAD OR BLOOD," would resound through their commercial cities and manufacturing towns. Those who had been promised an easy conquest and comfortable homes in the South, and were driven back by Southern steel with a fair prospect of cold graves, if they ever returned, would search in the North for that plunder they found so difficult to obtain in the South. The worshippers of the "Golden Calf" would fall upon the worshippers of the "higher law" God. Those who had the good things of this world, would be compelled to fall before the rabble hordes whom they had enticed from the prison walls and pauper haunts of Europe, for the purpose of circumventing their Southern brethren. Cotton is now worth in Europe from 18 to 22 cents per pound. At a low estimate, a crop of three and a half millions of bales, if not hampered by the blockade or speculated in to an unreasonable extent, would net to the producers two hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

If we take into consideration the amount of private and bank capital which derives profits from the trade in cotton, the vast amounts of shipping, commercial and manufacturing capital drawing dividends from it, and the millions of people in Europe and America, whose daily bread and annual clothing depends upon a full and regular supply of cotton, and the fact that a sufficiency cannot be had from any other source than the Confederate States, we see at once the vast importance of controling this great citadel of power. Its posession and control at this time is of greater importance than that of a dozen of cities. The Northern government being well aware of its importance, will leave nothing undone,

within their power, to possess and control as much of it as possible.

If the Congress does nothing to prevent cotton from being thrown into market, the wide margin between the price in Liverpool and New York, and that for which it may be purchased under a high money pressure within the Confederate States, will lead parties into extensive speculations in the article, and attempts to run the blockade. The result will be low prices to the planter and frequent captures by the enemy, which, in the end, will much reduce the ability of the people of the cotton States to vigorously prosecute the war, and greatly encourage the enemy.

The financial embarrassments which will arise from the blocking up of three hundred millions worth of exportable cotton and tobacco, provided nothing adequate to the magnitude of the amount involved is done to avert the catastrophe, will not only curtail, to a great extent, the collection of State and Confederate States' taxes within the Confederacy, but will injuriously affect the ordinary occupations of millions of our people—thus the government and people would be, to a very serious extent, curtailed in their power to prosecute the war, and the enemy may thereby obtain advantages that would take the expenditure of millions of money and many bloody battles to regain. To turn aside these double evils will require the action of Congress, as well as that of the State Legislatures. By proper action not only can these evils be averted from the people of the Confederate States, but turned with telling effect upon the enemy. To do so, proper action on the part of Congress is of the first and greatest importance. A strict embargo should at once be adopted, so as to prevent any cotton leaving the Confederate States, until the Northern blockade is broken up. To do this without unjust damage to those who subscribe cotton to the Confederate States' loan, a portion of the value of the cotton subscribed and ready for delivery, should be paid in treasury notes, or bonds of the Confederate States, at the discretion of the subscriber, upon his giving good bond and security for its delivery. By reopening the subscription lists of cotton to the Confederate States' loan, under this change in terms, an additional amount would go to the government loan, and many people would be enabled to pay their taxes and carry on their accustomed occupations. To do so with entire safety to the credit of the Government, a cash subscription to the loan from the provision growers and manufacturers, is very desirable; these two classes of our people, so far from being damaged in a pecuniary point of view by the war, have been greatly benefited, and are now in a condition to furnish sufficient funds to pay the interest on the Confederate States' loan punctually, which would keep up the credit of the Government paper in treasury notes, as well as in bonds, notwithstanding a sufficient amount (with the aid which banks and private capitalists could give in ad-

vances,) to enable to people to hold up the entire cotton crop without failure to pay taxes, or serious embarrassments in their business.

There is the same necessity at this time for placing the cotton crop under the control of the Confederate Government, in order to have it most effectually protected, and yet wielded against the enemy, that there is for placing the troops under that government. No stretch of constitutional power is required to make the proposed change in the terms of cotton subscriptions to the Confederate loan. So much has already been done, that a little additional labor might result, under the present condition of the country, in giving present relief to many people, and end in furnishing a large amount of money to the Confederate States' Government, upon the sale of the cotton. Unless some such policy is shortly adopted, under a continuation of the blockade, the enemy will reduce the crop to less than half its value, and obtain ship loads of it for nothing.

To prosecute the war vigorously, there is a necessity in upholding all sections of the country, as far as compatible with justice to the whole. At the first call of the people of the border States for assistance to drive back the robber hordes of the North, the people of the cotton States, without "stopping to count the cost," equipped at their own expense, thousands and tens of thousands of their soldiers, and promptly sent them forward to the border, wherever the post of danger called.

After the many kind and untiring attentions of the border women to those soldiers, whenever they needed nursing care, to suppose the men of the border would miserly stop to make calculations of profit or loss, when through the vicissitudes of war any respectable portion of the people of the cotton States needed a helping hand, is to suppose them destitute of intelligence, patriotism, and gratitude. When, therefore, the people of the cotton States ask from the common government pecuniary aid, that will cost the people of the border nothing in the end, but add to the coffers of the Confederate Government, there can be no question as to their decision.

Bills drawn upon cotton, already picked and packed, for not more than half its ordinary value, is the best class of paper made, and the banks (North and South) for years back preferred that paper to any other, as it was the most certain to place them in specie funds. With proper penalties against those who received the advance, for any fraudulent transaction in relation to the cotton, or failure to deliver it, and against the agents for any misapplication of the Government funds, there would be little or no risk. The interest accruing on the drafts, from the time the funds were drawn until the cotton was sold, would go into the treasury and relieve the people of that much taxation.

The people of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, who have next to no banking facilities, without some financial remedy,

cannot pay their taxes, and many of them would be under the necessity of withholding their subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate States' loan

Upon the adoption of the proposed plan in relation to the subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate States' loan, on the part of the Government, private and public capitalists would no longer see room for extortionate rates upon money, either by loan or in the purchase of property. They would bring forth their rusty dollars, and throw them into market for investment upon living terms. The Confederate Government would not be called upon for a large amount. All classes of our people worthy of credit, would obtain relief, and thus would have means to pay their taxes, and carry on their ordinary occupations. Our Government would have the funds necessary to wage the war against the enemy, with fair prospects of another successful campaign.

Let not our people be lulled into false inaction through groundless hopes of a short war and early peace. The fires of fanaticism and the love of power and plunder, which brought on the contest, has been growing in New England, and been whetted in New York and Pennsylvania for forty years. Political diseases of such long standing cannot be suddenly cured.

When the influence from the past high positions and the eloquence of a Dickinson, a Buchanan and a Dallas calls upon a Northern people in mass, "to pile up their money, marshal their hosts, spend their last drop of blood," in upholding the higher law party of the North in their wicked schemes of conquest and subjugation, it is time for our people to rise as one man to drive back the wicked foe. There are not ten righteous men left in all the lands of the Pilgrims and Roundheads. The commercial and manufacturing States are determined to "wage the war until one party or the other is put down." The justice of the Southern cause, the great natural advantages possessed by the people of the Confederate States, and their great skill and indomitable courage in war under the blessings of the Great Ruler of the Universe, will enable them to secure sooner or later an honorable peace. Not, however, until the people of the Eastern State are as completely ruined as were the Carthagenians in the third Punic war. Their favoritism, begetting love of power and bulldog tenacity of purpose will urge them on until their overgrown cities are besieged, taken, sacked and made to pay the expenses of the war.

From a review of the whole subject, your committee are decidedly in favor of Congress placing the cotton crop under the control of the Confederate States Government for war purposes. To do so without injustice to the cotton States, the terms of subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate States loan should be modified to suit the changed condition of the country. By reopening the subscription lists under a proper modification of the terms, more

cotton would be subscribed. A moderate payment in Treasury Notes upon the cotton subscribed and ready for delivery to those who were under the necessity of using a portion of their Government funds while the cotton was held up for war purposes, would relieve the people to a great extent and enable them to pay their taxes. As this course involves no constitutional power on the part of Congress, and its practical operation would not depreciate the Treasury Notes, because the sale of the cotton would furnish means for their redemption, and for the further reason that in consequence of the rapid curtailment of Bank accommodations and circulation, there is now in the cotton States a deficiency of currency which cannot be filled by any better paper than Confederate States Treasury Notes.

Your committee therefore recommend the Legislature to memorialize Congress to adopt this policy as of first importance in making the cotton crop under the blockade available to a great extent both to the Government and people.

In addition to which, in order to bring out the dormant capital and horded wealth now idle in the State so that it may be instrumental in rendering the cotton crop to some extent available to the people under the blockade or any future embargo, let associated companies of capitalists be incorporated with banking privileges, under such guards, restrictions, limitations and forfeitures as would secure them against failure and render them useful to the country in the great contest for independence. To a properly limited extent, the credit of the State may be brought into requisition. By proper and timely action on the part of Congress and the different State Legislatures the financial disasters which would be brought upon the country by the blocking up of three hundred millions worth of exportable produce may be avoided, the credit of the Confederate States, that of the State and individuals upheld and the ruin which the Northern Goverement longs to see brought upon our people be turned with doubly disastrous effects upon the commercial and manufacturing States of the North.

J. R. GLADNEY, Chairman.

The hour having arrived for the two Houses to meet in joint convention for the election of certain officers,

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The further consideration of the reports were postponed until after the meeting of the joint convention.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed House bills of the following titles:

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Jones county, and for other purposes.

An act entitled an act to reduce the county tax of Greene county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Amite county.

An act for the purpose of reducing the salaries of certain officers in the county of Perry.

An act entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Kemper county, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the charter of Vicksburg.

An act to prevent the collection of double taxes, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Marion county.

An act to appropriate fines, forfeitures, license and moneys arising from the sale of estrays and runaway slaves in Jones county.

An act for the relief of S. C. Davis, of DeSoto county.

An act for the relief of Andrew B. Garson, tax collector of Washington county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Lafayette county.

An act entitled an act to suspend the collection of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad tax in the city of Vicksburg.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act in relation to the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Tishomingo county, passed the 14th December, 1859.

An act entitled an act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than ten gallons, in the town of Verona, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Itawamba county, with sundry amendments to the bill, and an amendment to the title thereof, in which the House is asked to concur.

The Senate has passed a substitute for the House bill entitled,

An act to be entitled an act for the restoration of all the arms now in the State, belonging to or captured by the Confederate Government, and for other purposes.

Said substitute is entitled as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act to procure private arms for the use of the State,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has passed bills of the following titles:

A bill to be entitled an act granting leave of absence to the Probate Judge of Tallahatchie county.

A bill to regulate the action of the Police Courts in certain cases,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House took a recess of five minutes, to prepare the Hall for the reception of the Senate, to the end that the two Houses

proceed to the election of a Superintendent and Clerk of the Penitentiary, and Keeper of the Capitol.

The recess having expired,

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

On motion, the Clerk was instructed to inform the Senate that the Hall of the House was in readiness for their reception,

The Senate having been informed, entered the Hall and took the seats provided for them.

The object of the Joint Convention having been explained by the President of the Senate,

On motion of Mr. Gordon, of the Senate, the House proceeded to the election of a Superintendent of the Penitentiary by ballot.

The President appointed Mr. Gordon, of the Senate, and Mr. Boyd, of the House, to act as tellers.

Mr. Gordon of the Senate, nominated the Hon. J. T. Griffin, of Chickasaw county.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, nominated A. M. Hardin, of Marshall county.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Hardin received	84	votes
M. Griffin "	22	"
	106	"

Mr. Hardin having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected Superintendent o the Penitentiary for the term prescribed by law.

On motion of Mr. Brooks,

The House proceeded to the election of Clerk of the Penitentiary, by ballot.

Mr. Martin nominated E. P. Russell, of Hinds.

Mr. Strong nominated H. H. Smyth, of Hinds.

Mr. Mims, of the Senate, nominated Mr. Melvin, of Hinds.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Russell received	95	votes.
Mr. Smyth "	13	"
Mr. Melvin "	—	"
	108	"

Mr. Russell having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected Clerk of the Penitentiary for the term prescribed by law.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the House proceeded to the election of a Keeper of the Capitol.

Mr. Mims nominated Mr. F. W. Johns.

Mr. Seal, of Hancock, nominated Mr. W. W. Moffit.

Mr. M. D. Johnson nominated Mr. A. T. Foster.

On the first ballot,

Mr. Johns received.....77 votes.
Mr. Moffit " .....15 "
Mr. Foster " .....14 "

106 "

Mr. Johns having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared to be duly and constitutionally elected Keeper of the Capitol for the term prescribed by law.

The object of the joint convention having been accomplished, the Senate retired to their Chamber.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

The House resumed the consideration of the Reports of the Committee of Ways and Means, pending the recess.

Mr. Gladney moved that 500 copies of the Report of the Minority be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow at eleven o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Boyd moved the previous question, which being sustained, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Gladney, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Gladney moved that the Report of the Minority Committee be substituted for the Majority Report.

Pending the motion,

The House, on motion of Mr. Daniel, adjourned until three o'clock, P. M

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met, pursuant to adjournment,

And resumed the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to-wit :

The motion made by Mr. Gladney, to substitute the report of the Minority of the Committee of Ways and Means for the report of the Majority.

Mr. Gladney moved that the two reports be laid on the table, five hundred copies be printed and made the special order of the day for Thursday next, at ten o'clock,

Which was lost.

Mr. Brooks moved that the report of the Minority be laid on the table, and three hundred copies be printed and made the special order of the day for Thursday next, at three o'clock, P. M.,

Which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Brooks, Gladney and Gunn.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Barton, Brook, Buford, Childers, Fall, Gladney, Gulley, Gunn, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Kirk, Magee of Pike, Miller of Hinds, Martin, Moore, Nelson, Seal of Hancock, Strong, Terrell, Woodward and Wyley.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Bardin, Boddie, Bonds of T., Boyd, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Edwards of Kemper, Enocks, Fatheree, Foules, Fox, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of Tippah, Johnson, S. D., Johnson, M. D., Jones, Lewis, Love, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Moseley, Owen, Reid, Shelly, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Turley, Withers, Williams of Tishomingo, and Williams of Wilkinson,—42.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The reports of the Majority and Minority were laid on the table.

Mr. Fall presented the reports of J. L. Alcorn, President of the Board of Levee Commissioners and of the Chief Engineer of the Mississippi Levees.

(See Appendix.)

Which were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

On motion of Mr. Hooker,

The special order to be entitled an act to provide for the defense of the State, and for other purposes, was called up.

On his further motion,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole thereon, Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at nine o'clock to-morrow morning,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, December 4th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the the Rev. W. H. Anderson.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed W. Purdom as page, in place of John Earl, discharged.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and find correctly enrolled, the following entitled House bills:

An act to repeal an act entitled an act in relation to the circuit and chancery courts of Tishomingo county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Amite county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Kemper county, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Lafayette county.

An act for the relief of L. C. Davis, of De Soto county.

An act to reduce the county tax of Greene county.

An act for the relief of Andrew B. Carson, tax collector of Washington county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Vicksburg.

An act for the purpose of reducing the salaries of certain officers in Perry county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Marion county.

An act to prevent the collection of double taxes, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Jones county, and for other purposes.

An act to appropriate fines, forfeitures and moneys arising from the sale of estrays and runaway slaves, in Jones county.

An act to suspend the collection of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad tax in the city of Vicksburg.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act granting leave of absence to the Probate Judge of Tallahatchie county,

Was called up and read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed, with title as stated.

The Speaker presented to the House a paper from the Hon. W. P. Harris, being an ordinance introduced by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, in the North Carolina Convention, for suppressing oppressive speculation upon the present necessities of the people, and for enabling the Governor to cause provisions to be seized for public use.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

Resolved, That the paper just read be referred to the standing committee who have this subject matter under consideration, with instructions to report a bill on the basis of the paper now submitted to the House.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, moved that the regular order of business be suspended, and that the House proceed to the consideration of the military bill,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on special order to be entitled an act to provide for the defense of the State, and for other purposes,

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock, p. m.,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Ward, his Private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, December 4th, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency, the Governor, has signed and approved the following House bills and resolutions:

An act for the relief of Zenias A. Clark.

An act to confirm the location of swamp and overflowed lands in Greene and Jackson counties, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tishomingo county.

An act to extend the provisions of an act entitled an act to prohibit the sale and gratuitous distribution of vinous, spirituous and fermenting liquors, within four miles of Westville Seminary, in Simpson county, and for other purposes, to police district No. 3, in Simpson county.

An act to amend chapter XXIII of the Revised Code, so far as regards the county of Adams.

An act to amend the common school laws of Yallobusha county.

An act for the relief of J. Duncan Davis, of Hancock county, in this State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the working of roads in Adams county, approved December 3d, 1858.

An act to reduce the county tax of Lauderdale county.

An act to revive article 12, chapter 8, of the Revised Code, so far as it relates to Jasper county, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize persons claiming and occupying certain lands under the Trustees of Jefferson College, and held by the State as internal improvement land, to enter the same.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Tippah county.

An act to limit the compensation of the Treasurer of Tippah county.

An act to secure the payment of all sums borrowed of the school fund, in township 21, of range 9 east, in Choctaw county.

An act to incorporate the Ferrall Bridge Company.

An act for the relief of the common school fund, in township twenty-two, range eight east, in Calhoun county.

An act for the relief of Isham Dansby, of Newton county.

An act for the relief of L. J. Lack, of Smith county.

Resolution for the promotion of not only our political, but material prosperity and independence.

Mr. Dale, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act in regard to the Assessor of Tunica county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Lewis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses adjourn *sine die*, on Thursday the 12th day of December instant, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

On his motion,

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. S. D. Johnston,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to House bill to be entitled an act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than ten gallons, in the town of Verona.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, of B.,

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the following House bills:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the fee for apprehending runaway slaves in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the board of police of Bolivar county to remunerate the Clerk of said court for ex-officio services.

A bill to be entitled an act to declare Bogue Phaliah and its branches, in the counties of Bolivar and Washington, navigable streams.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be enlitled an act to amend the existing law in regard to the

sale of lands held in joint tenancy, tenancy in common and coparceny, in cases where a sale will better promote the interest of all parties than a partition, and have instructed me to report the bill back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills:

A bill to be entitled an act to appropriate one thousand dollars to repair and improve the Governor's Mansion.

A bill to be entitled an act requiring the boards of police in the several counties to examine the official action of the Commissioners of swamp and overflowed lands, and for other purposes, with amendments thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands of Jones county, with an amendment thereto,

In which the House is asked to concur.

An act for the relief of W. D. Baldwin, of Snflower county, and the Probate Clerks of Lauderdale and Jasper counties, with an amendment to the same,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the defense of the State, and for other purposes,

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, December 5th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

Resolved, That the use of the Hall be tendered to Col. D. C. Glenn, and that he be requested to address the people at seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report, which was received and agreed to:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled "an act to provide for the disposition and location of Military Bounty Land Warrants in the State of Mississippi," have maturely considered the same, and have instructed me to report, that in their opinion the objects sought to be accomplished by the passage of said bill are fully provided for by an ordinance of the convention of the State of Mississippi, adopted March 28th, 1861, entitled "an ordinance to authorize the entry and sale of waste and unappropriated lands in the State of Mississippi," and recommend that the said bill do not pass.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, made the following report;

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to repeal part of an act entitled an act to establish a turnpike and ferry across Big Black and bottom," approved December 3d, 1858, would respectfully report that they have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report a substitute therefor and recommend its passage.

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred a resolution in relation to the expediency of granting the owners of tan-yards the privilege of taking bark free of cost on State lands, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the accompanying bill, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a resolution instructing to look into the law passed the 5th of August, 1861, to suspend the Collection Laws of the State, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and ask to

be discharged from the further consideration of the same. The House having determined by vote, at a former day of this session, that the whole subject matter referred to by the resolution should be indefinitely postponed,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration, a Senate bill, to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment of taxes in the county of Lawrence for the year 1861, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill to be entitled "an act to increase the powers of the Probate Court."

Your committee are of opinion that it is not necessary to extend the powers of the Probate Court in the manner proposed, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. McGehee, of B., made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Joint Standing Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to grant Public Lands to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, and for other purposes," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and to ask that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. McGehee moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Question on agreeing.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the report and bill was made the special order of the day for twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the construction of machinery for the making of small arms in Jackson, Mississippi, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the

House with an amendment, and recommend the bill as amended to pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill—

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Monday, the 9th inst., at nine o'clock a. m,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Wood, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend article 8 of section 3 of chapter 40 of the Revised Code,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Jones made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to re-charter the Commercial Bank of Manchester," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report it back to the House with the accompanying amendments, and to recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass,

Which was received.

Question on agreeing.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, the report was laid on the table, and made the special order of the day for Monday, the 9th instant, at ten o'clock, a. m.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

Resolved, That Colonel J. Fred. Simmons be requested to address the members of the Legislature and citizens to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock, and that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be tendered him for that purpose.

The following message was received from the Governor through Mr. Ward, his Private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Dec. 5, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following House Bills:

An act to prevent the collection of double taxes, and for other purposes.

An act to appropriate fines, forfeitures and moneys arising from the sales of estrays and runaway slaves in Jones county.

An act for the relief of L. C. Davis, of DeSoto county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Kemper county, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Lafayette county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Jones county, and for other purposes.

An act for the purpose of reducing the salaries of certain officers in Perry county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Amite county.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act in relation to the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Tishomingo county, passed the 14th December, 1859.

An act to suspend the collection of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Tax in the city of Vicksburg.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Marion county.

An act to reduce the County Tax of Greene county.

An act for the relief of Andrew B. Carson, Tax Collector of Washington county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Vicksburg.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to be entitled an act to provide for the defense of the State and for other purposes,

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bardin, the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed, and made the special order of the day for ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills, in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to modify the collection laws of this State, approved August 5, 1861.

An act to refund certain moneys.

An act to prevent unreasonable speculation in certain commodities.

A bill to be entitled an act to regulate the compensation of sheriffs in certain cases.

An act to amend chapter 6, section 10, of Revised Code.

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to warrentees on the

sale of slaves.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has concurred in the Joint Resolution of the House, appropriating one hundred and fourteen cartridge boxes to the "Lafayette Sharp Shooters," and to Captain Barry's company now at Grenada, and have adopted the following amendments thereto:

1. Amend by adding after the word "cartridge boxes" the words, "and cap boxes."

2. Amend by inserting after last word in resolution, "The Yankee Hunters," Captain Thompson's company, of Madison county.

The House is asked to concur in said amendments.

The Senate has also concurred in the following entitled House Bills:

An act for the relief of W. H. Browning and Thomas W. Deason.

An act for the relief of Wm. H. Browning.

The Senate has passed a substitute for the House Bill entitled an act to authorize the Board of Police of Tishomingo county to sell the poor-house lands, and other property.

Said substitute is entitled—

"A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Board of Police of Tishomingo county to sell the poor-house and lands connected therewith."

The Senate has also passed a Senate bill entitled—

"An act to amend article 58, section 11, chapter 33, of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to slaves, free negroes and mulattoes,"

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Buford,

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to the Joint Resolution of the House, furnishing cartridge boxes to the "Lafayette Sharp-Shooters" and to Captain Barry's company.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House took up the Special Order, to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company.

The amendments as reported by the committee to said bill was adopted.

Mr. Tindall offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted, to-wit:

Amend section 18, by adding the following:

Provided, that the bonus paid to the State by said company shall bear the same proportion to its capital that the bonus to be paid by the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company bears to the capital of the same.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

SEC. 19. Be it further enacted, that said corporations shall be compelled to receive, in payment of any debts due the same, the Treasury Notes of the State now or hereafter issued, at their par value; and on refusal so to do, the rights, privileges, and franchises hereby granted shall be deemed forfeited, and a writ of *quo warranto* shall issue accordingly.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Provided, however, that the notes of said institutions shall be received in payment for all taxes and dues of the State—except the tax provided for the redemption of the notes authorized to be issued by the convention of January, 1861.

On motion, of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, the amendments were laid on the table.

Pending further action,

On motion the House adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, December 6th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Ward, his Private Secretary:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed by his Excellency, the Governor, to deliver to you the accompanying report from the Qnartermaster General of the Army of Mississippi:

REPORT OF AMOUNT

Due the State of Mississippi, by the Confederate Government for Military Supplies, Equipments, Pay of Volunteers, &c., from March 9th, 1861, to November 22d, 1861, both days inclusive:

Disbursed by Col. Wm. Barksdale, late Quartermaster General A. M., from March 9th to May 31st, 1861, from voucher No. 1 to 129 inclusive, as per his cash book.....	$111,915 40
Disbursed by Col. Madison McAfee, Quartermaster General A. M., from May 31st to November 22d, 1861, from voucher No. 1 to 564 inclusive, as per cash book.....	430,310 46
	$542,225 86

CONTRA.

By this amount paid to Col. M. McAfee, on account, by the Confederate Government, and paid by him to the State of Mississippi.....	74,499 48
Balance due State of Mississippi.....	$467,726 38

E. and O. E.

MADISON McAFEE,
Quartermaster General A. M.
Per R. D. BLOCK.

On motion of Mr. Shields, one hundred copies of the report was ordered to be printed.

The following communication was presented to the House by the Speaker:

DICKSON HOUSE,
Jackson, Miss, December 5th, 1861.

TO THE HON. J. P. SCALES,
Speaker of House of Representatives,

DEAR SIR—

Through the polite Clerk of the House of Representatives, (Col. Miller,) I have received a copy of a resolution adopted by the House this day, inviting me to deliver an address on to-morrow night.

With a full appreciation of the compliment, I have every desire to respond to the invitation, even though I very much mistrust my

ability to render an adequate return for the confidence which it implies.

If it should be agreeable to the House, I should prefer to occupy the Hall on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, instead of to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

J. FRED. SIMMONS.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Denny, Foules, Dickens, and Humphreys.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The House concurred in the amendments made by the Senate to House bill to be entitled an act requiring the boards of police of the several counties to examine the official action of the Commissioners of swamp and overflowed lands, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wood, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend chapter 6, article 72, of the Revised Code,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McGehee, of B., by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Quartermaster General to receive or hire slaves as cooks for the army, and for other purposes,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Committe on Military Affairs.

Mr. Withers, by leave, introduced a joint resolution in relation to the increase of the pay of volunteers.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Shields, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend chapter 8 of the Revised Code, entitled an act establishing the fees of certain officers, so far as relates to the Clerks of the chancery and probate courts of Adams county,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. McElroy, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to change the venue in justices courts in the several counties of this State, and for other purposes

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, presented the petition of A. J. Morrison and others,

Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill to transfer the administration of the estate referred to, to the probate court of Hinds county.

Mr. Edwards, of K., by leave, introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses ad-

journ *sine die*, on Wednesday the 18th instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The resolution was laid on the table.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has adopted a joint resolution entitled

Resolution in relation to furnishing the Newton Rebels with cartridges and cap boxes,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Wm. H. Moore, of Itawamba county,

Was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate bills,

To be entitled an act in relation to evidence of title in certain cases,

To be entitled an act to amend the 3d section, chapter 28, of the Revised Code,

To regulate the action of the Police Courts in certain cases,

Were read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the accommodation of the courts of the Confederate States,

Was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to refund certain moneys to certain citizens of the county of Chickasaw,

Was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to refund certain moneys to certain citizens of the county of Lowndes,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Turley offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding also $2250 paid to volunteer companies by the city of Vicksburg.

Mr. Edwards, of K., offered an amendment by way of additional section, that the sum of $2000 be paid to each of the following named companies: the Enterprise Guards, Noxubee Rifles, Quitman Light Infantry, Ben Bullard Rifles, &c.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of L.,

The amendments were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill,

Mr. Reid in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House without amendment, with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances,

Which was received and agreed to.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entited an act to modify the collection laws of this State, approved August 5th, 1861,

Was read the first time.

Mr. Martin moved the rejection of the bill.

Mr. Johnson moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the motion to reject, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Miller of O., Moseley and Jackson of T.

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Bond of P., Clark, Dunnaway, Echols, Edwards of C., Enocks, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Holliman, Jackson of A., Kirk, Lewis, Magee of P., Martin, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Moore, Rogers, Semmes, Shelley, Strong, Williams of W. and Wyley—33.

NAYS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Daniel, Durr, Fall, Fatheree, Gaines, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson, M. D., Johnston, S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McGehee of B., Miller of O., Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of T., Wood and Woodward—43.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to warrants on the sale of slaves,

Also, Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend chapter 6, section 11, of the Revised Code,

Also, Senate bill to be entitled an act to regulate the compensation of sheriffs, in certain cases,

Were read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to prevent the unreasonable speculation in certain commodities,

Was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend article 58, section 11, chapter 33, of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to slaves free negroes and mulattoes,

Was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. McElroy,

The House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate in relation to furnishing the Newton Rifles with cartridge and cap boxes.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The House disagreed to the amendment made by the Senate by way of substitute to the House bill to be entitled an act for the restoration of all the arms now in the State belonging to or captured by the Confederate Government, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House disagreed to the amendments made by the Senate to the House bill to be entitled an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Itawamba county.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill to be entitled an act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands, of Jones county.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. D. Baldwin, of Sunflower county, and the Probate Clerks of Lauderdale and Jasper counties.

On motion of Mr. Bonds, of T.,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment as a substitute for the House bill, to be entitled an act to authorize the board of police of Tishomingo county to sell the poor house and lands connected therewith.

Mr Buntin offered the following resolution:

Resolved. (the Senate concurring,) That his Excellency Governor Pettus, be empowered and authorized to appoint a commissioner to visit the city of Richmond, and represent to the President of the Confederate States the unprotected state of the sea coast, and that the Auditor be authorized to pay such commissioner the same mileage and per diem that is allowed to members of the Legislature.

On motion of Mr Buntin,

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment, as a substitute:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the Governor be requested to represent to the President of the Confederate States the unprotected condition of our Gulf coast, and urge upon him the importance of providing for its defense.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute, and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to change the mode of assessment in Smith county, and for other purposes, and recommend that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committe have had under consideration an act to increase the fees of sheriffs and jailors in Lafayette county, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do pass, as amended,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the resolution accompanying this report, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and ask to be discharged from the consideration of the same, as your committee think it inexpedient to legislate on the subject,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consiteration a Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the sixty-second chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to chancery courts, and have adopted sundry amendments thereto, and recommend that the bill as amended in committee do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the laying and working of roads, the establishment of ferries, and the erection of bridges, approved February 11th, 1856, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill entitled an act to provide for the payment of sheriffs' fees in certain cases, and have instructed me to report the bill back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the accompanying resolution, relating to the existing laws on the subject of free negroes and mulattoes, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and they do not think any legislation necessary on the subject.

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to sell the free negroes of Pike county, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled the following entitled House bills:

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Bolivar county to remunerate the Clerk of said Board for extra office services.

An act to declare Bogue Phalacah and its branches, in the counties of Bolivar and Washington, navigable streams.

An act to appropriate one thousand dollars to improve the Governor's mansion.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the fee for apprehending runaway slaves in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena.

An act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquor in less quantity than ten gallons, in the town of Verona.

Resolution appropriating cartridge and cap boxes to the Lafayette Sharp-shooters, and other volunteer companies.

An act for the relief of Wm. H. Browning.

An act for the relief W. H. Browning and Thos. W. Deason.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Agriculture and Mechanics have instructed me to report the accompanying bill entitled an act for the promotion of sheep husbandry, and for other purposes, and recommend it do pass,

Which was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Clark made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Napoleon Monet and others, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment roll of Hinds county, for the year 1861,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. McDonald, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to legalize and confirm the sale of certain land in Neshoba county,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bond, of P., by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to arm Captain Pinson's cavaly company,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bardin, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed as amended.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, by leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to receive into the State service C. McLaurin's cavalry company.

On his motion, the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to restore to market certain public lands withdrawn from public sale on account of Railroads, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Brooks.

The bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment on yesterday, to wit: a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company.

Mr. Gibbs offered an amendment, by way of additional section,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment, which was lost, to wit:

Be it enacted, That all the rights, privileges, franchises and immunities hereby granted to the corporators hereinbefore mentioned, shall be also guaranteed to and conferred upon the Board of Commissioners of the Homochitto river.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Section 20. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to take away from the Legislature the power to tax the capital stock or issues of said corporation, in whatever manner and in whatever amount shall be deemed to be the best interest of the State.

Mr. Tindall offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Provided, the tax levied shall never be at a higher rate than for other loaned money in this State; and provided, also, that when such tax is levied, the Company shall be discharged from paying any bonus to the State,

Which was adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That any person holding Mississippi treasury notes and Auditor's warrants, shall be authorized to present the

same to either of said corporations, and thereupon said corporations shall receive said notes and warrants on deposit, at their par value, and shall deliver to the depositor an equal amount of the issues of said corporation.

On motion of Mr. Dunnaway, the amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Graham, Bardin and Magee, of Pike.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs, Allen, Atkinson, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Dunnaway, Durr, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Gibbs, Gulley, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Irby, Johnston, M. D., Johnston, S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Moseley, Nelson, Reid, Rogers, Semmes, Shields, Tindall, Turley, Withers and Wood—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Boyd, Childers, Echols, Graham, Gunn, Harris, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Love, Magee of P., McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Shelley, Smith of Lowndes, Woodward and Wyley—19.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That it is understood, stipulated and agreed, that the rights, privileges, franchises and immunities hereby granted, are upon the express condition that each of said corporations shall be required and compelled to receive Mississippi treasury notes and Auditor's warrants at their par value, as a part of their capital stock: Provided, that the total amount of said notes and warrants shall not exceed one half said capital stock.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That whenever two or more persons shall associate themselves together for the purpose of Banking, and shall select a name and shall deposit in the treasury of the State, Auditor's warrants or Mississippi treasury notes, to an amount not less than fifty thousand dollars, and shall execute bond to the State in double the amount of said deposit, with good security, to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the redemption of the issues of such association, in coin, twelve months after the removal of the blockade, then said association shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges, franchises and immunities by this act accorded and granted to the corporations hereinbefore mentioned: Provided, that such association shall not issue more than one for one.

Pending the amendment,

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, December 7th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.
The journal of yesterday was read and approved.
The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—
The Senate has concurred in the House bill entitled an act to arm Captain Pinson's cavalry company, and Captain George Barnes' cavalry company, of Warren county.

The Speaker announced the following committee on the various public offices under the Joint Resolution of the two Houses, to-wit:
Mr. Lyle, of Scott,
Mr. Daniel, of Marshall.

Mr. Gibbs presented the claim of Wm. Finney,
Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.
Mr. Withers made the following report :

Mr Speaker—
The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to authorize the Quartermaster General to receive or hire slaves as cooks for the army and for other purposes, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Bardin offered the following amendment by way of ryder.

Sec. — Be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the Governor or Quartermaster to hire servants for each and every company alike.

Mr. Magee, of P., offered the following amendment to the amendment :

And that the Governor shall be authorized to press any free negroes into the service as cooks and servants to the soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,
The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill and amendments,
Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at three o'clock, p. m ,
Which was received and agreed to.
The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—
The Senate has passed bills with the following titles :

An act to encourage stock raising and for the protection of the owners thereof.

An act to amend the fifty-fifth article of the thirty-third chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "an act in relation to slaves, free negroes and mulattoes,"

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr Withers, by leave, introduced the following Joint Resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that a committee of five on the part of the House and on the part of the Senate be appointed to inquire into and report to the Legislature the amount of the Confederate Tax due from the State of Mississippi, and that they report by bill or otherwise providing for the assumption and collection by the State.

On his motion the rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Withers, Hooker of Hinds, Graham Malone and Shields.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, p. m,

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Semmes, Barton, Owen, Smith of F., Bond of T., Childers, Jackson of T., and Allen.

The Speaker presented the following communication;

Hon. P. SCALES—

Sir: We, the ladies of the Military Aid Association, request the House of Representatives in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, who desires to speak on Monday, at any hour most convenient to the House of Representatives and the citizens of Jackson, on the condition of our suffering soldiers at Nashville—many of whom are Mississippians—to allow the use of the House for that purpose. The gentleman comes well recommended by prominent ladies of Nashville.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. C. S. TARPLEY, Pres.

Miss EMMA HOBSON, Sec'y.

Jackson, Saturday.

Mr. Strong offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the use of the Hall of the House be tendered to the Rev. J. P. Campbell, of Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, the

9th instant, at three o'clock p. m., for the purpose of delivering an address upon the subject of army hospitals, and other matters connected with the present war.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Quartermaster to hire slaves as cooks for the army, and for other purposes,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House with amendments, and recommended that it do not pass,

Which was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Seal of Harrison, McGee of B., and Gunn.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Boyd, Buford, Buntin, Bond of P., Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Gulley, Hooker of Hinds, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Jones, Love, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, Miller of O., Mosley, Nelson, Reid, Rogers, Shields, Strong, Williams of T., Woodward and Wylie—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Brooks, Clark, Dale, Dunnaway, Edwards of C., Gains, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Gunn, Harris, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson of W., Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, McGehee of B., Moore, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shelley, Smith of L., Tindall, Turley, Walker, and Withers—30.

Mr. Jones made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to diminish the annual salaries of the several officers therein named, and for other purposes," have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Jones moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

Question on agreeing.

Mr. Graham moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on agreeing to the report and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Dunnaway and Edwards of K.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Bond of P., Buford, Brooks, Childers, Dale, Daniel, Fall, Fox, Gibbs, Graham, Hooker of H., Irby, Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Malone, Miller of O., Mosley, Reid, Rogers, Seal

of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Smith of L., Strong. Turley, Withers, Williams of T., and Wood—35.

Nays—Messrs Bardin, Barnes, Boyd, Clark, Dantzler, Dunaway, Durr, Echols, Edwards of C., Edwards of Kemper, Enocks, Gulley, Gunn, Harris, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Kirk, Lewis Lyle, Magee of P., McLaurin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B, Moore, Nelson, Shelley, Tindall, Walker, Woodward and Wylie—31.

Mr. Gibbs, by leave, introduced bills of the following titles:

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the settlement of the Confederate Tax.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor of the State to borrow money.

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the State Treasurer to substitute other funds for Confederate Treasury Notes,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate Bill entitled "an act to amend chapter 6, section 11, of Revised Code,"

And have instructed me to report the bill back with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate Bill, entitled "a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the compensation of sheriffs in certain cases," and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate Bill entitled an act to amend article 58, section 11, chapter 33, of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to slaves, free negroes and mulattoes and have instructed me to report the bill back and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration "an act to be entitled an act to legalize and confirm the sale of certain land in Neshoba county," and have instructed me to re-

port the bill back and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Graham, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend the law in relation to insolvent estates,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House adjourned until Monday morning, at nine o'clock.

MONDAY, December 9th, 1861.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Lyle, Holliman, Allen, Dunnaway, McGehee of Bolivar, Fatheree, Miller of Hinds, and Hooker of Holmes.

Mr. Jones offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, That no new business shall be introduced into this House, unless the same shall originate in an appropriate committee, or shall relate to some matter of great public moment, in which latter event, a majority of two-thirds of the members present shall be requisite to entitle such subject to consideration.

Resolved further, That the rules for the government of the House be so amended for the remainder of the present session, as to require that when any measure shall have been under consideration and discussion in the House, no other subject shall be considered in the orders of the day, until the former business is disposed of or postponed to a day certain,—unless it should be otherwise ordered by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

The vote adopting the above resolutions was reconsidered.

Mr. Johnson offered the following amendment :

Amend by adding the words "from and after to-day."

On motion of Mr. Jones, the rule requiring one day's notice to amend the rules of the House was suspended.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution :

Resolved, That the House will not after to-day, receive or consider any new, local or other business, until it has disposed of the bills now before the House in reference to Military and Financial affairs; and,

Resolved further, That when the House proceeds to the consideration of any one of those bills, it shall be to the total exclusion of all other business, until it is disposed of, unless by the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. S. D. Johnston moved the previous question,

Which being sustained, the substitute was lost by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Magee of Pike, and Miller of Oktibbeha.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Batte, Billups, Clarke, Gibbs, Johnson of Warren, Reid, Turly, and Williams of Wilkinson.—9.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bardin, Barnes, Bond of P., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Enochs, Fox, Graham, Gully, Gunn, Harris, Hooker of H., Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Magee of Pike, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of Oktibbeha, Moore, Nelson, Rogers, Seal of Harrison, Shelly, Shields, Smith of Lowndes, Strong, Tindall, Walker, Withers, Williams of Tishomingo, Wood, Woodward and Wylie.—54.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Strike out "two-thirds," wherever, the same occurs, and insert "majority."

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Jones;

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That from and after to-day, no new bills will be entertained by the House unless it comes from the other branch of the Legislature, from some one of the standing committees of the House, or refers to Military matters, questions of Finance or Taxation.

Mr. Brooks moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Jones, McLaurin, and Edwards of Kemper.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Barnes, Batte, Brooks, Daniel, Gibbs, Graham, Gully, Gunn, Harris, Harper, Irby, Jackson of Amite, Magee of Pike, Malone, McElroy, Seal of Harrison, Strong, Tindall and Turly.—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Billups, Bond of Pontotoc, Boyd, Buntin, Clarke, Dale, Dantzler, Deason, Durr, Echols, Edwards of Choctaw, Edwards of Kemper, Enocks, Fall, Fox, Hooker of Hinds, Johnston M. D., Johnson S. D., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Martin, McDonald, LcLaurin, Miller of Oktibbeha, Moore, Nelson, Reid, Rogers, Shelly, Shields, Smith of Lowndes, Walker Withers, Williams of Tishomingo, Williams of Wilkinson, Woodward and Wylie.—43.

Mr. Jones made the following point of order:

That a substitute offered is only an "amendment by way of substitute," that if the previous question is ordered while a substitute

and other amendments are pending, and a vote be had rejecting the 'amendment by way of substitute," then the vote should follow directly upon remaining amendments, and immediately after upon "the main question," to the exclusion of an 'amendment by way f substitute" which was not before the House when "the previous question was ordered.

The Speaker having overruled the point of order,

Mr. Boyd appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question was then taken shall the decision of the chair be sustained, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Hooker's substitute, and decided in the negative.

The question was next taken on Mr. Johnson's amendment, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on Mr. Graham's amendment, and decided in the affirmative.

The resolution as amended, was then adopted.

Mr McLaurin presented the claim of Thos. Stringer, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McDonald, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to legalize the assessment roll of Noshoba county, for the year 1861,

Which was read three several times, under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Echols presented the claim of J. E. Rogers,

Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to secure to the Board of Levee Commissioners the taxes due and unpaid on lands forfeited to said Board in the counties of Tallahatchie, Sunflower, Yazoo, Panola, and DeSoto,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Magee of Pike, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act authorizing the Board of Police, of Pike county, to license free negroes,

Which was read three several times under a suspension of the rule, and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed bills with the following titles :

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent persons from walking or riding on the track of the several Railroads of this State, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment of taxes in the county of Warren, for the year 1861, and for other purposes.

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Dantzler, by leave, introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That this legislature will adjourn *sine die* on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

Mr Dantzler moved that the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, be suspended.

Which was lost.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances have maturely considered a bill to be entitled an act to amend article 8, section 3, chapter 40, of the Revised Code, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr S. D. Johnston, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the payment of certain money to the Treasurer of Chickasaw county, and for other purposes, and also the accompanying memorial, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr Hooker moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the accompanying petition, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, entitled an act to invest the Probate Court of Hinds county, with jurisdiction in the matter of the last will and testament of Jessie W. Morrison, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a Senate bill entitled an act to prevent unreasonable speculation in certain commodities, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The vote passing the bill to its third reading, was reconsidered; and on his motion, the bill was referred to a select committee of five, composed of Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Love, Shields, Harper, and Enochs.

Mr. Billups, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act allowing one month's pay to Drs. C. M. Dickinson, and B. A. Vaughan, as surgeons to the Mississippi detatchment of troops lately stationed at Pensacola, Florida.

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State,—Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 4 o'clock, P. M.,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Tindall moved to reconsider the vote agreeing to the report of the Judiciary Committee, in relation to the Senate bill entitled an act authorizing the payment of certain money to the Treasurer of Chickasaw county, and for other purposes.

Mr. S. D. Johnston, moved the previous question, which being sustained, the question was taken on the motion to reconsider, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House adjourned until 4½ o'clock P. M.

FOUR AND-A-HALF O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of E. G. Marble, of Warren county,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clarke, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend chapter 60, of the Revised Code, entitled an act providing for the establishment of the Probate Courts, and for prescribing the mode of proceeding therein,

Which was read twice under a suspension of the rule, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the special order, to-wit: the Senate bill to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer system of this State,—Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House with a substitute therefor, with the recommendation that the substitue do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The vote agreeing to the report of the committee, was reconsidered.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the report of the committee, by inserting "do not agree," which was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Withers moved to lay the substitute on the table,

Which was decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The bill was laid on the table, and made the special order for to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, December 10th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crane.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker announced the following Committee to examine in vacation, the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Adjutant General's Office, Quarter-Master General's Office and Military Board, to-wit:

Mr. Strong, of Carroll.
Mr. Billups, of Lowndes.

Committee to examine the Treasurer's, Auditor's, Secretary of State and Executive Offices, Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institute and Institution for the Blind, to-wit:

Mr. Lile, of Scott.
Mr. Daniel, of Marshall.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined and found correctly enrolled, the following entitled House bills.

An act for the relief of W. D. Baldwin, of Sunflower county, and the Probate Clerk of Lauderdale and Jasper counties.

An act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in the county of Jones.

An act for the purpose of arming Capt. R. A. Pinson's Cavalry

Company, and Capt. George Barnes' Cavalry Company of Warren county.

An act requiring the Boards of Police in the several counties to examine the official action of the Commissioners of swamp and overflowed lands, and for other purposes.

Mr. Dantzler presented the petition of J. W. Collins and Richard Collins,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to regulate the sale of salt and other articles;

Also, an act entitled an act to suppress extortion;

Also, an act to restrain merchants and speculators;

Also, an act to suppress monopolies;

Also, an Ordinance introduced by George E. Badger, in the North Carolina Convention, have considered them, and have instructed me to report that in their opinion the Senate bill entitled an act to prevent unreasonable speculation in certain commodities, which they have recommended to be passed, if passed, will afford the needful remedy, and they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the above mentioned bills and ordinance.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the report was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to prevent persons from walking or riding on the tracks of the several Railroads within this State, and for other purposes,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following amendment,

Amend by striking out the words, walk or walking wherever the same occurs,

Which was lost.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment:

Which was adopted:

And provided further the usual signals of warning shall be given on the locomotives.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The bill and amendment was laid on the table.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House in relation to the appointment of a Joint Committee to inquire

into and report to the Legislature the amount of the Confederate tax due from this State, &c.

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills:

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment roll of Neshoba county for the year 1861.

A bill entitled an act to authorize James C. Quinn, Thomas C. Rasberry and William A. L. Harris, to make a will.

The Senate has passed a Senate bill entitled an act for the relief of the Lunatic Asylum,

In which the House is asked to concur.

The Senate has passed an amendment by way of substitute for the House bill entitled an act for the protection and defense of the Sea Shore of the State of Mississippi,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the 55th Article of the 33d Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to slaves, free negroes and mulattoes,

Was read the first and second times, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to encourage stock raising and for the protection of the owners thereof,

Was read the first and second times, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment of taxes in the county of Warren, for the year 1861, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Lunatic Asylum,

Was read the first and second times, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill to be entitled an act for the protection and defense of the Sea Shore of the State of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House took up the special order, being Senate bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one, the militia and volunteer laws of this State.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday next, at nine o'clock, A. M., and one hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jones moved that the House take up the special order, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks.

Mr. Jones withdrew his motion.

Mr. Johnson, of W., renewed the motion, upon which Mr. Dantzler moved the previous question,

Which being sustained,

Tho question was taken on the motion of Mr. Johnson, and decided in the negative.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed to inform the House that Messrs. Ellett, Wilson and Neil, have been appointed as a committee on the part of the Senate, to act with the committee of the House, under the Joint Resolution of the House, appointing a Joint Committee to enquire into and report to the Legislature the amount of the Confederate Tax due from this State, and to provide for the assumption of the same by this State, &c.

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired:

An act to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases.

A bill entitled an act to postpone the collection of forfeitures until twelve months after the termination of the existing war, or until otherwise directed by law.

The Senate has passed a substitute for the House bill entitled an act for the relief of W. T. Huggins.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined and found correctly enrolled, the following entitled House bills:

An act for the protection and defense of the Sea Coast of the State of Mississippi.

An act to legalize the assessment roll of Neshoba county, for the year 1861;

And have submitted the same to the Governor for his approval and signature.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on House bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State.—

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at three o'clock, P. M.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and resumed in Com-

mittee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State.

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow morning at nine o'clock,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Ward, his private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Dec. 10th, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has this day approved and signed House bill, entitled,

An act for the purpose of arming Capt. R. A. Pinson's Cavalry Company, and Capt. George Barnes' Cavalry Company of Warren county.

An act for the protection and defense of the Sea Coast of the State of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, December 11th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. W. H. Anderson.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Joues made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a Senate bill to be entitled "an act to provide for the establishment of hospitals for the Mississippi troops, and for other purposes," have fully considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the accompanying amendment, and to recommend that the bill as amended do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with an amendment, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The rule was suspended and the bill read the third time.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson, the vote passing the bill to a third reading was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The vote agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

The House disagreed to the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending the passage of the bill with the amendment striking out from the fifth section the words "twenty-five" and insert the word "forty."

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The rule was suspended and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Fall offered the following amendment by way of rider:

Sec. — Be it further enacted, that the additional sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this bill

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson, the amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Fall, Johnson of W., and Jones.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bond of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Enocks, Fatheree, Fox, Gibbs, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Moore, Mosley, Owen, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Walker, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Woodward and Wylie—55.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Dale, Dantzler, Fall, Gains, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Hooker of Lawrence, Irby, Johnson of W., Jones, Love, McElroy, Nelson, Reid, Shields, Turney and Wood—20.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the railroad companies incorporated by the Legislature of this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, have duly considered the same, and have

instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill was laid on the table and made the special order for Friday next, the 14th inst.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a resolution touching the taking of inquests, have considered the same, and have instructed me, in accordance with said resolution, to report the accompanying bill and to recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back with sundry amendments, with a recommendation that it do pass as amended.

The amendments reported by the committee are as follows, to-wit:

1st Amendment—Amend section 1, line 1, by striking out "fifty" and insert "thirty." Adopted.

2d Amendment—Amend section 1, line 3, by striking out the word "of" and insert the words, "dependent wholly or in part upon."

3d Amendment—Strike out in 2d line of section 2d the words "citizens of" and insert "from;" also strike out in the 4th line of same section the words "citizens of" and insert "from."

4th Amendment—Amend section 2d, 3d line, by adding after the words "Confederate States" the words, "for at least six months."

5th Amendment—Amend section 3, by striking out the words, "the sum of three hundred thousand dollars," and insert in lieu thereof the words "the proceeds of said tax;" also, amend second line of same section by striking out the words "out of said fund."

6th Amendment—Amend section 3, line 3d, by striking out the words "the first of March," and insert the words "settlement with the tax collectors."

7th Amendment—Amend section 4, line 5, by striking out all after the word "act,"

8th Amendment—Amend section 5 by adding the following: 'and Confederate Treasury Notes and Treasury Note State."

9th Amendment—Amend section 5, line 4, by inserting the words "one-half of" after the word "to."

10th Amendment—Amend section 7 by striking out all after the word "county," in the fifth line.

11th Amendment—Amend last line of section 7, by adding after the word "county" the words "or for the purpose of paying off their County Warrants issued for military purposes."

12th Amendment—Amend section 8, in 4th line, by striking out the words "citizens of" and insert the word "from."

13th Amendment—Amend section 8, by inserting after the word "States," in the 5th line, the words "for at least six months."

14th Amendment—Amend by striking out the 9th section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That in every case wherein the Board of Police of any county has levied or legalized a tax under an "act to extend the powers and confirm the acts of the Boards of Police in certain cases, approved August the 2d, 1861," and such tax has been in whole or in part collected, or the collection thereof has been in whole or in part anticipated by the issuance of County Warrants, the amount thus collected and anticipated shall not be again collected under the provisions of this act in such county—but the same shall be deducted from the proportion of the tax of such county authorized by this act; provided, such deduction and credit shall not exceed the *pro rata* amount of such tax to which such county shall be entitled, under the provisions of this act; and provided, that no county shall be exempt from the payment into the State Treasury of any excess of the proportion of the tax due from such county over and above the pro rata share of such tax belonging to such county, in accordance with the provisions of this act; provided, that whenever a tax has been levied in any county under the provisions of the law passed in August, 1861, authorizing the Board of Police to levy a tax under the provisions of the act of August 1861, and individuals have acquired any of said county paper issued in contemplation of paying said tax, nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of individuals, or release any county from her obligation to levy said tax.

15th Amendment—Amend section 10, line 6, by striking out the words "more than one per cent," and insert the words, "any compensation."

16th Amendment—Amend section 10, by striking out the word "two," in the fifth line, and insert the word "one."

17th Amendment—Amend section 11, by striking out all after

the word "passage."

Mr. Martin moved that the report of the Committee of the Whole be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The amendments were taken up and considered separately.

The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth amendments were adopted.

Pending further action the House,

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

Adjourned until three o'clock. p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House Bills:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to repeal the Common School Law of Copiah county, etc., approved December 6th, 1859.

A bill entitled an act for the relief of O. W. Shipp, of Calhoun county.

An act for the relief of W. P. Baldwin, of Tippah county, with an amendment thereto in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for indexing the papers in the Probate office of Lauderdale county, and for other purposes,

With amendments to the bill and title of thereof,

In which the House is asked to concur.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the vote laying upon the table and making special order for Friday next the House Bill to be entitled an act to authorize the railroad companies incorporated by the Legislature of this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, was reconsidered.

On his further motion, the bill was referred to a select committee of five—composed of Messrs. Boyd, Hooker of Hinds, Malone, Gibbs and Chandler.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to-wit: the amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole to the bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, the fourteenth amendment being under consideration at the adjournment.

The question was taken on agreeing to the report of the committee recommending the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Shields and Dunnaway:

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Bardin, Boddie, Brown, Dickens, Dunnaway, Fall, Fatheree, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lewis, Love, McGehee of B., Miller of O., Moore, Shelley, Shields, Strong, Tindall, Turley, and Williams of W.—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Gains, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Kirk, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Smith of L., Smith of T., Walker, Withers, Williams of T., Wood, Woodward and Wylie—45.

The fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth amendments were adopted.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was agreed to as amended.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the ninth section of the bill,

Which was adopted by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, McLaurin, and Edwards of K.:

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of C., Edwards of K, Enocks, Fox, Gaines, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Turley, Walker, Withers, Williams of T., Wood, Woodward, and Wylie—58.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Brown, Fall, Fatheree, Gibbs, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Love, McGehee of B., Miller of O, Moore, Shields, Tindall, and Williams of W.,—19.

Mr. Dunnaway offered the following amendment as section nine, which was adopted:

SEC. — *Be it further enacted*, That where any county or counties which may have levied the tax under the act of August 2d, 1861, the Boards of Police thereof shall have power to revoke the tax so levied, except such part of said tax as may have been anticipated by warrants issued, money advanced, or con-

tracts made upon the faith of said tax.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend section second by inserting the following after the the word "companies" in the seventh line: "noting therein the number of families of such volunteers in destitute circumstances, and also the number of destitute persons in such families.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment, as a substitute for the second section:

Be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of Boards of Police in the several counties of this State to ascertain, as soon as possible after the passage of this act, the names of all the indigent families, together with the number and ages of said families, who have been left by the heads of said families entering into the army without adequate means for their support, and to forward to the Auditor of Public Accounts a list of said families, whose duty it shall be to distribute the fund which shall be raised by the tax proposed to be levied by this act in accordance with the indigent families, at the rate of —— per head; and the sheriff of each county shall be entitled, on presenting the order of the Board of Police of his county to the Auditor of Public Accounts, to receive the warrant of the auditor on the treasurer for the amount going to his county under said apportionment; and said sheriff shall enter into bond in —— amount for the faithful delivery of the same to the Board of Police of his county, whose duty it is hereby made to divide said fund among the indigent families of volunteers—provided, that the indigent families whose head or main support has fallen in the service, then shall they first be provided for out of the funds in the hands of the Board of Police raised by this act.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The substitute was laid on the table, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, and Turley:

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of K., Enochs, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Gunn, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of C., Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of W., Walker, Withers, Williams of T., Woodward and Wylie—55.

NAYS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Battle, Brown, Dunnaway, Fall, Fatheree, Hooker of H., Hopps, Boddie, Hooker of L., Jackson of Amite, Johnson of W., Moore of Holmes, Reid, Shields, Tindal, Turley, and Williams of W.—16.

Mr. Dickens moved to lay the amendment offered by Mr. Chandler on the table.

Which was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Williams of W., and Seal of Hancock:

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Love, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of T., Walker, Withers, Williams, of T., Wood, Woodward and Wylie—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Boddie, Boyd, Chandler, Childers, Denny, Fa. Fatheree, Gulley, Gunn, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Johnson of W., Lewis, Lyle, Magee of Pik, McGehee of B., Moore, Mosley, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Shields, Strong, Tindall, Turley, and Williams of W.—29.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend the third section by inserting the following after the word "number," in the fifth line, "of destitute persons in the families."

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

The amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Johnson of W., and Shields:

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Walker, Withers, Williams of T., Wood, Woodward and Wylie—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Boddie, Boyd, Brown, Chandler, Denny, Dunnaway, Fall, Fatheree, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Jackson of Amite, Johnson of W., Lyle, Moore, Mosley, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Shields, Turley, and Williams of W.—22.

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following amendment:

SEC. — *Be further enacted*, That the bill approved August 2d, 1861 entitled "an act to extend the powers and confirm the acts of the Boards of County Police in certain cases," be and the same is hereby repealed:

Mr. M. D. Johnson,

On motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the right of Boards of Police of the several counties to levy, under the act of 2d of August, 1861, any additional tax they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act,

Which was lost.

Mr. Gibbs also offered the following amendmend, which was lost, to-wit:

Add to the last section—

"And shall continue in force during the war now pending."

Mr. Turley offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the seventh section.

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bardin, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Hooker offered the following amendment by way of rider:

Be it further enacted, That the property of the indigent families of volunteers, who are the beneficiaries of this act, shall not be subject to taxation to raise the special tax provided for by this act.

On motion of Mr. Bardin, the amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Johnson of W., and Fall:

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of C., Enocks, Fox, Gaines, Graham, Gunn, Harris, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Love, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Smith of L., Smith of T., Shelley, Strong, Walker, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood, Woodward and Wylie—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Boddie, Boyd, Brown, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Fall, Fatheree, Gulley, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Jackson of Amite, Johnson of W., Lewis, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Moore, Mosley, Reid, Shields, Tindall and Turley—22.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Fall and Brown:

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Buford, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dunnaway, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of C., Edwards of K., Echols, Fatheree, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley,

Gunn, Gladney, Harris, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Jones, Jackson of T, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of Bolivar, McLaurin, Miller of O., Moore, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Semmes, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Seal of Harrison, Tindall, Walker, Withers, Williams of T., Wood, Woodward and Wylie—72.

Nays—Messrs. Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Dale, Fall, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Jackson of A., Johnson of W., Mosley, Shields, Turley, and Williams of W.—14.

Mr. Irby offered the following amendment to the bill, which was adopted:

Amend title by adding, "and for other purposes."

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment to the title:

"And for the purchase of clothing, and other indispensable or necessary articles for the volunteers furnished by each county."

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The amendment was rejected.

Ordered that the title stand as amended.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend chapter 64, section 10, of the Revised Code relative to the circulation of small bills, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for erecting levees on the bank of the Mississippi river in Warren county," passed the 23d of February, A. D. 1846; and also to amend an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for erecting levees on the banks of the Mississippi in Warren county," passed the 9th of March, 1850.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the Senate Bill entitled "an act to provide for the establishment of hospitals for the Mississippi troops, and for other purposes."

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Ward:

Executive Office,
Jackson, Miss., December 11th, 1861.

Mr Speaker—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following House Bills and Resolutions:

An act for the relief of W. H. Browning and Thomas W. Deason.

An act to declare Bogue Phaliah and its branches, in the

counties of Bolivar and Washington, navigable streams.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to increase the fee for apprehending runaway slaves in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena.

An act for the relief of W. H. Browning.

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Bolivar county to remunerate the Clerk of said Board for extra office services.

An act for the relief of W. D. Baldwin, of Sunflower county, and the Probate Clerks of Lauderdale and Jasper counties.

An act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in the county of Jones.

An act to legalize the Assessment Roll of Neshoba county for the year 1861.

An act to appropriate one thousand dollars to repair and improve the Governor's mansion.

Resolution appropriating cartridge and cap boxes to the "Lafayette Sharp Shooters," and other volunteer companies.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the special order, to-wit: House Bill entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other banks, was taken up;

Pending further action on the bill,

The House, on motion of Mr. Barton, adjourned till to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock.

THURSDAY, December 12th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crane.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Buntin.

Mr. Turly asked leave to have spread upon the Journals his reasons for voting against the bill for the relief of indigent families of volunteers,

Which was refused.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act for the relief of Joseph A. Sykes, have instructed me to report the same back with a substitute, and recommend that it do pass as amended,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend chapter 64, section 10, of the Revised Code, relative to the circulation of small bills, and for other purposes, was called up and read the first and second time.

Mr. Tindall offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the words "and not less than one dollar," in the first section, and the proviso in the second section.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

Amend section 1, by striking out the words "for twelve months after,"

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Gladney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to inquire into and report upon the various modes of credit which may be brought to the relief of the Government and people during the war and blockade,

Which was adopted.

The speaker appointed as said committee, Messrs. Gladney, Martin, Childers, Seal of Harrison, and Fatheree.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration "an act in relation to evidence of title in certain cases, the same being a Senate bill, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to refund certain moneys, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Lowndes,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,—Mr. Reid in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the

bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Martin moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Mr. Chandler moved that the report and bill be recommitted to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, with instructions to report in writing all such facts as may come before them, in relation to said bill and such documents as may be submitted to said committee.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the motion to recommit, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports :

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill entitled "a bill to be entitled an act in relation to warrantees on the sale of slaves," and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend section 3, of chapter 48, of the Revised Code, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation of the committee, that the same do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill to regulate the action of the Police courts in certain cases, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendationn that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration an act to regulate the fees of the Clerks of the Circuit and Chancery Courts of the county of Harrison, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Wm. H. Taylor, Sheriff of Hinds county, together with the petition of his sureties for said relief, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill to the House, as a substitute for the original bill, and recommend that it do pass.

Mr. Hooker moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill was read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Hooker moved a further suspension of the rule,

Which was lost.

Mr. Martin made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to refund certain moneys, with an amendment thereto, have considered the same and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that the bill without the amendment do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The bill was recommitted, with instructions to report all facts they may have in writing, and such documents as may be in their possession, and also to report what was done with the money furnished, and if the disposition of it was made with the knowledge and consent of the parties furnishing it.

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to reduce the compensation of Tax assessors, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker of Holmes, offered the following amendment to the bill:

Amend section 1 by striking out the words "nor more than five hundred dollars."

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table,

Which was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Boyd, Jackson of Tishomingo, and Barton.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Batte, Billups,

Boddie, Bond of T., Brown, Clarke, Dale, Denny, Fall, Fatheree, Gains, Gibbs, Gully, Graham, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of Amite, Jones, Lewis, Love, McLaurin, Miller of Oktibbeha, Moore, Magee of Pike, Reid, Rogers, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Turly, Williams of W. and Williams of T.—42.

Nays.—Messrs. Bardin, Barton, Bond of Pontotoc, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dunnaway, Durr, Echols, Edwards of H., Edwards of K., Enochs, Fox, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnson S. D., Lyle, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Shelley, Tindall, Withers, Wood, Woodward, and Wylie.—34.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled "an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes, as advances upon cotton,"

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of considering the Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes as advances upon cotton.

The bill was taken up and read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,—Mr. Jones in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock p. m.,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and resumed in Committee of the Whole the consideration of the Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes as advances upon cotton,—Mr. Jones in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again after considering a Senate message,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled "an act for the pro-

tection of Robert D. Haden, Receiver of the Public Moneys, at Columbus, Miss., and his securities, and for other purposes,"

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of L.,

The bill accompanying the above message, was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes, as advances upon cotton,—Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at half-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House adjourned until 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, December 13th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed House bills of the following titles :

An act to reduce the taxes of Hancock county, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Thomas S. Parker, of Clark county.

An act authorizing the Auditor to issue his Warrant on the Treasurer for $71 60 in favor of Jackson Gas Light Company for balance due on chandeliers and fixtures furnished the State Capitol.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Jackson.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Yalobusha and Franklin counties.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Rankin county.

An act in relation to the School fund of Greene county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pontotoc county.

An act to define the powers of the County Police of Covington and Pike counties. in relation to the three per cent fund, approved February 13th, 1846, and for other purposes, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is asked.

Also, the Senate has passed an act to amend the 36th Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act relating to real estate, alienation and partition.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to aid in arming and equiping the Cavalry Company of Capt. J. T. McBee.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes as advance upon cotton,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again in five minutes,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to aid in arming and equiping the Cavalry Company of Capt J. T. McBee, was called up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The rule was further suspended and the bill read the second time.

On his further motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Smith, of L., in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with the title as stated.

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill in relation to the issuance of Treasury Notes,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at three o'clock,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled an act authorizing the receipt of certain bank notes in payment of taxes,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Ward, his private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Dec. 13th, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Exceliency the Governor, has approved and signed the following House bills:

An act to prevent the selling of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than ten gallons in the town of Verona.

An act requiring the Boards of Police in the several counties to examine the official action of the Commissioners of swamp and overflowed lands.

His Excellency the Governor, has directed me to deliver to you the accompanying message and documents.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith enclose you Quarter-Master's Report, showing aggregate of expenditures, and Report of Chief of Ordinance, showing issues of arms.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

(See Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. Childers,
The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the remainder of the session, the House have three sittings each day to-wit: 8½ A. M., 2½ P. M., and 7. P. M.

Mr. Shields offered the following amendment,

Strike out 8½ and insert 9, which was adopted.

Mr. Dickens moved to amend by striking out 2½ and insert 3, which was adopted.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes as advance upon cotton,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with sundry amendments, and recommend its passage as amended.

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment, which was adopted, to-wit:

Amend 4th line of 5th Sec., by inserting after the word payment, the words shall cancel the bond of the person so paying his or her advance, and

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following amendment,

Amend 3rd Sec. by striking out all the words in the first line after the enacting clause to the word the, and insert that the Auditor shall make the advance so applied for, when also strike out the words after the decision of the Auditor in the 31st line.

Mr. Allen offered the following amendment, which was adopted

Section — *Be it further enacted*, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following amendment, which was adopted,

Amend Sec. 4th, by striking out the words upon every four hundred pounds.

Mr. Nelson offered the following amendment,

Section — *Be it further enacted*, That the faith of this State is fairly, fully and squarely pledged for the redemption of said Treasury Notes.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W., the amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Dickens, Nelson and Barton.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Dunnaway, Durr, Echols, Enocks, Fatheree, Fox, Gains, Gibbs, Gunn, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lyle, Malone, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Moseley, Owen, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Withers, Williams of T., Wood, Woodward and Wylie—56.

Nays—Messrs. Allsup, Barton, Clark, Dickens, Edwards of K., Graham, Gulley, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Love, Magee of P., McDonald, Miller of O., Nelson, Tindall, Turley and Williams of W.—17.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds offered the following amendment,

Amend 1st Section by adding the following proviso,

Providid the amount of notes authorized to be issued by this act shall not exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Graham moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, S. D. Johnston and Turley.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Boyd, Denny, Enocks, Graham, McGehee of B., and Wood—10.

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Brown. Buford, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Fatheree, Gains, Gibbs, Gulley, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, Mc-Elroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moseley, Nelson, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Woodward and Wylie—61.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Hooker's amendment, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment,

Which was lost :

Be it further enacted, That before the Treasurer shall reissue any Treasury Notes, he shall stamp it refused, with the date of each reissue, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep in a well bound book, a record of all receipts of Treasury Notes, and upon what account received, and shall also keep a record of amounts and dates of reissue.

Mr. S. D. Johnston offered the following amendment,

Section — *Be it further enacted*, That the amount of Treasury Notes issued in pursuance of this act shall not exceed five millions of dollars.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. S. D. Johnston, Love and Dickens.

Yeas—Mesers. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Banks, Brown, Childers, Deason, Denny, Edwards of K, Enocks, Fatheree, Fox, Gains, Gibbs, Graham, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Lyle, Magee of P., McElroy, McGehee of B., LcLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moseley, Nelson, Owen, Seal of Hancock, Shelley. Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Tindall, Turley, Williams of T., Williams of W., Woodward and Wylie—50.

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Buford, Chandler, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Hooker of Holmes, Irby, Johnson M. D. Johnston, S. D., Jones, Love, Malone, McDonald, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Withers and Wood—26.

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following amendment:

Section — *Be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer before he receives any of the Treasury Notes authorized to be issued uuder this act, shall be required to enter into a bond to the State, with good and sufficient security to be approved by the

Governor in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duty under this act.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment to the amendment,

Amend the amendment by striking out one hundred thousand and insert fifty thousand.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Shields, Dunnaway and Brown.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Barton, Bonds of T., Chandler, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Fox, Gains, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Love, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Moseley, Owen, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Wylie—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bardin, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Childers, Clark, Dantzler, Denny, Dunnaway, Durr, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fatheree, Gibbs, Gulley, Gunn, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, McDonald, McElroy, Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Tindall, Turley, Wood and Woodward—42.

Pending the amendment,

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The House adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, December 14th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committe on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled, the following entitled House bills, and have presented the same to the Governor, for his approval and signature:

An act to reduce the taxes of Hancock county, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Thomas S. Parker, of Clark county.

An act authorizing the Auditor to issue his warrant on the Treasurer for seventy-one dollars and sixty cents, in favor of

Jackson Gas Light Company, for balance due on chandeliers and fixtures furnished the State Capitol.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pontotoc county.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judges of Yallobusha and Franklin counties.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Rankin county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Jackson.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to repeal the common school laws of Copiah county, approved December 6, 1859.

An act to authorize James C. Quinn, Thos. C. Rasberry and Wm. A. L. Harris, to make a will.

An act for the relief of O. W. Shipp, of Calhoun county.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Dale, Fatheree and Kirk.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment last evening, to wit: the Senate bill authorizing the issuance of treasury notes as advances upon cotton.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Hooker of Hinds, to the amendment proposed by Mr. Johnson, of W.

By leave of the House, the amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. Graham moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Moseley and Woodward.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allsup. Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brown, Buford, Chandler, Cailders. Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Durr, Echols, Enocks, Fall, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A, Jackson of T., Johnston, S. D., Johnson of W., Johnson, M. D., Lewis, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moore, Moseley, Owen, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of T., Tindall, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Woodward and Wylie—60.

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Brooks, Deason, Dickens, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Gladney, Gulley, Gunn, Jones, Love, Nelson, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Seal of Hancock, Strong and Wood—16.

Ordered, that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, was excused from voting on the passage

of the bill, having paired off with Mr. Harris, Mr. Hooker being opposed to and Mr. Harris in favor of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gladney,

The regular order of business was suspended to enable him to make a report,

Which report is as follows, to wit:

(See Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. Gladney, the report was laid on the table, five hundred copies ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next, the 18th instant.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed bills of the following titles:

An act to amend an act in relation to the boards of county police, being chapter fifty ninth of the Revised Code.

An act for the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

An act to regulate the payment of certain money into the State treasury.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Canton, and to repeal all former acts incorporating the same, and all acts amendatory thereof,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Ward, his Private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, December 14, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency, the Governor, has directed me to deliver to you the accompanying message and documents:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, December 14, 1861.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to you a copy of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, this day received from Governor Isham G. Harris, with a request that it be submitted to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi.

I fully concur in the main idea in the resolutions, that it may be disastrous in the extreme to the interests of the cotton planting States, to have two crops on hand, but differ with them as to the

time it will befall the planters. Instead of being felt in the sale of the third crop, it is clear to my mind that the price will be depressed at least fifty per cent. in the sale of the first two crops which go to market after the raising of the blockade; and that this depression will be felt for many years, until planters, disgusted with low prices, shall reduce the crop.

It is a mistaken idea that the world would be prepared to consume two crops by reason of withholding the present year's crop, creating so great demand for cotton goods. The high price of cotton goods will stimulate the manufacture of other fabrics to take the place of cotton goods. The people of the world must wear clothes, and if they cannot get cotton they will make them of hemp, flax and wool, and if the blockade should last five years, there would not be as great a demand for our cotton at the end of that time as there is now, for the reason that its place in the markets of the world would be filled with cotton from some other country, or fabrics from some other material.

The only hope to save our cotton interest from utter prostration for many years to come, is to adopt some measure to prevent the accumulation of two crops. In view of these facts, would it not be well for the Legislature to use all the means in their power to prevent this great evil, even if resort is had to the taxing power in the State governments, by levying onerous taxes on all cotton raised next year, if the blockade is not raised before planting season. Such a law might be passed, conditioned that other cotton-growing States pass similar laws.

If the blockade continues, and any considerable amount of cotton is produced next year, the labor employed in its production will be worse than lost to the country. Whereas, if that labor should be employed in producing grain and provisions, it would strengthen us and prostrate the interest of our grain-growing enemies. But it may be said that so much labor thus employed, would make grain and provisions so abundant that there would be no demand for them. I think this is not true. Our armies must consume and will waste a great quantity, and another great quantity will be justly due from the men of property and wealth to the indigent families of soldiers who are fighting our battles: and how many of these there may be before the war is over the most gifted cannot foretell. The State and people must make ample provisions for soldiers' families, and the labor of slaves must do this—for free white men are now wanted for driving back the invaders of our homes.

This is a great and vital question, involving both the future prosperity and present safety of the State, and I commend it to your earnest consideration, and hope you will press it on the consideration of our sister cotton-growing States.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Nashville, Tennessee, 1861.

His Excelleney, the Governor of Mississippi,
Jackson.

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

ISHAM G. HARRIS.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS,

To take steps to open the ports of the South to the commerce of the world.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That, as the sense of this Legislature, the following propositions are submitted for the consideration of the planters of the South, and all others whom it may concern :

1. That the present cotton crop of the Southern States, is to at least two of the leading powers of Europe, a national necessity.

2. That, as under present circumstances, it seems improbable that this crop can be disposed of, the planting of another will place two crops on hand for sale at once.

3. That the purchase of these two crops by the European powers above referred to, will give them a supply for two years, so tha at any time when about to purchase the third crop, and having one year's stock to run upon, and the planter being unable to hold his third crop until they are compelled to buy, they will have it in their power to dictate the price and terms of sale.

4. That, on the other hand, the European powers before mentioned, having exhausted their present supply, and another crop not being raised when those powers come into the markets to buy, as they must and will do if we adopt this policy, the planters holding the great staple which is a necessity to them, they will not only be compelled to buy, but also to pay a remunerative price.

5. The armies of the South cannot subsist on cotton, but must have bread and meat, and while the interest of the cotton planter calls to plant no more cotton than will supply the home consumption, patriotism imperatively demands that his whole force should be turned into those channels in which he can contribute to the wants and wastes of a war of which none can predict the end.

6. That the vital interests herein involved may be submitted to the enlightened judgment of the South, the Governor of this State

is requested forthwith to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Confederate States, who is hereby requested to submit them to Congress, and also to the several Governors of the Confederate States, who are herein requested to submit them to their respective Legislatures when convened.

EDWIN A. KEEBLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EDWARD S. CHEATHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved November 30th, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The regular order of business was suspended, and

On his further motion, the House took up the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on said bill,

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again in five minutes.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passe a bill to be entitled an act in relation to the issuance of Auditor's warrants, repealing certain acts herein specified, and for other purposes.

The Senate has concurred in the House bill entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, and for other purposes,

And has adopted an amendment thereto,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill to be entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. Wood, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment of taxes for 1861,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

The House again resumed in Committee of the Whole the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Gibbs presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Yazoo county, praying the passage of a law authorizing city or town corporations or merchants to issue small bills of credit.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The memorial was laid on the table.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has this day passed a bill entitled an act to aid the arming and equipping a regiment of cavalry for the Confederate service,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, of B.,

The Senate bill accompanying the above message was called up, and read the first and second time.

On his further motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The bill was made the special order for Monday morning, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of T.,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to the issuance of Auditor's warrants, repealing certain acts therein specified, and for other purposes, was called up and read the first time.

On his further motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time.

Mr. Edwards, of K., moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, the vote passing the bill to a third reading was re-considered, and

On his further motion, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

on the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks,

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again in five minutes,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill entitled an act authorizing the issuance of treasury notes as advances upon cotton, with the following amendment to the third amendment of the House, to wit :

Amend the third amendment by striking out "ten" and inserting "five,"

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House took up the above message, and

On his further motion, the House concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to the third amendment made by the House to said bill.

The House again resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks,

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Withers offered the following amendment, which was adopted, to wit :

Amend 29th section by substituting Northern Bank of Mississippi for the Bank of Holly Springs.

Mr. Edwards, of K., offered the following amendment, which was adopted, to wit :

Fill the second blank by inserting Enterprise, City of Enterprise, Clark county.

Mr. M. D. Johnson offered the following amendment, which was lost :

Amend by adding the following : A bank to be styled the Bank of Hernando, at the city of Hernando, in De Soto county.

Mr. Bardin offered the following amendment :

Amend section four and line four, by striking out the words "eighteen hundred and eighty-two," and insert "eighteen hundred and seventy-two."

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment to the amendment :

Amend the amendment by striking out "eighteen hundred and seventy-two," and insert "eighteen hundred and sixty-seven."

Mr. Chandler moved that the bill and pending amendments be laid on the table and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 9 o'clock,

Which was lost.

Mr. Chandler moved the indefinite postponement of the bill,

Which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Jones and Dunnaway.

YEAS—Messrs. Bonds of T., Boyd, Chandler, Durr, Echols, Jackson of T., McDonald, McElroy, Moseley, Martin, Semmes, Woodward and Wylie—14.

NAYS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Barton, Bond of P., Brooks, Brown, Buford, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Fall, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Gunn, Hicks, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Jones, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Withers, Williams of W. and Wood—46.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Chandler to the amendment of Mr. Bardin, and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Bardin's amendment, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment:

After Adams, insert, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

After Warren, insert, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

After Marshall, insert, with a capital stock of $500,000.

After Monroe, insert, with a capital stock of $500,000.

After Yallobusha, insert, with a capital stock of $500,000.

After Clark, insert, with a capital stock of $500,000.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The further consideration of the bill and amendments was postponed until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Select Committee to whom was referred a joint resolution instructing them to inquire into and report the amount of Confederate tax due from the State of Mississippi, and to report by bill or otherwise, a provision for the assumption and collection thereof by the State, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report that the committee have no means of ascertaining, with accuracy, the probable amount of said tax, but the

best estimate they can make places it at about two millions of dollars.

The committee, in obedience to the instructions of the two Houses, herewith report a bill entitled an act to provide for the payment of the Confederate States tax, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Dickens, the bill was laid on the table, one hundred copies ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Jones made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The committee of Ways and Means have had under consideraderation a bill entitled an act to provide for the settlement of the Confederate tax, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of M. Gibbs, the bill was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means have had under consideration an act to authorize the Governor to borrow money, and instructed me to report the accompanying substitute, and recommend that the substitute do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The bill was made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means have had under consideration an act to authorize the State Treasurer to substitute other funds for Confederate Treasury notes, and the committee have instructed me to report the bill back, and recommend that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The report was received and agreed to.

On his further motion,

The House adjourned until Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, December 16th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined and found correctly enrolled, and presented the same to the Governor for his approval and signature, the following entitled House bill:

An act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, and for other purposes.

Mr. McGehee, of B., by leave, introduced a resolution for the relief of J. S. Yerger, Judge of the third Judicial District of the State of Mississippi,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Lyle, by leave, introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The State Convention did authorize the issuance of one million of dollars in Treasury Notes, redeemable in one, two and three years, and provided a special tax for their redemption in those several years making the notes due in each receivable for the special tax of that year, and

Whereas, This Legislature has passed an act making all of said Treasury Notes receivable for the general State taxes in 1862, thereby virtually redeeming all of said notes in one year; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an act supplemental to an act passed by this Legislature, making said notes receivable for the general taxes in 1862, so as to require said notes which are not redeemable until 1863 and 1864, to be paid out of the Treasury as other funds, with or without interest, until they are redeemable under the provisions of the Ordinance of said Convention.

On motion of Mr. Lyle, the resolution was adopted.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Williams of F., S. D. Johnson, Dale, Enocks, Durr and Magee of P.

Mr. McElroy, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to confirm the location of the swamp and overflowed lands in the county of Newton,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to appropriate five thousand dollars to the City Hospital at Vicksburg, have considered the same, and

have instructed me to report it back to the House and recommend that it pass with the following amendment:

Amend by striking out five thousand and insert twenty-five hundred dollars,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Wood made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Joint Standing Committee appointed to examine the office of Secretary of State, beg leave to report that in the discharge of that duty, they have made as thorough and complete an examination of the books, papers and vouchers in said office as their time would permit. That they have found the same to be entirely correct and satisfactory as far as their investigation have extended, and that said committee take much pleasure in saying that great credit is due to the head and clerk of that department for the neatdess and business-like manner with which that office has been kept.

The committee would further report, that for want of sufficient room and suitable cases and presses for filing away and preserving the public documents and papers, many of them are in a condition to be seriously injured and damaged if not entirely destroyed. To avoid this, the committee would suggest the propriety of having removed into the State Library, books and public documents not properly pertaining to the office of Secretary of State, and that cases and presses be made and suitably arranged and fitted up for holding and preserving all such public documents, books and papers as are connected with and properly belong to that office.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the report was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Resolved, That hereafter, during the present session, no leave of absence shall be granted to any member unless the reasons therefor shall be fully stated to, and be duly considered by the House.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to modify the

collection laws of this State, approved August 5th, 1861. The committee are of opinion that the provisions of this bill so far as it proposes a suspension of the statutes of limitation in all cases for and during the war, are such as should receive the consideration of the House, and this and some other features of the bill which have received the favorable consideration, having been referred to a sub-committee who have had under consideration former bills referred by the House to the committee on the subject matter, they have instructed me to report the present bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Mr. Graham moved the previous question. which being sustained,

The question was taken on agreeing to the report of the committee, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Shields, Turley add Hooker of Holmes.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Barden, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Bond of P., Billups, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dantzler, Denny, Echols, Edwards of K., Fall, Fox, Gains, Gibbes, Graham, Gully, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Jackson of A., Lewis, Martin, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Owen, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Smith of L., Strong, Tindall, Williams of W. and Wylie—46,

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Bonds of T., Boyd, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Foules, Hicks, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D. Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, Miller of O., Moseley, Nelson, Reid, Shelly, Shields, Smith of T., Turley, Withers, Wood and Woodward—30.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The regular order of business was suspended, and

On his further motion, the Senate bill to be entitled an act to regulate the payment of certain moneys into the State Treasury, was called up and read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended the bill read the second and third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under considration a House bill entitled an act to amend Chapt. 6th, Art. 72d, of Revised Code, in relation to *pro tem.* District Attorneys, and have instructed me to report the accompany bill as a substitute for the original bill, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Wood offered the following amendment, which was lost, to-wit :

Provided, The amount of allowance by the court shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars for each week of service so rendered.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

Mr. Graham moved its indefinite postponement,

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration, House bill to be entitled an act to amend Chapter Sixty, Revised Code, entitled an act providing for the establishment of the Probate Courts and for prescribing the mode of proceeding therein. and have instructed me to report the bill to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration House bill to be entitled an act to change the venue in Justices Courts in the several counties of this State, and for other purposes.

Your committee are of the opinion that the proposed Chapter contemplated in the bill. the practice of Justices Courts will be attended with inconvenience, and that the parties litigant in these courts, is amply secured against improper judgment and sentences by virtue of the right of appeal secured by existing laws, and have therefore instructed me to report the bill back to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration Senate bill entitled an act to encourage stock raising and for the protection of the owners thereof, and have instructed me to report the bill to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass, and the committee instruct me in connection therewith, to report also House bill on the same subject matter, and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report in reference to the Senate bill, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report in reference to the House bill and sustained.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred a bill for the relief of E. G. Marble, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the accompanying substitute, and recommend the substitute do pass.

Which was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill was read the first, second and third time forthwith.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmitive, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Shields, Johnson of W. and Seal of Harrison.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T., Dale, Daniel, Durr. Dantzler, Deason, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Johnson of W., Lewis, Love, Lyle, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Reid, Semmes, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Turley, Withers and Woodward—43.

Nays—Messrs. Bardin, Barton, Batte, Bond of P., Boyd, Brooks. Brown, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Denny, Dickens, Echols, Irby, Jackson of T., Jones, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Seal of Harrison, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Shields, Williams of W., Wood and Wylie—28.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill to be entitled an act to suspend the limitation laws of this State, in certain cases, and a bill to be entitled an act to suspend for a limited time, certain provisions of an act entitled an act for the limitation of actions, and have adopted the following substitute, and have instructed me to report the same, and recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first and second time.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment.

Amend Sec. 2d, after the word act in 3rd line, by inserting

the words and the act providing for the redemption of lands sold for taxes.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The amendment was laid on the table.

The rule was further suspended, the bill read the third time.

Mr. Seal of Hancock, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Seal of Harrison, Irby and Barton.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enochs, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs. Graham, Gulley, Hicks Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D. Johnson of W., Jones, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin. Miller of H., Miller of O., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of R., Smith of T., Strong, Turley, Withers, Williams of W., Woodward and Wylie—69.

Nays—Messrs. Allsup, McGehee of B., Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison and Wood—6.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Johnson of W., made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to suppress an excess of Dogs, have instructed me to report that they have given to the subject matter of the bill, that deep and anxious consideration which its magnitude and vital importance to the best and dearest interests of the State so eminently demanded at their hands.

Involving as it necessarily does, consideration of the present Topographical conditions of the country, your committee have cast their mental vision over the vast extent of Territory embraced within the limits of our noble and gallant State, over its magnificent Forests, its beautiful Savannas, and its almost interminable, but intensely interesting swamp and overflowed lands—and in so doing, your committee have seen in certain portions of the State, that by the steady and onward tramp of our *brave* and *gallant* boys, but more particularly by the unerring aim of the hardy woodman's axe, the deep, tangled and seemingly impenetrable Forest has been converted into broad and verdant fields of Cotton, Corn, Rice, Wheat and other cereals, and made to smile and blossom as the rose. In such portions of the State, with the exception of the city of Jackson, your committee are of the

opinion that to pass "an act to suppress an excess of dogs" is alike dictated by the highest considerations of public interest and wise statesmanship.

But in those dark and dreary regions the swamp and overflowed lands, wherein doth abound the Wolf, the Panther, the Hyena, and the Catamount, those arch enemies of the Scriptural Animal which it is the object of this bill to protect, your committee are of opinion it would be both unwise and unjust to the great masses of those gloomy regions to attempt to suppress Dogs of any kind or description whatever, from the broad-faced Bull-Dog to the bow-legged Fice.

For these reasons, your committee are of the opinion that whilst the bill under consideration, would, if passed, be of essential service to certain portions of the State, it would be seriously injurious to others, and have therefore instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The report was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to aid in arming and equiping a regiment of Cavalry for the Confederate service.

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered the following amendment:

Provided however, That the party or parties proposing to raise said regiment shall, before the receipt of said sum of money give bond with good and sufficient security, payable to the Governor in the sum of $60,000, conditioned to faithfully apply said sum of money for the purposes contemplated by this act and to return the arms and equipments purchased therewith, to the Quarter-Master of this State, when their term of service has expired,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Gulley offered the following amendment,

Amend Sec. 1st, by striking out the words twelve months, or

On motion of Mr. Jones, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Gully offered the following amendment,

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated as a fund out of which the Governor be authorized to arm any company, Battalion or Regiment of Cavalry which may be raised in this State, for the purpese of entering the Confederate service for the period of three years or the war.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The amendment was laid on the table,

The bill was then read the third time and passed by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Gulley, Turley and Wylie.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brown, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lewis, Love, Lyle. Malone, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Reid. Seal of H., Seal of H., Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of T. and Woodward—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bardin, Batte, Buntin, Boyd, Dantzler, Denson, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Gulley, Jackson of T., Martin, McDonald, M'Elroy, Mosley, Owen, Semmes, Shelley, Wood and Wylie—22.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

An act for the relief of F. Cox.

A bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the assessment and collection of taxes on Bowie knives, dirk knives and sword canes,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, to-wit:

The House bill to incorporate the Bank of Jackson, and other Banks,

The question being on the pending amendment offered by Mr. Gibbs,

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment, which was adopted.

Amend section 29 by adding the following:

A Bank to be styled the Commercial Bank of Manchester, to be established in Yazoo City, county of Yazoo, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Section — *Be it further enacted*, That a bank with a capital stock of $300,000, to be called the Bank of Brookhaven, may be established, organized and conducted in the town of Brookhaven, in the county of Lawrence, upon the same plan hereinbefore prescribed for the Bank of Jackson, except that one half of the capital stock of said bank may consist of Mississippi treasury notes, bearing interest, to be subscribed and paid in before the issuance of

any certificate of stock to the stockholders subscribing the same.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

Amend the amendment by striking out all after the word "Jackson,"

Which was adopted.

The amendment as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend third section by striking out "two" wherever it occurs in the first line, and insert "one" in lieu thereof.

Mr. Chandler offered an amendment by way of additional section, which was adopted.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend section five by striking out from the third line the words "or by proxy;" also by striking out the sentence in the 11th line beginning with the word "stockholders," and ending with the word "stockholders;" also, by striking out the last sentence in said section, beginning with the words "no office."

Also, the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend the 29th section, by inserting in the third line after the word "designated," the following: "except the capital stock hereinafter specified."

Also, the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend section 17, by striking out the word "twenty" and insert "ten."

Pending further action,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Echols presented the petition of Elizabeth Crum and others,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Moore and Gunn, on account of sickness.

Mr. Johnson of W., by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act authorizing the issuance of treasury notes, as advances upon cotton,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Wood offered an amendment, by way of additional section, authorizing the Governor to employ an additional Secretary, at the same rate of compensation as provided in the bill,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McLaurin, the rnle was further suspended, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated

On motion of Mr. Reid,

The Senate bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Canton, &c., &c.,

Was called up and read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. McLaurin introduced the following resolution :

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses of the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Friday the 20th instant, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table was dispensed with.

Mr. Shields offered the following amendment:

Amend the resolution by adding, "Provided the business of the House is then disposed of,"

Which was lost.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment :

Amend the resolution by striking out "Friday, the 20th instant, at one o'clock, P. M.," and insert "Monday, the 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, M.,"

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, presented the petition of J. H. Boyd and others,

Which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to wit: the House bill to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

A bank to be styled the "Cotton Planters' Bank," to be established in the city of Columbus and county of Lowndes, with a capital stock of $500,000,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend section 26th, by striking out all after the word "imprisoned" in the 8th line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "in the Penitentiary not more than ten nor less than five years,"

Which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding this section:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That if any or either of the banks incorporated by this act, shall fail or refuse to receive in payment of any debt due them, any treasury note or notes proposed to be issued as an advance on cotton, under the provisions of an act passed at the present session of the Legislature, such failure or

refusal shall work a forfeiture of their charter or charters, which shall be declared by any court having jurisdiction, in any suit instituted for the purpose.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Martin and Mosley.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Brooks, Brown, Buford, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lewis, Love Lyle, McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of W., and Wood—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Bonds of T., Boyd, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Echols, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Martin, McDonald, McElroy, Mosley, Woodward and Wyley.—18.

Mr. Graham moved the previous question, which was lost, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Chandler, Jones and Martin.

YEAS—Messrs. Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Johnson, M. D., Jones, Love, McGehee of B , Malone, Miller of O., Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers and Wood—39.

NAYS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Bonds of T., Boyd, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Durr, Echols, Gaines, Gulley, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Lyle, Lewis, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Williams of W., Woodward and Wylie—38.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the 16th section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the stockholders in said Banks, or either of them, each and all of them are hereby declared liable in their private capacity and property for each and every note that may be issued by said Banks; and the said stockholders, separately and together, one or more of them may be sued upon any note or notes so issued, by any holder thereof, in any court

having jurisdiction of the same; nor shall the rendition of one or more judgments remaining unsatisfied, in favor of said holder, prevent the said holder from instituting other suits upon the same cause of action, against other stockholders, as long as the said note or notes, or any part thereof, remain unpaid. And no stockholder shall, by a sale or transfer of his stock, exempt himself from liability to be sued upon any note or notes issued by said Banks during the time he was a stockholder in the same; but the stockholders so selling or transferring, and the person to whom such sale or transfer is made, shall both be liable for the payment of said notes thus issued.

The amendment was lost, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Chandler, Mosley and Boyd.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Barnes, Bond of Pontotoc, Bonds of T., Boyd, Buntin, Chandler. Childers, Denny, Durr, Echols, Gulley, Jackson of A., Jackson of T.. Lewis, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, Mosley, Shields, Shelley Smith of T., Woodward and Wylie—24.

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of W. and Wood—49.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out section 20, by adding this section:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That should the said Banks, or either of them, not commence the redemption of their notes in specie, at the time specified in this act, or should the said Banks or either of them, suuspend the payment of their notes in specie, at any time after they or either of them shall have commenced such payment, said failure so to commence, or such suspension of specie payments, shall amount to a forfeiture of the charters of said Banks, which shall be declared in any direct proceeding for that purpose, instituted in the name of the State of Mississippi, at the relation of any person, in any court having competent jurisdiction. And should the charter or charters be declared forfeited, the court, judge or chancellor before whom said suit is pending, shall immediately appoint a trustee or trustees to take charge of all the effects and assetts of said Bank or Banks, for the purpose of liquidating and settling the affairs of the same, under such rules and regulations as the court, judge or chancellor may adopt. And the pro-

visions of this section shall extend to all suits in which any bank charter may be declared forfeited as aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The amendment was laid on the table, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Mosley and Martin.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Ewards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Homes, Humphreys, Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moore, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Tindall, Turley, Withers and Wood—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Bond of Pontotoc, Bonds of T., Boyd, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Denny, Durr, Echols, Gulley, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Martin, McDonald, McElroy, Mosley, Semmes, Shelley, Williams of W., Woodward and Wilie—25.

Mr. Graham moved the previous question, which being sustained, the bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Chandler and Boyd.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Brooks, Brown, Buford, Clark, Deason, Dickens, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Foules, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lewis, Love, Lyle, McLaurin, Malone, Miller of H., Miller of O., Moore, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Seal of Harrison, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of W., and Woodward—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Bonds of T., Boyd, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Denny, Durr, Echols, Gulley, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Martin, McDonald, McElroy, Magee of P. McGehee of B., Moseley, Semmes, Shelley, Seal of Hancock, Smith of L., Woodward and Wylie—27.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House adjourned until seven o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hooker offered the the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be tendered to Rev. T. W. Caskey, at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of addressing the members of the Legislature on the condition and wants of the hospitals for the sick established by Mississippi in Virginia, and that a committee of three be oppointed to wait on the Rev. gentleman, and advise him of the action of the House.

The Speaker appointed as such committee, Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, and Humphreys.

Mr. Dantzler moved to suspend the regular order of business, for the purpose of taking up the Senate messages,

Which was lost.

Mr. Withers moved to suspend the regular order, for the purpose of taking up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State,

Which was lost.

Mr. Martin made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to refund certain moneys, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report to the House the inclosed papers, containing the facts before the committee, and your committee ask leave to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the bill and accompanying papers were laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the House took up the Senate messages, to wit:

A substitute for the House bill, entitled an act for the relief of W. T. Huggins,

Which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Gladney, the rule was suspended, the substitute read the second and third time and passed, with title as stated.

On motion, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to House bill entitled an act to define the powers of county police of Covington and Pike counties, in relation to the three per cent. fund, approved February 13th, 1846, and for other purposes.

The Snaete bill to be entitled an act to postpone the collection of forfeitures until twelve months after the termination of the existing war, or until otherwise ordered by law,

Was taken up and read the first time.

Mr. Johnson, of W., moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed, with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws of evidence, in certain cases,

Was taken up, read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for erecting levees on the bank of the Mississippi river, in Warren county, and also, to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act to provide for erecting levees on the banks of the Mississippi, in Warren county, passed December 9th, 1850,

Was taken up; pending the first reading of which,

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The Clerk was instructed to return the bill to the Senate, for the purpose of having the same engrossed.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the thirty-sixth chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act relating to real estate, alienation and partition,

Was taken up and read the first time.

On motion, the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time by its title.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That this act shall operate only prospectively, and not upon alienations heretofore made.

On motion of Mr. Hicks,

The bill, with amendment, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the receipt of certain bank notes in payment of taxes,

Was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of M. D. Johnson,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time by its title.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding "or any banks which may be chartered by the Legislature of this State, at the present session."

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered the following substitute for the amendment:

Insert after the banks of Louisiana,

"And the bank notes of such banks as may be chartered by the Legislature of this State at its November session, 1861, if at par at the time of collecting taxes,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Shields offered the following amendment:

In first section, 2d proviso, before Treasurer insert the words "Governor and the ——"

Which was adopted.

Mr. Shields moved to refer the bill, as amended, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the motion to refer the bill, with amendments, to the Committee of Ways and Means, and decided in the affirmative.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend an act in relation to the boards of county police, being chapter 59th of the Revised Code,

Was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. [illegible] the rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time by its title.

Mr. Johnson of W., offered the following amendment:

Amend by excepting the counties of Warren, Holmes and Harrison.

On motion of Mr. Gulley,

The bill with the amendments was laid on the table.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

Was taken up and read the the third time.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, the rule was suspended and the bill read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr Brooks, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed, with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of F. Cox,

Was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Bond,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed, with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the assessment and collection of taxes on Bowie Knives, Dirk Knives and Sword Canes,

Was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed, with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Echols, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act for the relief of W. P. Baldwin, of Tippah county.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to House bill to be entitled an act to provide for indexing the papers in the Probate office of Lauderdale county, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

The House took up the Senate bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State,

Pending which,

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, December 17th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The Speaker presented the following communication :

JACKSON, December 16th, 1861.

To the President of the Senate,
and Speaker of the House of Representatives :

GENTLEMEN.—The Mississippi Central Railroad Company tenders to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, an excursion trip over its road, from Canton to Jackson, Tennessee, at any time previous to their adjournment, that may best suit their pleasure and convenience.

I am authorized by the Hon. Milton Brown, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, to invite the members of both branches of the Legislature to extend the trip over that road from Jackson, Tennessee, to Columbus, Kentucky, and thus give them an opportunity to examine the means existing there for defending our section of the country from threatened invasion, and I doubt not, the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail-

road will tender its courtesies from this place to Canton, should this invitation be accepted.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. GOODMAN,

Pres't Mississippi Central Railroad Company.

On motion of Mr. Billups,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment on Friday, the 16th inst., to-wit, the House bill to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company.

The pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Graham,

On motion of Mr. Billups,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That whenever it shall be necessary to obtain a loan of money to facilitate the operations of our armies in the existing war, the Governor shall be authorized to borrow the issues of said corporations, at eight per cent. per annum, and the corporations applied to for such loan, shall be compelled to make the same, provided however, that said loans, in the aggregate, shall not exceed one hundred per cent. of the capital stock of said institution. And provided further, that in case said corporation shall not have the amount necessary to meet said loan, then it may issue notes to an amount sufficient to supply such deficiency, even though an over issue may be thereby made.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The amendment was laid on the table.

The bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The vote passing the bill to a third reading, was reconsidered.

Mr. Tindall offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Insert after the word "to," in third line, first section, the words "to double the amount."

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Strike out the two last lines of section 4, and insert the following:

"Shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twice the amount o such over issue, and imprisoned in the Penitentiary not more than ten years."

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Boyd, Bardin, and Echols.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Clarke, Daniel, Dickens, Dunnaway, Edwards of Kemper, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gully, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnson of Warren, Malone, McGehee of Bolivar, Miller of Hinds, Moseley, Nelson, Reid, Shields, Smith of Tishomingo, Tindall, Turly, Withers, Williams of Wilkinson, and Wood.—39.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Bond of Pontotoc, Bond of Tishomingo, Boyd, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Denny, Echols, Graham, Jackson of Amite, Jackson of Tippah, Love, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Martin, McElroy, McLaurin, Owen, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelly, Smith of Lowndes, Woodward and Wylie.—29.

Mr. Tindall moved to amend title by adding the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Brown made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The joint standing committee on the Institution for the Blind have instructed me to submit to the House of Representatives, the following report:

Your committee have made a thorough investigation into the moral and financial condition of said institution, so far as the documents placed in their possession would enable them to form a judgment in relation to the present and future prospects of the Institution, and have been much gratified at the result of their labors. They have found that the finances of the Institution have been managed by the Board of Trustees, for the last two years, with rigid economy. This fact is apparent from the amount of funds reported as being now on hand, after meeting the expenses incurred in the maintenance of the Institution. Your committee however, deem it their duty to state that they have only had access to the account current and the vouchers sustaining the same, from the first of May last, up to the time of the report of the Board of Trustees to the Legislature, and have, therefore, depended to some extent upon the printed report of said Trustees, for their conclusion as to the condition and prospects of the Institution. They were unable to go farther back than the time named above, because of the absence of Dr. Boyd, who had the keeping of the accounts up to the time of leaving for Pensacola, in May last, and not leaving the amount and vouchers in his possession where the committee could reach them.

It is gratifying to the friends of the blind, that those charged by the State with the supervision of this Institution, have nobly resolved, notwithstanding the financial distress which looks us in the face upon every side, to sustain this benevolent school of the

State at all hazards, and that arrangements have been already affected, by which it is to be reopened some time in the present month, thus continuing to this unfortunate and helpless class of our people, the benefactions of a generous people, through the agency of their Legislature.

This, and other State Institutions of a similar character, may well be denominated Samaritan nurseries, of which we may be justly proud, and prouder still, to know that we have the means and the heart to sustain them amid the trying difficulties of the crisis through which we are now passing as a nation.

We cannot commend to the Legislature too strongly, the interest of the blind within our State, and too earnestly urge them to continue to extend to this Institution their wise counsels and fostering care.

Your committee, believing the present annual appropriation made by law amply sufficient to meet the exigencies of the Institution, under wise and judicious management, have no recommendations to make as to enlarging or lessening said appropriation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. MILLER,
Chairman, pro tem.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The report was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

An act in relation to the State Lunatic Asylum.

A bill in relation to the homestead of volunteers.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the minor heirs of Mrs. E. A. Brungard, deceased, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the minor heirs of W. D. Clifton, deceased.

An act to be entitled an act to legalize and confirm the sale of certain lands in Neshoba county.

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to the private secretary of the Governor, and for other purposes,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has also adopted the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring,) That the Committee on Enrollment be, and they are hereby insttructed to withhold from the Governor any bills in their hands, unless they come into their possession and are presented for the consideration of the Governor six hours before the adjournment of the Legislature *sine die*.

I am instructed to inform the House that the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendment to the Senate bill entitled an act

to amend the LXII chapter of the Revised Code entitled an act in relation to Chancery Courts, and for other purposes.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill entitled an act to aid in arming and equipping a regiment of cavalry for the Confederate service.

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills:

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the road laws within the limits of Washington county.

An act in relation to the school fund of Jackson county.

A bill entitled an act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed land in Jackson county.

A bill to be entitled an act to restore to market certain lands therein mentioned.

A bill for the benefit of Wm. Conner.

An act to legalize the acts of the tax assessor of Winston county, Miss.

An act to provide for paying the funeral expenses of the late Col. E. R. Burt.

An act to increase the pay of the Sheriff of Warren county.

A bill to be entitled an act to encourage the manufacture of leather in this State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the laying and working of roads the establishment of ferries, and the erection of bridges, approved February 11, 1856.

An act to invest the Probate Court of Hinds county with jurisdiction in the matter of the last will and testament of Jesse W. Morrison.

Mr. McGehee of Bolivar, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to secure to the Board of Levee Commissioners, the taxes due and unpaid on lands forfeited to said Board in the counties of Tallahatchie, Sunflower, Yazoo, Panola, and DeSoto, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the accompanying substitute, and recommend that the substitute do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

Mr. Echols moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dickens moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Boyd moved the previous question, which being sustained, the question was taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Bond of Pontotoc, M. D. Johnson, and Dickens.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Batte, Bond of

Pontotoc, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Buford, Buntin, Daniel, Dickens, Echols, Edwards of Kemper, Enochs, Eskridge, Gibbs, Gully, Harper, Jackson of Tippah, Malone, Mosely, Reid, Semmes, Strong, Withers, and Wylie.—26.

Nays.—Messrs. Bardin, Barton, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Chandler, Childers, Clarke, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dunnaway, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gains, Graham Hicks, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of Amite, Johnson M. D., Johnson of Warren, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of Bolivar, McLaurin, Miller of Hinds, Nelson, Seal of Hancock, Shelly, Shields, Smith of Lowndes, Smith of Tishomingo, Tindall, Turly, Williams of Wilkinson, and Wood.—46.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Public Lands have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, entitled an act to authorize the correction of erroneous entries of Public Land, and to recommend that the bill do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives have received with gratification the polite and courteous invitation of Mr. W. Goodman, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, and through Mr. Goodman the invitation of the Hon. Milton Brown, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, to take an excursion trip on their respective roads, to Columbus, Ky.; and that the members of the two houses will, (if urgent public business now pressing on their attention, can be despatched in due time,) accept with pleasure the invitation extended to them, and that a committee of three on the part of the House, and —— on the part of the Senate, be appointed to communicate to Mr. Goodman and the Hon. Milton Brown, the action of the two houses, and to express the thanks of the Legislature for the polite invitation contained in the letter of Mr. Goodman this day communicated to the two houses.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, and the resolution adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Dunnaway, and M. D. Johnson.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration two House bills referring to the same subject matter,—one entitled a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the heirs at law of Ambrose H. Glenn, deceased, and for the relief of certain purchasers from said Glenn of certain lands situated in Bolivar county ; the other entitled an act for the relief of Eliza Strait, and Samuel Morton.

The evidence furnished before the committee as to the grounds on which these two bills rest, disclose the following facts :

David Morton, a naturalized citizen, died in the city of Vicksburg, in 1853, and left (so far as the committee have been able to ascertain,) no heirs direct of his body, but died leaving a sister who had intermarried with a citizen of Alabama, by the name of Strait,and also a brother living in Alabama, who declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but was not naturalized at the death of his brother David Morton, but subsequently was naturalized. At the death of David Morton, James R. McDowell became the administrator on his estate, and sold the real estate of David, deceased, for the payment of David's debts. Said sales appear to be subject to the objection that there was no notice to the heirs of David, (if there were any.) in the order of sale. The lands of David were sold by McDowell, the administrator, and purchased by Ambrose H. Glenn, and sold by him to various parties who are now the occupants of the same. These parties ask relief upon the ground that they are *bona fide* purchasers for a full and valuable consideration, and therefore ask a release of the State's interest in the land to them. The committee are of opinion that it is not the province of the Legislative department of the government to forfeit the titles of any parties litigant to land in controversy, or likely to be so.

Your committee do not know that any proceedings of escheat have ever been instituted by the State, and of course it is impossible for them to say what rights the State might have or who might appear to contest the same. If the brother of David Morton, or his sister Mrs. Strait, have any rights—either in law or equity,—it is clear that it would not be proper to defeat those rights by legislative enactments. Neither do your committee think it would be proper, by investing Mrs. Strait, (the sister,) and the brother of David Morton, deceased, with power to defeat the rights of *bona fide* purchasers under the original purchaser at the sale of the administrator of David Morton, deceased. Therefore, because it is impossible to tell whether any proceeding of escheat will ever be instituted by the State, and if instituted, no one can tell who may appear to contest the right of the State to

escheat the land. Secondly. If Mrs. Strait, the sister of David Morton, deceased, acquired any rights of inheritance by virtue of her marriage, it ought not to be disturbed. Thirdly. If the brother of David Morton furnished any portion of the money by which the lands were entered by David Morton in his own name, your committee are of opinion that he has an adequate remedy in Chancery to subject the land to the extent of the money furnished by him. For these reasons, your committee are of opinion that this is not a case for legislative interference, to reconcile the conflicting interest of parties, and have therefore instructed me to report both bills back to the House, with a recommendation that they do not pass.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Boyd made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The special committee to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to authorize the Railroad Companies incorporated by the Legislature of this State, to issue notes to be circulated as money, have considered the same, and have adopted a substitute for the original bill, and have instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that the substitute do pass.

Mr. Boyd moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

The substitute bill was read the first and second time.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend 2d section by inserting after the word "dollars" in the fourth line, the words "Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company an amount not exceeding $100,000.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment:

Amend section 2. Strike out from third line the words "one hundred and;" strike out from the fifth line the word "fifty," and insert "twenty-five;" strike out from the seventh line the word "fifty," and insert "twenty-five;" insert in the seventh line after the words "thousand dollars," the following, to-wit: "The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company may issue said notes not exceeding the amount of $50,000, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company may issue the same to an amount not exceeding $50,000.

Pending the amendment,

On motion of Mr. Jones,
The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Ward, his Private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, December 17th, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following House bills:

An act for the relief of O. W. Shipp, of Calhoun county.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Jackson.

An act for the relief of Thos S. Parker, of Clarke county.

An act authorizing the Auditor to issue his Warrants on the Treasurer for seventy-one dollars and sixty cents, in favor of Jackson Gas Light Company, for the balance due on chandeliers and fixtures furnished the State Capitol.

An act to reduce the taxes of Hancock county, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Rankin county.

An act to authorize Jas. C. Quinn, Thos. C. Rasberry, and Wm. A. L. Harris to make a will.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to repeal the Common School law of Copiah county, &c.. approved December 6th, 1859.

An act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Pontotoc county.

An act to reduce the salaries of the Probate Judges of Yallobusha and Franklin counties.

An act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson Miss., Dec. 17, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has directed me to deliver to you the accompanying message.

JNO. W. WARD,
Private Sec'y.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

I have in my possession Auditor's Warrants to the amount of

one hundred and three thousand dollars, issued upon the contract for the purchase of Belgian arms. Thirty-four thousand dollars of these Warrants have been returned to the Treasury in the manner required by law, and I respectfully request the passage of an act which will enable me to return them to the Auditor, and have them cancelled and placed to the credit of the Military Fund.

JNO. J. PETTUS.

Mr. Echols, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to repeal an act to amend an act to secure the interest on the school fund belonging to the counties in the Chickasaw cession,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Strong made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The joint standing committee on the Penitentiary, have discharged the duty assigned them, and ask leave to make the following report:

The committee have examined the vouchers of the Superintendent and clerk for each item of expenditure charged as disbursements, and find them properly authenticated.

They find also, that the disbursements from the 1st day of Oct., 1859, to the 31st of Oct., 1861, amount to the sum of - - - - - $209,243 26

That its cash receipts are - - - - - - 156,305 03

Leaving a deficit of - - - - - - 52,938 23

Which was drawn from the treasury to balance its accounts.

Against this indebtedness, it is clear that the Penitentiary is entitled to a credit for manufactured articles furnished the State amounting to - - $28,929 79

And also in bills receivable, to - - - - 19,636 98

$48,665 71

Making a balance against the Institution of - - $5,271 46

The stock on hand however, on the 31st Oct., 1861, is estimated by inventory of the Superintendent, to be worth - - - - - - - $10,354 84

more than stock on hand, Oct. 31, 1859.

Deduct from this, balance against Penitentiary, 5,271 46

Leaves to its credit the sum of - - - $5,083 38

The committee deem it proper to state that in the inventory of stock on hand made by the Superintendant, he has taken into consideration the advance on the price of many articles, and has accordingly estimated them at an enhanced value on their cost.

The committee found upon examination of a statute entitled an act to provide for the sale of goods, wares, and merchandize manufactured in the Mississippi Penitentiary, approved February 11, 1860, that the foreman of each shop is required to make a weekly return to the Superintendant of each article manufactured in his department of the Penitentiary,—a check upon the other. The committee construed this law to require the reports to be made in writing. If this construction is correct the law has not been complied with.

They find also, that the principal item of expenditure for raw material is for cotton, and the principal receipts are from the sale of cotton fabrics. It is therefore important, in their opinion, that a separate account with vouchers, should be kept of the disbursements for its purchase, and the amount of yards manufactured from it.

The accounts and vouchers as now kept, run into each other in such a manner, that it would take more time and labor than is at the disposal of the Legislative committee to dissect them, and ascertain the amount of cotton purchased and the result from its manufacture

The committee are of opinion that more time should be given to the Superintendant and Clerk to make up their reports, than is now allowed, and for this purpose recommend that the fiscal year be made to end on the 1st day of October, instead of the 31st of that month.

They further recommend the repeal of the second section of the act approved 11th February, 1860, and suggest that the Clerk keep his office at the Penitentiary.

Upon examination of the machinery, we found the same to be in excellent condition. The convicts seem to be well governed, regularly and judiciously worked, and properly cared for.

These several recommendations are embodied in a bill presented with this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. STRONG,
Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Strong,
The report was received and agreed to.
Mr. Owen made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The joint standing committee on the Institute for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, beg leave respectfully to report:

That in the discharge of their duty, they have visited the Institution, walked over the grounds, examined the buildings, and attended the recitation of the several classes, and were much pleas-

ed with the evident economy and good management that seemed to prevail in all the departments.

The grounds of seventy acres,—some forty or fifty cleared and cultivated mainly by the labor of the pupils,—have during the present season yielded several hundred bushels of corn, hay, oats, potatoes, vegetables, &c., which will supply the Institution with those necessary articles for a considerable time, and in the estimation of your committee the labor system adopted at the Institution, is praiseworthy, as it [illegible] to accomplish the purpose for which it was instituted,—[illegible] health and happiness of the pupils, by encouraging [illegible] economy, learning them to be self reliant, [illegible] them in future to be useful members of society.

We would respectfully suggest that tools and implements in addition to those already on hand, pertaining to the trades in mechanics, might be purchased with a very small outlay of money, and the labor system so as to adopt it to the peculiar talents of the different inmates with profit to the Institution, and usefulness to the pupil.

In looking through the buildings your committee saw nothing to condemn, but every thing to commend to favor. Rooms neat and cleanly, well ventilated, and made comfortable with the limited amount of furniture on hand disposed to the best advantage, and every precaution observed that would be promotive of cheerfulness, and the health and happiness of the unfortunate child of silence.

Our visit to the school room was highly satisfactory to those of us who were members of the same committee at your last regular session; there appeared to be a marked improvement in the advancement of the pupils, and in the method of instruction, and think we do but justice when we say that the friends of this unfortunate class have cause of congratulation in having secured the services of the present zealous, able and intelligent Principal, with his gifted and accomplished Assistants.

For particulars in the mode of instruction, conduct of the school, and daily routine duties required of the pupils, we respectfully refer you to the very lucid report of the Principal; for the general government and prosperity of the Institution, we call your attention to the able report of the Board of Trustees, who have discharged their whole duty as philanthropists, in every way commendable.

For the financial condition, we cite you to the report of the Treasurer, all of which reports are herewith submitted.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the regular standing annual appropriation of a previous Legislature has not been consumed, but by what amount, your committee are unable to determine, as they are informed there are some debts now due and un-

paid, but feel secure in saying that the present annual appropriation will be sufficient for the wants of the Institution as they are at present advised, and would recommend no change in that particular.

In view of the eminent success of this Institution, and for the benefit and welfare of the unfortunate deaf mutes scattered throughout our State, your committee respectfully recommend that three hundred copies of the Trustees report, and the report of the Principal, with the alphabet of the sign language appended thereto, be published in pamphlet form, and be delivered to the Board of Trustees of this Institution, to be by them disseminated within the limits of the State, wherever in their judgment, they will accomplish the greatest good in the enlightenment of that portion of our race deprived of the inestimable blessings of hearing and speech.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM OWEN,
Ch'n on part of House.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The report was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Seal of Harrison,

The special order to be entitled an act to amend the Constitution of the State, was called up.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill to its first reading, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Barton, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Chandler, Childers, Denny, Dunnaway, Deason, Echols, Enocks, Gibbs, Graham, Gully, Jackson of T., Lewis, Love, McLaurin, Nelson, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shelley, Wood and Wylie.—26.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Clarke, Daniel, Dantzler, Edwards of K., Fall, Foules, Fox, Harper Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, Miller of H., Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Turley, Withers, Williams of W., and Woodward.—41.

The bill not having received two-thirds, as required by the Constitution, was declared to have failed.

On motion of Mr. Bond,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to-wit:

The bill to be entitled an act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money.

The question being on the amendments offered by Mr. Jones.

On motion of Mr. Dunnaway,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Batte offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That each company shall present at Jackson, the books whenever called on by the Legislature of this State, for the purpose of showing the amounts issued, and the ability to pay the same.

Mr. Fox offered the following amendment:

And be it further enacted, That the Mississippi Manufacturing Company be and they are hereby authorized to issue change bills under the denomination of five dollars, under all the rules and regulations, and subject to all the pains and penalties of this act, provided they shall not issue more than $10,000 under the provisions of this act.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The amendment was laid on the table by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Jones, Love, and Turley.

Yeas.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Barton, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Childers, Clarke, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Echols, Edwards of K., Fall, Foules, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Irby, Jackson of T., Magee of P., Malone, McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Withers, Williams of W., Wood and Wylie.—50

Nays.—Messrs. Barnes, Billups, Buford, Dunnaway, Enocks, Fox, Gully, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Martin, McGehee of Bolivar, Seal of Harrison, Smith of L., Turley and Woodard.—19.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend 2nd section by adding the following proviso:

Provided if any of the Railroad Companies to whom the privileges and immunities of this act apply, shall at any time refuse to redeem the notes as provided for in this act, which they are authorized by this act to issue, they shall thereby forfeit all the rights and privileges conferred upon them by this act, and shall be subject to be proceeded against in the Courts of competent jurisdiction for a forfeiture of the chartered privileges by this act granted.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend by adding to 2nd section the following:

Said railroads shall redeem at the following places, to-wit: The Mississippi Central Railroad at their office in Holly Springs. The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad at Grenada. The Southern Railroad at Vicksburg. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Columbus.

Mr. McGehee of Bolivar, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend by striking out from one dollar to five, and insert from twenty-five cents to five dollars.

Mr. McGehee of Bolivar, offered the following amendment:

Amend so far as the Central Railroad is concerned, by striking out $150,000 and insert the sum of $250,000.

Mr. Buntin offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Amend the amendment by striking out $250,000, and insert $100,000.

On motion of Mr. Edwards of Kemper,

The amendments were laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The rule was suspended and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, as amended, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Shields, Fall, and Brown.

Yeas—Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Enocks, Fox, Gibbs, Graham, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Irby, Jackson of Amite, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Love, Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Withers, Wood, Woodward and Wylie.—49.

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Brown, Dantzler, Edwards of K., Fall, Foules, Gulley, Humphreys, Jones, Magee of Pike, McElroy, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Turley and Williams of W.—17.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Gibbs made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Elections have had under consideration a Senate bill entitled an act to reduce the pay of officers holding elections, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Tindall made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to annex a part of Tallahatchie county to the county of Sunflower, and for other purposes, beg leave to report that the gentleman who offered the above named bill has been absent ever since the committee have have had the same under consideration, so that they have been unable to get at the merits of the case so far as they might have been presented by him; and also, that a memorial from the people who claim to live in the district proposed to be annexed, praying to be allowed to remain in Sunflower county, has been before the committee, so that they feel themselves unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the merits of the case, and beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration of said bill.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The report was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The bill reported back by the committee, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the minor heirs of W. D. Clifton, deceased, was called up and read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the Militia and voluuteer laws of this State,--Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, December 18th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

Resolved, That no member shall debate any question or proposition more than five minutes.

Mr. Chandler moved that the rule be suspended to enable him to present a protest for the purpose of having it spread upon the Journal,

Which was lost.

Mr. Johnson of W., offered a Joint Resolution in relation to the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate.

On his motion the rule requiring Joint Resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Hicks, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to refund to the several counties in this State the amount they have expended in arming or equipping companies of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, for the war,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to be entitled an act to abolish the Military Board of this State,

Which was read three several times forthwith under a suspension of the rule.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Dantzler, Boyd and Chandler:

Yeas—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Barton, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buntin, Brown, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dunnaway, Echols, Enocks, Edwards of K., Foules, Fox, Gaines Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Hicks, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Jones Lyle, Magee of P., McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Martin, Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Williams of W., Wood, Woodward and Wylie—55,

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Denny, Dickens, Fall, Fatheree, Gibbs, Gladney, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Love, Malone, Reid, Tindall, Turley and Withers—17.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

1. An act to amend the laws in relation to the State University.

2. A bill to be entitled "an act in relation to the Penitentiary."

3. An act to increase the compensation of sheriffs in certain cases.

4. An act to authorize the guardians to recover by suit the income of the estate of their wards.

5. A bill to amend the fifth section, of chapter 3, of the Revised Code.

6. A bill to be entitled "an act to confer discretionary power on the Board of Police of Pike county, in relation to the free negroes of said county."

The Senate has also adopted a Joint Resolution, requesting our Representatives in Congress to endeavor to have all restrictions and duties imposed by Congress upon the introduction into the Confederate States of all articles of prime necessity, raised during the existence of the present blockade,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has passed House bills, to wit:

An act to legalize the assessment of taxes for 1861.

A bill to legalize the assessment roll of Hinds county, for the year 1861.

The Senate has concurred in the Joint Resolution of the House in relation to an invitation from W. Goodman and Hon. Milton Brown, to the Legislature, &c, and have adopted an amendment thereto,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled, and presented the same to the Governor for his approval and signature, the following entitled House bills:

An act for the benefit of Wm. Cannon.

An act to restore to market certain lands therein mentioned.

An act to increase the pay of the Sheriff of Warren county.

An act to encourage the manufacture of leather in this State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the laying out and working of roads, the establishment of ferries, and the erection of bridges, approved 11th February, 1856.

An act to provide for defraying the funeral expenses of the late Col. E. R. Burt.

An act for the relief of W. P. Baldwin, of Tippah county.

An act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in the county of Jackson.

An act to legalize the acts of the Tax Assessor of Winston county, Miss.

An act in relation to the school fund of Greene county.

An act in relation to the school funds of Jackson county.

An act to amend the road laws within the limits of Washington county.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to define the powers of the County Police of Covington and Pike counties, in relation to the three per cent. fund, approved February 13th, 1846, and for other purposes.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration an act to provide for the better protection of the owners of runaway slaves, and have instructed me to report the bill to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the special message of the Governor in relation to certain Auditor's warrants in his hands, was called up, whereupon,

Mr. Strong, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor of the State to return to the Auditor certain warrants in his hands,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Chandler made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend the twenty-third chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act for the relief and support of the poor, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Corporations have had under consideration the expediency and propriety of amending the Charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, in regard to the representation of Mississippi State Stock in the Board of Directors, and have instructed me to report to the House the accompanying bill, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

Mr. Tindall offered the following amendment,

Amend Sect. 2d, by adding the following proviso,

Provided the Governor shall select said Directors from the various sections of the State through which the road passes, so as to represent as fairly as may be the Stockholders in various parts of the State,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved to amend by striking out the Second Section and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

Sec. 2d. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be a meeting of the Stockholders of the State of Mississippi, at Canton, on a day to be appointed by the Governor, who shall proceed to elect Directors to represent the interest of the private Stockholders, and

the Governor shall appoint one elector to cast the vote of the State,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The bill was referred to a Select Committee of five, composed of Messrs. Tindall, Clark, Reid, Hooker of Hinds and Gibbs.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The Senate bill to amend the laws in relation to the State University, was called up and read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Strong moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was lost.

Mr. Owen moved that the rule be suspended, to the end that the bill be read the third time and put upon it passage.

Mr. Buford moved the previous question which was sustained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Boyd, Barton and Brown.

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Buford, Bond of P., Boyd, Brooks, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Enocks, Edwards of K., Foules, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, McDonald, McLaurin, Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of T., Tindall, Withers, Williams of W., Wood and Wylie—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Boddie, Bonds of T., Brown, Chandler, Fall, Fatheree, Gains, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Irby, Martin, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Reid, Shields, Strong, Turley and Wood—19.

The bill was then read the third time.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendmen by way of rider:

Sec. 4th. *Be it further enacted.* That the Board of Trustees proposed to be elected by this act, not more than one shall be elected from any one county in this State,

Which was read the first time.

Mr. Buford moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was sustained by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Shields and Barnes

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Love, Magee of

P., Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Nelson, Owen, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Tindall, Withers and Wylie—36,

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Boddie Bonds of T., Chandler, Daniel, Edwards of H., Fall, Fatheree, Foules, Gibbs, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson of W., Martin, McDonald, Mosley, Reid, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Turley, Williams of W. and Wood—25.

Mr. Buford moved the previous question, which was sustained by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Seal of Hancock and Buford.

Yeas—Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boyd, Brooks, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Hicks, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Seal of Hancock Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Withers, Woodward and Wylie—49.

Nays—Messrs. Bonds of T., Boddie, Chandler, Deason, Fall, Fatheree, Gains, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, McLaurin, Miller of H., Reid, Shields, Smith of L., Turley, Williams of W. and Wood—18.

Mr. Strong moved a reconsideration of the vote sustaining the previous question.

Mr. Owen moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table,

Which was sustained by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Strong and Echols.

Yeas—Messrs. Allsup, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks Buford, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniel Dantzer, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dennaway Echols, Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Jones, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of T., Strong, Tindall and Withers—49.

Nays—Messrs Boddie, Chandler, Fatheree, Daniel, Hooker of Hinds, Lyle, Magee of P., McLaurin, Miller of H., Shields, Turley, Williams of W., Wood and Wylie—14.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Strong and Boyd.

Yeas—Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Bond of P..

Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler. Denny. Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Edwards of K.. Enocks, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harper, Hicks, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Johnson M. D, Jones, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B.. Mosley. Nelson, Owen, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of T., Tindall, Withers and Wylie—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Boddie, Brown, Fall, Fatheree, Foules, Gains, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Love, McLaurin, Reid, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Turley, Williams of W. and Wood—18.

Ordered that the titled stand as stated.

The Speaker presented the following communication:

To the Hon. J. P. Scales,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: The undersigned, desirous to extend to the members of the Legislature the opportunity of passing over their respective roads in all their extent, in order that they may see for themselves their condition, and also in order that we may testify our sense of the uniform support which the Legislature of Mississippi has extended to Railroad interests, respectfully take this mode of informing the Legislature that they have instructed the Conductors of their respective roads, to pass free, each member of the Legislature and its officers, over the full extent of their lines at any time during the next thirty days.

Very Respectfully,

H. T. RAINNEY,

Prest. of the N. O., J. and G. N. R. R.

WM. C. SMEDES,

Prest. Southern R. R. C.

Jackson, Dec. 18th, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The regular order of business was suspended to enable him to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sixth rule which prohibits the Speaker from appointing a member to perform the duties of the Chair beyond an adjournment be suspended, and that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a member to fill the Chair during his indisposition

On motion of Mr. Strong, the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Legislature are due, and are hereby tendered to the Officers of the several Railroad Companies in this State, for their liberal propositions in granting excursion tickets over their respective roads.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House took a recess until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The recess having expired the House resumed its session, Mr. Reid in the Chair.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report :

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined bills of the following titles, and found the same correctly enrolled, and have presented them to the Governor for his approval and signature, to-wit :

An act to legalize the assessment of taxes for the year 1861.

An act to invest the Probate Court of Hinds county with jurisdiction in the matter of the last will and testament of Jesse W. Morrison.

An act to provide for indexing the papers in the Probate Offices of Lauderdale and Warren counties, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the military bill,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at seven o'clock, P. M.,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the House bill entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson, and other banks, and have adopted various amendments thereto, in which the House is asked to concur.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House took a recess until seven o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The recess having expired,

The House resumed its session, and proceeded, in Commttee of the Whole, to the consideration of the unfinished business, pending the adjournment, to-wit: the military bill,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again in five minutes,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be respectfully requested to return to the Senate the engrossed amendments adopted by the Senate on this day, to the bill establishing the Bank of Jackson; &c., in order that an amendment may be corrected in accordance with the judgment of the Senate when the same were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The Clerk was instructed to return the amendments so requested.

On his further motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the Senate bill in relation to the military and volunteer system,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments thereto, with the recommendation that the bill as amended do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed to inform the House that the Senate has corrected the engrossed amendments of the Senate, to the House bill entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson, and other bank, and I herewith return the same to the House

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House adjourned until to morrow morning, at nine o'clock.

THURSDAY, December 19th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Lewis, on account of sickness in his family.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. McElroy.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, by leave introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act for the benefit of the Tillatoba Greys, commanded by Capt. W. S. Eskridge,

Which was read the first and second time,

On his motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on said bill, Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Mr. J. Carroll Terry, member elect from the county of Tishomingo, presented his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled an act to extend the time for the collection of the taxes of the current fiscal year.

The Senate has passed the following House bills :

An act to amend chapter 8, of the Revised Code, entitled an act establishing the fees of certain officers, so far as relates to the clerks of the Chancery and Probate courts of Adams county.

A bill to be entitled an act to confirm the location of Swamp and Overflowed Lands in Newton county, and for other purposes.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to amend an act to secure the interest on the School Fund belonging to the counties in the Chickasaw cession, so far as the same relates to the county of Calhoun, and for other purposes, approved Dec. 3d, 1859, and for other purposes.

The Senate has also passed a Senate bill entitled,

An act to provide for the payment of the Confederate States Tax.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to extend the time for the collection of the taxes for the current fiscal year, was called up and read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for the payment of the Confederate States tax, was called up and read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Gibbs moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report upon the Constitutional power to bind the State, as provided in the bill,

Which was lost.

Mr. Tindall moved that the bill be made the special order for 7 o'clock this evening,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Boyd, Gibbs, and Dantzler.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dyer, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gains, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jones, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Johnston M. D., Love, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin Magee of P., Miller of H., Mosley, Owen, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Withers, Williams of T., Woodward and Wylie.—67.

Nays—Messrs. Buntin, Gibbs, Harper, Nelson, Reid, Williams of W., and Wood.—7.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Buford moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, which was sustained.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The vote passing the bill to a third reading was reconsidered.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment:

Amend section 2, by inserting the word "or" after "stock," and strike out the words "or treasury notes," in first line.

Amend section 3, by inserting the word "and" after the word "certificates," and strike out words "and notes."

Amend section 2d, 7th line, by striking out the word "and" after "certificates," and strike out the words "and notes."

Amend section 4, by inserting "and" after "certificates," and strike out words "and notes" in 2nd line.

Also same amendment in 3d line,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

Amend section 5, by striking out the word "present" after "the" in 3d line, and insert the word "next," in lieu thereof.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Wood offered the following amendment:

Amend section 2nd, by inserting after the word "Governor," in the 5th line, the following, to-wit: "And the other contracting parties may agree upon not less than one year nor more than twenty years from the issuance of said certificates of stock or bonds;" and by striking out the words "may deem expedient," in 6th line.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Martin moved that the regular order of business be suspended, for the purpose of considering the special order, being a Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to certain volunteer companies,

Which was lost by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Martin, Denny and Shelley.

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Billups, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Enocks, Fox, Gaines, Jackson of Amite, Magee of P., Martin, McGehee of B., Nelson, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Wood, and Woodward.—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Clark, Daniel, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Fall, Foules, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Wylie—50.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, to-wit: the Senate Military bill.

On his further motion, the vote agreeing to the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending the passage of the bill as amended, was reconsidered.

On his further motion, the amendments roported by the Committee of the Whole, were taken up, and considered separately.

The first amendment was disagreed to, and is as follows:

Amend 1st section by striking out the words "shall be returned to the Governor," when they occur in the 16th line, 1st section, and insert "shall be returned to the Secretary of State."

The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eigth amendmen's were adopted.

The 9th amendment is as follows:

Amend section 6 by striking out all after the word "repair," in 6th line, to the word "and" in the 8th line.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment as a substitute:

Strike out all after the word "possess," in the 3d line of section 3, to the words "every person," in 10th line.

Mr. Hooker moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Seal of Hancock, and Smith of Lowndes.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Boddie, Buford, Clarke, Dickens' Foules, Gibbs, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Johnson M. D., Jones, Love, Martin, Mosley, Owen, and Withers,—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Batte, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brooks, Childers, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dunnaway, Dyer, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Gaines, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Lyle, Malone, McLaurin, Seal of H., Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood, Woodward and Wyley—46.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute, and decided in the affirmative.

The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirtieth amendments were adopted.

Mr. Johnson of W., offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend section 14, 3d line, by inserting after the word "duty," the words "of the Major-General."

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend section 24, 5th line, by inserting after the word "operators," the words "Railroad Agents and operators."

Mr. Withers offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

SEC. — *Be it further enacted*, That the same pay be allowed to all officers and soldiers ordered into active service under the

provisions of this act, as is allowed by the Confederate Government.

Mr. Boyd offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend section 8, line 2, by striking out the words "the sum of" and insert the words "not exceeding."

The report of the Committee of the Whole, as amended, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, by leave introduced a bill to be entitled, an act to enable the Governor to appoint an inspector of arms, for the Aberdeen Armory,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Strong in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back with an amendment, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr, Jones made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the receipt of certain Bank notes in payment of taxes, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House with the accompanying amendment, and recommend that the bill as amended, do pass.

Mr. Jones moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report of the committee, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Brooks moved to lay the amendments reported by the committee on the table,

Which was lost.

Mr. Gibbs offered a substitute to be entitled, an act to authorize the Tax collectors of the State to take currency for taxes, for the Senate bill and amendments.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved to lay the bill and substitute on the table,

Which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Shields, and McLaurin.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allsup, Barton, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Boyd, Chandler. Clarke, Daniel, Dyer, Echols, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Jackson of T., Magee of P., Martin, McLaurin, Miller of H., Moseley, Semmes, Williams of W., Woodward and Wylie—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Billups, Bonds of T., Brooks Brown, Buford, Buntin, Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Gaines, Gibbs, Gully, Hicks, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Love, Lyle, McGehee of B., Owen, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H , Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall. Withers, Williams of T., and Wood—42.

Pending the substitute offered by Mr. Gibbs,
On motion of Mr. McLaurin,
The House took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The recess having expired,
The House resumed its session.

Mr. Seal of Harrison, by leave, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That both Houses take a recess on Friday, the 20th December, at 12 o'clock M., until the 15th day of Janury. 1862.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lay one day on the table, was dispensed with.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Strike out 15th January, and insert first Monday in March.

Mr. Edwards of K., offered the following amendment as a substitute for the resolution and amendment:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses take a recess on Friday, the 20th inst, at 5 o'clock, P. M., until the first Monday in April, 1862.

Mr. Johnson of Warren, moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the adoption of the substitute, and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Graham's amendment to the original resolution, and decided in the negative.

The original resolution was then adopted.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, to-wit: The Senate bill authorizing the receipt of certain Bank Notes, in payment of taxes.

The question being on the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Gibbs.

Mr. Smith of T., moved to lay the substitute on the table,

Which was sustained.

Mr. Martin offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding this section:

SEC. — *Be it further enacted,* That all funds received under the provisions of this act shall be paid out on warrants as other funds, and the holders thereof shall be compelled to receive them in payment of any such warrant.

On motion of M. D. Johnson,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment,

Amend section 1, by inserting "and the Banks that may be chartered by the Legislature of this State."

Mr. Gibbs moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table,

Which was sustained.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The special committee, to whom was referred a Senate bill to be entitled an act to prevent unreasonable speculation in certain commodities, have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do pass.

Mr. Hooker moved that the report be received and agreed to,

A division being called for,

The report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill was read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Jones made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to repeal certain acts amendatory of the Levee Laws of this State, and to amend the Levee Law of December 2nd, 1858, in relation to the salaries of the officers and engineers of the Board of Levee Commissioners and in other particulars, have considered the same, and recommend that the bill do pass.

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill with proposed amendments offered by Mr. Jones, laid on the table.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the accompanying petition of sundry citizens of Hinds county, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report that in their opinion it would be inexpedient to grant the prayer of the

petitioners, and therefore they ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Tindall offered the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The select committee, to whom was referred an act to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad company, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report a recommendation that the bill with the proposed amendment to the 2d section of the same, do pass. The committee beg to be discharged,

Which was received and agreed to.

The bill was read the third time, and passed as amended.

Mr. Martin made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of J. W. Collins, and Rebecca Collins, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the accompanying bill back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled, an act allowing one month's pay to Dr. C. M. Dickin, Sr., and B. A. Vaughn, surgeons to the Mississippi detatchment of troops lately stationed at Warrenton, Fla., have considered the same, and instructed me to report the same back to the House, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Billups,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Hicks in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose reported the bill back with an amendment, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

The bill was read the third time, and passed as amended, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Martin, Boyd, and Deason.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Buford, Chandler, Childers, Clarke, Daniel, Dickens,

Dunnaway, Dyer, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fatheree, Gaines, Gibbs. Gladney, Graham, Gully, Harris, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson of W., Love Lyle, Magee of P., McGehee of B., Miller of H., Mosely, Nelson, Reid, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Tindall, Williams of W., and Wood—46.

Nays.—Messrs. Allsup, Bond of P., Bond of T., Boyd, Buntin, Deason, Denny, Echols, Foules, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Martin, McDonald, McLaurin, Smith of T., Terry, Woodward and Wylie.—18.

On motion of Mr. Gladney. the House took up the special order, being the report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the cash means and various modes of credit which may be brought to the aid of government and relief of the people during the war and the existence of the blockade.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the report,

Mr. M. D. Johnson in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the same back to the House, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The report was laid on the table and made the special order of the day, for the 16th day of Jan. next, at ten o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The House took a recess until seven o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the receipt of certain bank notes in payment of taxes, was called from the table.

The amendment offered by Mr. Graham, was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The vote adopting the amendments reported to the bill by the Committee of Ways and Means, was received.

On his further motion, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was lost:

Amend Sec. 3rd, by striking out the words, to the end of the next succeeding session of the Legislature, and insert the following words, to-wit:

Until such time as shall be fixed by law for the settlement of the public taxes of the year 1862, by the Sheriffs in this State.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The bill was read the third time, and passed with the title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the House bill entitled,

An act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money,

And have ad pted various amendments thereto,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has passed the House bill entitled an act to amend the Charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

The Senate has concurred in House amendments to Senate bill entitled an act to provide for the payment of the Confederate States tax.

The Senate has also passed a House bill entitled an act to authorize the Governor of the State to return to the Auditor of Public Accounts, certain Auditor's warrants in his hands.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House took up the amendments made by the Senate to the House bill to incorporate the Bank of Jackson, and other banks.

Mr. Jones moved that the House concur in the amendments.

Mr. Dantzler moved the previous question, which was sustained.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The amendments were considered separately.

Mr. Jones moved that the House concur in the first amendment requiring the said banks hereby incorporated to accept in payment of all dues to said banks or either or any of them, all Treasury Notes issued by virtue of or under any law of this State heretofore passed or which may pass during the present session, &c., &c.,

Which was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Fall and Shields:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Barnes, Barton, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Dickens, Dunnaway, Dyer, Echols, Edwards, of K., Enocks, Fall, Fatheree, Foules, Gibbs, Graham, Harris, Harper, Hicks, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Jones, Love, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Walker, Withers, Williams, of W., Woodward and Wylie—59.

Nays—Messrs. Batte, Brooks, Deason, Gaines, Gulley,

Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., McGehee of B., Reid, Seal of Harrison, Shields and Wood—12.

On motion of Mr. Jones,
The remaining amendments were concurred in.
The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments to the Senate Bill entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State.

On motion of Mr. Buford,

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill to be entitled an act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House took up the Senate message in relation to the Senate bill to be entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The House insisted upon the House amendments made to said bill.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House took up the special order to re-charter the Commercial Bank of Manchester.

The question being on agreeing to the report of the committee recommending the passage of the bill,

The report was agreed to.

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Martin, Chandler and Mosley.

Yeas.—Messrs. Batte, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Buford, Childers, Clarke, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Dunnaway Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fatheree, Foules, Gaines, Gibbs, Harris, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Irby, Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Reid, Seal of H., Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Withers and Wood.—38.

Nays.—Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Boyd Chandler, Dantzler, Graham, Gully, Jackson of T., Magee of P. Martin McDonald, Mosley, Nelson, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of L., Williams of W., and Wylie.—20.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.
On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to confer discretionary power on the Board of Police of Pike county, in relation to the free negroes of said county, was called up and read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Jones.

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

FRIDAY, December 20th, 1861.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Johnson, of W., offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. J. P. Scales for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

On motion of Mr. Shelley,

The regular order of business was suspended to enable him to introduce a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Third Battalion Mississippi Volunteers,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Strong in the chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Tindall offered an amendment, by way of additional section, requiring the officer who is to receive and disburse the money under this act, give bond for the same in the sum of $10,000, with two good securities, for the proper disbursement of the same,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Shelley,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. McGehee, of B., by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to suspend the collection of all taxes upon lands heretofore purchased, or which may hereafter be purchased by the Levee Commissioners or by the Treasurers of any

special levee fund in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Tallahatchie, De Soto, Sunflower. Panola, and Yazoo,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Martin, the pending business was suspended for the present.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has adopted the following joint resolution :

Resolved, (The House concurring,) That the two Houses meet in joint convention on Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing twelve Trustees of the University of the State of Mississippi, in obedience to the provisions of an act passed at the present session of the Legislature.

I am instructed to inform the House that the Senate insists on the Senate amendment by way of substitute to the House bill entitled "an act for the restoration of all the arms now in the State belonging to or captured by the Confederate Government, and for other purposes."

I am also instructed to report to the House the following Senate resolution :

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be requested to inform the Senate whether the amendments of the House to the Military Bill were intended to apply to the engrossed bill that passed the Senate, or to another copy of the bill in the possession of the House, and if in the latter, that the House be requested to transmit such copy to the Senate, so that the relevancy of the said amendments to the said bill may be ascertained

On motion of Mr. Buford,

The House concurred in the Senate resolution in relation to the election of the Trustees of the State University.

On motion of Mr Hooker, of Hinds,

The Clerk of the House was requested to inform the Senate that the amendments made by the House to the Senate Military bill applied to the bill printed by order of the House in order that the same might be understood and properly acted upon.

The House again resumed the consideration of the bill pending the Senate message.

Mr. Tindall offered an amendment by way of additional section, which was adopted.

Mr. Buford offered an amendment by way of additional section, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, of Bolivar,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following bills:

An act for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum.

An act in relation to the publication of legal notices.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Ward, his private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Dec. 20th, 1861.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has this day approved and signed the following House bills:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the laying out and working of roads, the establishment of ferries and the erection of bridges, approved the 11th February, 1856.

An act to provide for defraying the funeral expenses of the late Col. E. R. Burt.

An act to invest the Probate Court of Hinds county with jurisdiction in the matter of the last will and testament of Jesse W. Morrison.

An act to restore to market certain lands therein mentioned.

An act to provide for indexing the papers in the Probate Offices of Lauderdale and Warren counties, and for other purposes.

An act to legalize the assessment roll of Hinds county for the year 1861.

An act to legalize the assessment of taxes for the year 1861.

An act to encourage the manufacture of leather in this State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to define the powers of the County Police of Covington and Pike counties, in relation to the three per cent. fund, approved February 13th, 1846, and for other purposes.

An act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in the county of Jackson.

An act to amend the Road Laws within the limits of Washington county.

An act in relation to the School Fund of Greene county.

An act in relation to the School Fund of Jackson county.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Conner.

An act to legalize the acts of the Tax Assessor of Winston county, Miss.

An act for the relief of W. P. Baldwin, of Tippah county.

An act to increase the pay of the Sheriff of Warren county.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be

entitled an act in relation to suits pending in which alien enemies are plaintiffs, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report said bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

SECTION 2.—*Be it further enacted*, That any or all suits now pending in any of the courts of this State, in which an alien enemy or any firm or corporation domiciled in the United States are defendants, and a citizen or citizens of the Confederate States are plaintiffs, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any act or acts to delay the collection of debts to the contrary notwithstanding; and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The amendment was laid on the table.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House took a recess of ten minutes to prepare the hall for the reception of the Senate, to the end that the two Houses proceed to the election of twelve Trustees for the State University.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

The Senate, having been informed that the hall of the House was in readiness for their reception, entered, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and took the seats assigned them.

The President of the Convention explained the object of the joint convention.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The present Board of Trustees were re-elected by acclamation.

The Convention having accomplished the object of the joint meeting, the Senate retired.

The House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Smith, of Lowndes, moved to suspend regular orders to enable him to call from the table the Senate bill entitled an act to refund certain moneys,

Which was lost.

Mr. Jones, by leave, introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (The Senate concurring.) That the two Houses of the Legislature will adjourn this day at five o'clock, P. M., and meet again at the capitol on the second Monday in March, 1862

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table was suspended.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the resolution on the table,

Which was lost, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Mosley and Dickens.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Barnes, Bond of Ponto-

toc, Bonds of Tishomingo, Boyd, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Foules, Gladney, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Love, McDonald, McLaurin, Mosley, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Walker, Withers, Woodward and Wylie—30.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Billups, Boddie, Brown, Buford, Buntin, Daniel, Deason, Dyer, Echols, Edwards of K., Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Harris, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Jones, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Malone, McGehee of Bolivar, Miller of H., Nelson Owen; Reid, Seal of Harrison, Smith of T., Strong, Turley, Tindall, Williams of T., and Williams of W—36.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

Resolved. That the House, through the Clerk, request the Senate to return to the House the resolution to adjourn at one o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to the State Penitentiary, was called up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Tindall made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

Your committee on the Lunatic Asylum have visited and inspected the same, and instructed me to make the following report, and recommend its adoption, with the accompanying bill:

We found everything about the establishment in the neatest possible condition. Handsome parterres of flowers adorn the exterior, and give an air of cheerfulness to an institution which ordinarily impresses the visitor with a feeling of gloom. We found in the institution one hundred and forty-five patients, in all the varied stages of lunacy. For the classification, treatment and special details in this regard, you are respectfully referred to the Superintendent's report. The patients were uniformly clean and comfortable, as well clad as need be, and, indeed, were in general supplied with all things needful. The physician in charge was polite and courteous, and without hesitation conducted us through every part of the building, from the upper wards even to the kitchen. Your committee were deeply impressed with the perfect control which he seemed to hold over this usually unruly class of patients, who, in this instance, yielded to his commands and discipline as readily as children do to a beloved parent.

A kind and benevolent manner, duly mingled with firmness, seemed to be the means by which he had gained such unlimited

control over these poor reasonless unfortunates. It appears that an avenue is yet open to the hearts of these unfortunate beings, from whom the light of reason has been withdrawn, and this is through their affections. Well has the doctor used it, and eminently has he succeeded in convincing them that everything done is for their comfort and happiness. Much pains have been taken to improve the health of the patients by proper exercise, and this has been turned to good account for the institution in the cultivation of large gardens established by the Superintendent. These gardens are thought to be important items in the economy of the institution, as much money is thereby saved, and an abundance of vegetable food—a thing so necessary to this class of patients—is supplied. By close attention to such details, the Superintendent has this year produced the following articles, the aggregate value of which would be about sufficient to pay their whole account for negro hire:

Pork	6000 pounds.
Sweet Potatoes	1400 bush'ls.
Hay	7 tons.
Turnips	2000 bush'ls.
Irish Potatoes	500 bush'ls.

And every other vegetable usually raised in gardens in the greatest abundance. As a further evideuce of economy, we are pleased to say that all the clothing for the paupers has been cut and made up in the institution. We are informed by the Trustees that these things had never before been done until the present Superintendent took possession, and are therefore a clear gain to the institution.

Much good seems to have been done by allowing the various amusements—billiards, tenpins, music and dancing. Your committee were much amused and interested at the childlike earnestness and zeal with which these benighted creatures entered into the latter recreation. Many of them expressed themselves warmly as to the tranquilizing and composing influence of this innocent amusement upon their minds.

Your committee have to say that they have examined to their satisfaction the accounts of the Asylum, and find them uniformly correspondent with the check-book, and believe them correct: and also find the prices of articles purchased as moderate as could be expected in an interior town. In one particulur your committee would respectfully recommend a change. The accounts of the pay patients are now blended with the general Asylum account, thus giving an appearance of extravagance to many of the bills. This, your committee think, ought to be corrected, and a distinct account kept for them. Your committee also think that a different course should be pursued in regard to the fund allowed the Asylum. They suffer much from having to purchase on credit, and therefore we recommend that the quarterly appro.

priation be paid them in advance. In this way they can make their purchases in such markets as will save to the institution, and consequently to the State at least twenty-five per cent. Your committee saw no evidence of extravagance, but cannot too strongly advise economy in the general details at a time like the present, when the finances of the State are necessarily so heavily drawn upon. In regard to servants we would recommend to the Trustees that they rigidly scrutinize the matter, and if possible reduce the number, and certainly the price for the next year. In view of the high prices of provisions and the increased number of the patients, the Trustees have asked for the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars, and it is believed by your committee that they could scarcely do with less under all the attendant circumstances if the institution is to be kept up on its present footing. We also think it advisable that a contingent fund should be placed in the hands of the Governor to provide for the deficiencies which may occur from the depreciated state of our currency or other causes. Your committee feel justified in saying that they believe the Trustees have faithfully discharged their duties, and that much credit is due the Superintendent for his skill as a physician, as well as his industry, energy and system, and take pleasure in saying that they saw but little to find fault with, and much to approve.

In conclusion, your committee cannot too strongly recommend this institution to the fostering care of the State, and trust that the legislative heart will warmly sympathize with this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings, and ever promptly respond to any necessary call for pecuniary aid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. L. TINDALL, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The report was received and agreed to.

On his further motion,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to the Lunatic Asylum, was called up and read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the chair.

After a short time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Dyer made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled

an act to amend the law in relation to insolvent estates, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report the same back to the House. with the accompanying substitute, with a recommendation that the substitute do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first time.

On his motion,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to perpetuate testimony in certain cases, have had the same under consideration, and report the accompanying substitute, and recommend that said substitute do pass;

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. McLaurin,

The bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum, was called np and read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill,

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the chair,

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with an amendment, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed by the Senate to return to the House the House resolution to adjourn at one o'clock this day, as requested by the resolution of the House this day communicated to the Senate.

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled an act to amend article 150, chapter 6. of the Revised Code, in relation to coroners.

Mr. Dyer made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend the thirty-sixth chapter of the Revised

Code, entitled "an act relating to real estate, alienation and partition," have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend the fifty-fifth article of the thirty-third chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "an act in relation to slaves, free negroes and mulattoes," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Lunatic Asylum, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

The bill was laid on the table.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill entitled "an act to declare the intent and meaning of a certain article of the Revised Code, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dyer, the vote agreeing to the report was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, the report was disagreed to.

Mr. Dunnaway introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for payment of costs in prosecutions against slaves, as a substitute for the bill reported against by the committee,

Which was read the first time.

On his motion,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Chandler made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Corporations have had their attention called

to the laws prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the town of Enterprise, in the county of Clark; and its being shown to them by the corporate authorities and by petitions from a majority of the citizens of the town, that the people desire their repeal, a majority of said committee have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion,

The rule was suspended and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Chandler moved a further suspension of the rule,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House adhered to their disagreement to the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act for the restoration of all the arms now in the State belonging to or captured by the Confederate Government, and that a committee of conference be appointed.

The Chair appointed as the House Committee, Messrs. Withers, Strong, Gibbs, Wood, and Dantzler.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the House bill entitled "an act to abolish the Military Board of this State.

Also, House bill entitled "an act to suspend the collection of all taxes for the year 1862, upon lands heretofore purchased or which may hereafter be purchased by the Levee Commissioners or by the Treasurer of any Special Levee Fund in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Tallahatchie, De Soto, Sunflower, Panola and Yazoo.

Mr. Martin made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill entitled "an act to refund certain moneys," with instructions to report the facts, have instructed me to report that the accompanying papers contain all the facts brought to their knowledge, and have requested me to ask that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill laid on the table.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a petition praying for the relief of Mr. Linton, a citizen of Lawrence county, have considered the same. In the absence of further proof, the committee are unable to arrive at a conclu-

sion, and have instructed me to report it back to the House and ask that the committee be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to the publication of legal notices, was called up and read the first time.

On his motion,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

Resolved, That the thanks of the House be and are hereby tendered to the Clerk of the House for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to authorize Martin L. Moody, of Clark county, to locate certain bounty land warrants, have instructed me to report the same back and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of it,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Clark made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred an account of R. W. Huey for thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it be not allowed,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. H. Moon, of Itawamba county, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received, and,

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The bill was laid on the table.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following joint resolution, in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring) That the Legislature will take a recess from this day at 4 o'clock, P. M., until the 13th day of January, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of considering the above Senate message.

On his further motion, the House concurred in the resolution.

On motion,

The House adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Martin, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of A. Reid and Jim Sanders,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on said bill,

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Conference, appointed on the part of the House to consider the House bill entitled an act for the restoration of all the arms now in the State belonging to or captured by the Confederate Government and its adherents thereto, report that no compromise between them can be effected, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to E. P. Russell and J. L. Power, the efficient and courteous assistant and Enrolling Clerks, for the very satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a substitute for the House bill entitled an act for the relief of the Third Battalion of Mississippi Volunteers.

Said substitute is herewith transmitted.

The Senate consents to the appointment of a Committee of Conference in relation to the House bill entitled "an act for the

restoration of all the arms now in the State belonging to or captured by the Confederate Government, and for other purposes," and the Senate substitute therefor, and have appointed Messrs. Chrisman, McLain and Wilson as said committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Shelley,

The House took up the message from the Senate in relation to the bill for the relief of the Third Battalion of Mississippi Volunteers.

The substitute bill reported by the Senate as an amendment to the House bill, was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Shelley,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Lyle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all bills that cannot be enrolled by the hour of adjournment this afternoon, shall be considered as unfinished business of the session, and be presented to the Governor at the meeting of the Legislature on the 13th January, 1862.

On his motion, the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined and found correctly enrolled the following entitled House bills, and have presented the same to the Governor for his approval and signature:

An act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other banks.

An act to confirm the location of swamp and overflowed lands in Newton county, and for other purposes.

An act to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

An act to amend chapter 8th, of the Revised Code, entitled "an act establishing the fees of certain officers, so far as the same relates to the clerks of the Chancery and Probate Courts of Adams county.

An act to repeal an act to amend an act to secure the interest on the School Fund belonging to the counties in the Chickasaw Cession, so far as the same relates to the county of Calhoun, and for other purposes, approved December 3d, 1859, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Governor of the State to return to the Auditor of Public Accounts certain Auditor's warrants in his hands.

An act to authorize railroad companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money.

An act to abolish the Military Board of this State.

An act to suspend the collection of all taxes for the year 1861,

upon lands heretofore purchased, or which may hereafter be purchased by the Levee Commissioners, or by the Treasurers of any special Levee Fund in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Tallahatchie, De Soto, Sunflower, Panola and Yazoo,

On motion of Mr. Miller,

The House took a recess until five minutes before 4 o'clock, P. M.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has concurred in the House amendment to Senate bill entitled "an act for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum,"

And have adopted a joint resolution,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House concurred in the resolution alluded to in the above message.

Mr. Wood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That a committee of three on the part of the House and —— on the part of the Senate, be appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him that the two Houses are ready to take a recess till the 13th day of January next, and to ask if he has any further communication to make.

On his motion, the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

The Chairman appointed as the House committee, Messrs. Wood, Strong and Shields.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Ward:

Executive Office,
Jackson, Miss, December 20th, 1861.

Mr Speaker—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following House Bills:

An act to repeal an act to amend an act to secure the interest on the School Fund belonging to the counties in the Chickasaw cession, so far as the same relates to the county of Calhoun, and for other purposes, approved December 3d, 1859, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the Governor of the State to return to the Auditor of Public Accounts certain Auditor's Warrants in his hands.

An act to confirm the location of swamp and overflowed lands in Newton county, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money.

An act to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

An act to abolish the Military Board of this State.

An act to suspend the collection of all taxes for the year 1861 upon all lands heretofore purchased, or which may hereafter be purchased by the levee commissioners or by the treasurers of any special levee fund in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, Issaquena, Tallahatchie, De Soto, Sunflower, Panola and Yazoo.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has concurred in House resolution in relation to unfinished business, etc.; and have concurred in House resolution in relation to the appointment of a committee to wait on the Governor to inform him that the Legislature is ready to take a recess, etc., and have appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Chrisman, Lucket and Neely.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

Resolved, That during the recess no member shall be entitled to per diem nor to any mileage for returning here in January.

Mr. Wood, from the select committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported verbally that they had discharged that duty and that the Governor had no further communication to make to the Legislature, but had several enrolled bills before him that he would not be enabled to report to the Legislature before the hour appointed for the recess should arrive.

On motion of Mr. McLaurin,

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be tendered to the Sergeant-at-Arms for his prompt attention to the business of this house during the present session.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring) That all bills passed by the Legislature, and which have been enrolled, shall lie over as unfinished business until the meeting of the Legislature in January next.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the House concurred in the above Senate resolution.

The hour having arrived for the two Houses to take a recess under the joint resolution of the two House,

The House, on motion of Mr. Strong, took a recess until the 13th day of January, 1862.

MONDAY, January 13th, 1862.

The recess having expired, the House resumed its session,
There being no quorum present,
On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,
The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.
A quorum not appearing,
On motion of Mr. Tindall,
The House adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, January 14th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of December 20th, 1861, was read and approved.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, by leave introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize and require the Clerk of the Circuit, Chancery and Probate Courts of Harrison county to remove the records and papers of his office, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Shields, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to amend and reduce into one, the act incorporating the City of Natchez, &c.,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Dyer,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be, and they are hereby instructed to examine into the constitutionality of the second clause of the 143d article of section 17 of chapter 50 of the Revised Code, which authorizes the Probate Courts to appoint guardians to minors entitled to any estate, real or personal, whose fathers are living, and to report whether or not the same is in their opinion constitutional, and if they shall be of opinion that the same is unconstitutional, they are directed to report a bill empowering the Chancery Court, of the proper courts to appoint guardians to such minors.

Mr Irby offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution passed by the House excluding new business be repealed.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Irby, McGehee, of B., and Dickens.

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T., Buntin, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Enocks, Eskridge, Fatheree, Gibbs, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson of W., Love, Malone, McElroy, McGehee of B., Owen, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Shields, Tindall, Turley and Withers.—31.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Bond of P., Chandler, Childers, Durr, Dyer, Foules, Fox, Gulley, Hooker of Holmes, Holliman, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Magee of P., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Mosley, Reid, Smith of L., Strong, and Williams of W.—29.

Mr. McGehee of B., by leave introduced a bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, approved December 20th. 1861,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W., the bill together with an amendment offered by Mr. Brooks, were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Dunnaway, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of widows,

Which was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Irby, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Joseph D. Quinn of Panola county,

Which was read three several times and passed with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of persons committed for non-payment of fines, forfeitures, &c.,

Which was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jackson of A., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Amite Female Seminary in Amite county.

Which was read the first and second time and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Turley introduced a bill to be entitled an act to increase the pay of the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Warren county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Fatheree introduced a bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act to incorporate the Town of Gallatin,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, introduced a bill to be entitled an act

to amend the charter of the Central Mississippi Female College.

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Dale introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Board of Police of Tunica county to issue Scrip for levee purposes,

Which was read the first and second time, and

On motion of Mr. McGehee of B., referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the County Treasurer of Winston county to appoint a deputy,

Which was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to change the name of Rose Elizabeth Christine Pradat, Alice Caroline Arcene Pradat, Mathilde Louise Pradat, and Camille Christophe Amanuel Pradat, and for other purposes,

Which was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Jones gave notice that he would on to-morrow or some early day introduce

A bill to prohibit and punish the issuance, without the authority of law, by any person or persons in this State, of any shinplaster, pretended certificate of deposite, or other paper in whatever form, intended to be circulated as money or currency.

A bill to provide against the application of any subsequent law, suspending or postponing the collection of any general or special tax whatever to the military tax, levied under the provisions of the ordinance of the late Sovereign Convention, entitled "an ordinance to raise means for the defense of the State." Adopted, January 26th, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform this House whether or not he has contracted for the engraving of the Treasury notes authorized to be issued by an act approved December 19, 1861—the cost of said engraving, and the time when said notes will be ready for issuance.

Mr. Batte, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the hunting and killing of wild or unmarked hogs in the range,

Which was read the first and second time,

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The bill was referred to a Select Committee of five, composed of Messrs. Dickens, Hooker of Holmes, Owen, Shields and Strong.

On motion of Mr. Batte,

Mr. Lyle was added to said committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to the Private Secretary of the Governor, and for other purposes,

Was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to legalize and confirm the sale of certain lands in Neshoba county,

Was read the first and second time and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the minor heirs of Mrs. E. S. Brungard, deceased, and for other purposes,

Was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to the homestead of Volunteers,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The bill, with a proposed amendment offered by Mr. Jones, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize guardians to recover by suit the income of the estate of their wards,

Was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the fifth section of chapter three of the Revised Code,

Was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to increase the compensation of Sheriffs, in certain cases,

Was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The further consideration of the Senate messages was postponed.

Mr. Turley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution restricting members from occupying the floor in debate more than five minutes, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The question was taken on the adoption of the resolution and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Turley, Barton and Dale.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Barton, Batte, Boddie, Dale, Eskridge, Holliman, Harper, Irby, Jones, Lyle, McGehee of B., Reid, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Turley—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Buntin, Childers, Clark, Daniels, Denny,

Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Dyer, Enocks, Fatheree, Foules, Fox, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McElroy, Miller of H., Miller of O., Mosley, Owen, Shields, Smith of L.. Strong, Withers and Williams of W—43.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. McGehee of B.,

The House bill to be entitled an act to repeal certain acts amendatory of the levee laws of this State, and to amend the levee law of December 2d, 1858, in relation to the salaries of the officers and engineers of the Board of Levee Commissioners, and in other particulars:

Was called from the table.

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

One hundred copies of the bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Friday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House bill to be entitled an act to perpetuate testimony in certain cases,

Was called from the table:

Mr. McLaurin moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Shields, Johnson of W., and Harper.

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Childers, Dale, Gulley, Hooker of Holmes, Magee of P., Martin, McLaurin, Miller of H., Seal of Harrison, and Strong—16.

NAYS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Billups, Bonds of T., Brooks, Buntin, Clark, Childers, Daniels, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Dyer, Enocks, Fatheree, Foules, Fox, Harper, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Malone, McElroy, Miller of O., Mosley, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Turley, Withers and Williams of W.—45.

Mr. Johnson of W., offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Section — *Be it further enacted*, That should any one fail to establish the correctness of his or her account before the Clerk of the Probate or Circuit Court, he or she shall pay all the costs

which may accrue in the attempt thus to establish his or her claim.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the bill was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Brooks,

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Johnson of W., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That each member be allowed ten minutes instead of five as now allowed to speak at any one time.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend by striking out "ten" and inserting "fifteen."

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Dickens introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of the Panola Cavalry and Tillatoba Grays:

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr Shields,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Martin in the chair.

After some time spent therein the Committee rose, reported the bill back with an amendment with a recommendation that it do pass as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to be entitled an act to modify the stay law,

Which was read the first time:

Mr. Brooks moved a suspension of the rule:

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Nelson, Wylie, Moore, Woodward, and Edwards of Choctaw.

Mr. McGehee, of Bolivar, presented the petition of G. G. Terrey,

Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Brooks presented the claim of Jas. H. Reins, and others, Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Dyer made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to change the names of Rose Elizabeth Christine Pradat, Alice Caroline Arcene Pradat, Mathilde Louise Pradat, and Camille Christophe Amanuel Pradat, and for other purposes, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed bills with the following titles:

An act for the relief of Wm. B. Wynn, minor heir of William Wynn, deceased.

A bill to be entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to authorize several railroad companies of this State to issue notes to be circulated as money.

The Senate has passed the following entitled House Bills:

A bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Joseph D. Qninn, a minor of Panola county.

An act to authorize and require the Clerk of the Circuit, Chancery and Probate Courts of Harrison county to remove the records and papers of his offices, and for other purposes; and has adopted the amendment thereto,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act to repeal an act to incorporate the town of Gallatin.

An act to increase the pay of the clerk of the criminal court of Warren county.

The Senate has concurred in the House resolution entitled, "a resolution for the relief of J. S. Yerger, Judge of the Third Judicial District of the State of Mississippi."

I am instructed to inform the House that the Senate insists on their amendments to the House bill entitled, "an act to reduce the salary of the Probate Judge of Itawamba county."

Mr. Dyer made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a Senate bill to be entitled, an act in relation to the Private Secretary of the Governor, and for other purposes, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the County Treasurer of Winston county to appoint a deputy, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the fifth section of chapter three of the Revised Code, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Durr offered an amendment by way of additional section.

On motion of Mr. Dyer, the amendment was laid on the table.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of persons committed for the non-payment of fines, forfeitures, etc., have had the same under consideration, and a majority of the committee have instructed me to report the bill back to the House and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Dyer moved that the report be received.

A division being called for, the report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative.

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on its passage and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Irby, Barton and Dickens :

Yeas.—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Buntin, Chandler, Dickens, Durr, Graham, Gulley, Holliman, Irby, Johnson M. D.. Kirk, Lewis, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Seal of Harrison, Smith of L., Terry, Tindall and Withers—24.

Nays.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Boddie. Brown, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dunnaway, Dyer, Enocks, Eskridge, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W, Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, Martin, McElroy,

Miller of H., Miller of O., Mosley, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Shelley, Shields, Strong, Turley and Williams of W—42.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate adheres to their disagreement to the House amendments to the Senate bill entitled, "an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State. and asks that a commit ee of conference be appoinied to consider the same. Messrs. Lucket, Mims and Taliaferro have been appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Dyer made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was recommitted a bill to be entitled an act to perpetuate testimony in certain cases, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House with the following amendments, viz: Strike out in the 4th section the following words, namely: 'equally divided between the debtor and," and insert in lieu hereof the following words, viz: "shall be paid by," and strike out the 5th section entirely; and have further instructed me to recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of O., offerred the following amendment, which was adopted :

Amend section 1st by inserting after the word "due" the words "or made."

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, offered the following amendment :

Amend by inserting after "open account" the words, "or other demand or claim upon which any party or parties may wish to institute suit at any future day."

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Holmes, Barton, and Seal of Harrison.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Eskridge Gulley, Hooker of Holmes, Holliman, Jackson of A., Lewis, Magee of P., Martin, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shelley, Strong, Terry, and Williams of W—32.

Nays.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Buntin, Clarke, Dale, Daniel, Denny, Dunnaway, Durr, Dyer, Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gladney, Humphreys, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone, Miller of O, Mosley, Owen, Reid, Shields, Smith of L., Tindall, Turley and Withers—30.

Mr. Tindall, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize railroad companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, approved Dec. 20th, 1861,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Johnson, of W., moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was lost.

Mr. Johnson, of W., moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Tindall, the bill was referred to a select committee of seven, composed of Messrs. Tindall, McGehee, Malone, Love, Miller of O., Jones and Reid.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, of B., the vote referring a bill introduced by him on yesterday on the same subject, to the Committee on Ways and Means, was reconsidered, and,

On his further motion, the bill was referred to the select committee just appointed.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the Senate bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize the several Railroad Companies of this State to issue notes to be circulated as money,

Was called from the table, and read the first and second time.

On his further motion, the bill was referred to the same committee.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Echols, his Private Secretary:

MR SPEAKER—

I am directed by his Excellency, the Governor, to deliver you the enclosed message, with the accompanying report:

(See Appendix.)

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The message was taken up and read the first time.

Mr. Martin offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the special message of the Governor in relation to the issuance of treasury notes, with the accompanying documents, be referred to a joint select committee of five on the part of the House and —— on the part of the Senate, with instructions to report on Saturday, the 18th inst., or earlier if practicable.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler, the rule was suspended and the resolution adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the Committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Martin, Hooker of Holmes, Johnson of W., S. D. Johnston and Dale.

Mr. Graham presented the petition of S. Van Allen and others, in relation to the late act authorizing the issuance of treasury notes,

Which was referred to the same joint committee.

On motion of Mr. Withers, a committee of five was appointed as a Committee of Conference, to act with the committee on the part of the Senate, in relation to the disagreement between the two houses on the bill to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State.

The Speaker appointed as said committee, Messrs. Withers, Billups, Harper, Turley and Atkinson.

On motion of Mr. Dunnaway,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Wm. B. Wynn, minor heir of Wm. Wynn, deceased,

Was called up and read the first time.

Pending further action,

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,

And resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Wm. B. Wynn, minor heir of William Wynn, deceased

On motion of Mr. Dunnaway,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, by leave, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to aid Robert B. House in manufacturing powder at Magnolia,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to supply the arsenal at Jackson with powder, lead and other ordnance stores,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the same committee,

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

Resolved, That the thanks of the House of Representatives are due and are hereby tendered to the clever officers of the admirably conducted Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, for free tickets furnished the members for the year 1862.

Mr. Jones, pursuant to notice, introduced

A bill to be entitled an act to provide against the application of any law suspending or postponing any general or special tax whatever in this State, to the military tax imposed by the ordinance of the recent Sovereign Convention, entitled an ordinance

to raise means for the defense of the State, adopted January 26, 1861,

Which was read the first and second time, and,

On motion of Mr. Graham,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Strong presented the claim of James Z. George,

Which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the Governor be requested forthwith to order the disbanding of the sixty day troops of the State now at Bowling Green and Union City. The brigade under command of Gen. Davis at Corinth, and the brigade under Gen. Alcorn at Holly Springs.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

Mr. Dickens offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Resolved, further, That the Quarter Master give each volunteer free transportation to his home from the place of his discharge.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Batte, McLaurin and Dickens:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T, Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Dyer, Enocks, Fox, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Gunn, Hooker of Holmes, Holliman, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Shelley, Smith of L., Tindall, Turley, and Williams of W.—51.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Bond of P., Foules, Gladney, Humphreys, Martin, McGehee of B., Miller of O., Mosley, Reid, Shields, Strong and Terry—15.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined bills of the following titles, and found the same correctly enrolled, and have presented them to the Governor for his approval and signature, to-wit:

An act to remove the civil disabilities of Joseph D. Quinn, of Panola county.

An act to increase the pay of the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Warren county.

An act to amend chapter 8th of Revised Code, entitled an act establishing the fees of certain officers, so far as relates to the Clerks of the Chancery and Probate Courts of Adams county.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker--

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House in relation to the appointment of a joint standing committee, and to refer to said committee "the special message of the Governor in relation to the Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the late act of the Legislature, with the accompanying documents, etc. Said committee to report by the 18th inst., or sooner.

The Senate has filled the blank in said resolution with the number "three," and have appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Mims, Lucket and Greer.

Mr. Dyer introduced a bill to be entitled an act to define who are orphans, and for other purposes,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Holliman introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the fees of the Assessor of the county of Perry,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Graham offered the following resolution :

Whereas, The banks of Louisiana have been instrumental in depreciating the Treasury notes of this State ; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing in the Revenue bill for a tax of twenty-five per cent. upon the issues of said banks circulating in this State.

Mr. S. D. Johnston moved to lay the resolution on the table which was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Magee of P., and Miller of H.:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Dunnaway. Dyer, Foules, Fox, Gulley, Gibbs, Humphreys, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Lyle, Malone. McGehee of B., Miller of O., Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Shields, Terry, Tindall. Turley and Withers—41.

Nays—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Chandler, Childers, Durr, Enocks, Graham, Gunn, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Kirk, Lewis, Magee of P., Martin, McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Smith of L., and Williams of W.—20.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to be entitled an act in relation to

the navigation of Deer Creek by keel boats and other water crafts, so far as the same relates to the county of Issaquena,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Miller of O., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to suspend for a limited period the operations of the provisions of the 57th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act for the limitation of actions," and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be requested to inquire whether this Legislature has the power to make any regulation to prevent an under assessment of property under the late act of the Confederate Congress, entitled an act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and to provide a war tax for their redemption, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dyer introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Wm. Noel, administrator of the estate of Samuel Sample, deceased, to purchase certain land,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to regulate the laying out and working on roads,

Which was read three several times forthwith.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the negative.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled an act to remove the disabilities of minors in certain cases,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, January 16th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act to authorize and require the clerk of the Circuit, Chancery, and Probate Courts of Harrison county, to remove the

records and papers of his office.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses will adjourn *sine die* on Friday the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution in relation to the expediency of Congress building and equipping gunboats and ships of war,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Chandler presented the petition of Calvin McCarty and others, citizens of Neshoba county, praying the passage of a law for the benefit of Wm. J. Wilson,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Chandler offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the State Librarian be authorized to purchase for the use of the State Library, not exceeding one dozen copies of a work entitled "Trotter on Slavery," and written by Gen. W. B. rotter, of this State, the cost of said work not to exceed one dollar per copy, and to be paid out of the fund appropriated to purchasing books for the State Library.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

Mr. Lewis offered the following amendment,

Which was lost.

Amend by adding one copy of Campbell's History of Virginia, to be found at Dr. Sizers, in Jackson Miss., price $2 50.

Mr. M. D. Johnson offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding "also five copies of Physical and Moral Aspects of Geology," by W. J. Barbee, of Mississippi.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment to the amendment:

"Add forty copies of Hardee's Tactics."

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The amendment to the amendment was laid on the table.

The amendment of Mr. M. D. Johnson, was adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, McGehee of B., and Miller of H.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Dyer, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gulley, Hooker of L, Holliman,

Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnson S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Mosley, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Terry, Tindall, Withers, Williams of T., and Williams of W.—41.

NAYS.—Messrs Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Batte, Boddie, Brooks, Daniel, Denny, Dunnaway, Enocks, Gibbs, Graham, Gunn, Harper, Hooker of Holmes, Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Magee of P., Miller of H., Owen, Seal of Hancock, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Turley and Wells.—26.

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the tax collectors to receive certain Bank notes in payment of State and county taxes for the year 1861.

An act supplemental to an act passed at the last session of this Legislature, entitled an act to provide for the establishment of Hospitals for the Mississippi troops, and for other purposes,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has concurred in the Joint Resolution of the House, in relation to requesting the Governor forthwith to order the disbanding the 60 day troops, &c.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report :

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Enrolled Bills have examined bills of the following titles, and find the same correctly enrolled, and have this day submitted them to the Governor, for his approval and signature, viz:

An act for the relief of J. S. Yerger, Judge of the 3d Judicial District of the State of Mississippi.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Gallatin.

Joint resolution in relation to disbanding the 60 day troops.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House bill to be entitled an act to authorize Martin L. Moody, of Clarke county, to locate certain bounty land warrants, was recommitted to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Speaker Scales introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to amend article 54, 55, and 56, of section 10, chapter 35, of the Revised Code,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Brooks moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Shelton, Danzler, and Jackson of A.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Brooks, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Fall, Gibbs, Graham, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson S. D., Love, Magee of P., Miller of H., Owen, Seal of H., Seal of H., Shelley, Smith of L., Turley and Williams of W.—36.

NAYS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Bonds of T., Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Dyer, Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gulley, Hooker of Holmes, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Jones. Kirk, Lewis, Malone, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Mosley, Reid, Shields, Smith of T., Terry, Tindall, Wells, Withers and Williams of T. —37.

Mr. Dantzler moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The bill was refered to a select committee of five composed of Messrs. Shields, Hooker of Hinds, Dyer, Dantzler, and Graham.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Lyle and Reid.

The following message was received from the Governor through Mr. Echols, his private secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has signed and approved the following House bills:

An act to increase the pay of the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Warren county.

An act to amend chapter 8, of the Revised Code, entitled an act establishing the fees of certain officers, so far as relates to the clerks of the Chancery and Probate Courts of Adams county.

An act to remove the civil disabilities of Joseph D. Quinn, a minor of Panola county.

On motion of Mr Johnson of W.,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

The Senate resolution in relation to removing all restrictions and duties imposed by Congress upon the introduction of all articles of prime necessity,

Was read the first and second time, and referred to the Military Committee.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend article 150, chapter 6, of the Revised Code, in relation to coroners,

Was read three several times forthwith.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the bill to its third reading,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Holmes,

The bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The House bill to be entitled an act to authorize the tax collectors to receive certain Bank notes in payment of State and county taxes, for the year 1862,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Bardin offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding "the current bank notes of the State of South Carolina."

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, That the issues of the several Railroad Companies in this State shall also be received for taxes.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Brooks,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs Graham, McLaurin, and Magee of P.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Childers, Clark, Dale, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Dyer, Enochs, Edward of K., Fall, Foules, Gaines, Gulley, Gunn, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnston S. D., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Lewis, Love, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Seal of H., Seal of H., Shelley, Shields, Smith of T., Terry, Turley, Tindall, Wells, Withers and Williams of T.—54.

NAYS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Daniel, Fox, Graham, Jackson of T., Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McLaurin, Mosley, Owen, Smith of L. and Williams of W.—14.

Ordered, that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Tindall made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The select committee to whom the bills in relation to the circulation of the notes of the different Railroad Companies were referred, have had the same under their repeated and careful consideration and have unanimously instructed me to report the accompanying bill as a substitute for those referred to them, and to recommend its passage.

Mr. Tindall moved the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding this section:

Sec. —*Be it further enacted*, That all of said Railroad companies to which these privileges are extended, shall be required to receive in payment of all dues to them, and shall be permitted to pay out, all Treasury notes issued under any ordinance of the State Convention, or any act of this Legislature, and any or either of them who shall fail or refuse so to receive said Treasury notes, shall forfeit the privileges extended to them by this act, and the act to which this is a supplement.

Mr. Seal of Harrison, moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Mosley, and Johnson of W.

Nays.—Messrs. Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Brooks, Clark, Childers, Dale, Dantzler, Daniel, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Dyer, Edwards of K., Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Jones, Kirk, Love, McGehee of B., Malone, Miller of H., Miller of O., Seal of H., Seal of H., Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Withers, and Williams of T.—42.

Nays.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Boddie, Bonds of T., Buntin, Chandler, Durr, Fall, Foules, Gunn, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Lewis, Martin, McDonald, McLaurin, Mosley, Owen, Shelley, Smith of L., Turley, Wells, and Williams of W.—29.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That if any holder of the notes of circulation issued by said Railroad companies be presented at the proper office of redemption, and the same be not redeemed according to the requisitions of the act to which this is a supple-

ment, such holder of such unredeemed notes may then present the same again in sums of twenty dollars, if aggregate sum by him or her held exceed that amount, and demand that the agent at the redemption office shall give to the said presenter written acknowledgment of said presentation and refusal to redeem; and thereupon the said holder shall have the right to institute suit before any Justice of the Peace in the county where said redemption is located, by service of process on the said redemption agent, and it shall be the duty of such Justice of the Peace to render judgment on each acknowledgment against said Railroad Company to the amount of all such notes, with ten per cent. damages, and issue execution instanter against said company; and the said plaintiff shall be entitled to collection and satisfaction according to law of said execution, out of any property belonging to said company, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. If such agent refuse to give the said required acknowledgment, then on proof by any witness of such refusal, the plaintiff shall be entitled to judgment and execution in the same manner, with damages to the extent of twenty per cent.

Pending the amendment,

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The House adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, January 17th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Echols, his Private Secretary.

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governo, to deliver to you the enclosed message:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 16th, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have this day received from the Treasurer of the Confederate States, a Treasury Draft payable to my order, addressed to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, for the sum of ten thousand, two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, under

the provisions of an act to provide for the payment of the Confederate States Tax, approved Dec. 20th, 1861. I am required as far as practicable, to procure the settlement and allowance of all claims of the State against the Confederate States, and I am authorized to use the amount thereof in payment of the taxes assessed by the Confederate Government against the citizens of this State. This ten thousand dollar draft is a part of the claim of the State against the Confederate States, and under the provisions of the act referred to, as construed by me, I would not be authorized to use it for any other purpose than in payment of the Confederate tax. As the expenses of engraving and printing the State Treasury Notes provided for in your recent act must be paid in Confederate Notes or Louisiana Bank Notes, Mississippi Treasury Notes not being received at par, I ask that the Legislature authorize me to use this draft or so much of it as may be necessary to defray the expenses of preparing and issuing the State Treasury Notes which were ordered to be prepared to be advanced on cotton.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

Mr. Enocks introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of A. J. Walker, of Calhoun county,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House bill to be entitled an act to repeal the gallon law so far as it relates to the city of Enterprize, in the county of Clark, was called from the orders of the day.

Mr. Chandler offered a substitute for said bill,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Homochitto,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Seal, of Hancock, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in the counties of Hancock, Marion, Lawrence, Simpson and Copiah,

Which was read the first and second time, and

On motion of Mr. Shields,

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Shelley introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of I. J. Warren, of Itawamba county,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Barton introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the families of such of the sixty day men as may have died or been disabled in the service of this State or the Confederate States,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Owen introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. G. Martin, of Lafayette county,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House without amendment, and recommended its passage;

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Owen introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of H. G. Ferrell,

Which was read the first and second time, and

On motion of Mr. Miller of O.,

Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Sheriff and County Treasurer of Leak county,

Which was read the first and second time, and

On motion of Mr. Martin,

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Billups introduced a bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Caroline V. Odeneal, a minor and widow of James P. Odeneal,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills :

An act for the relief of John White, of Chickasaw county.

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to extend the time for the collection of the taxes of the current fiscal year, approved Dec. 20th, 1861.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the Charter of the city of Vicksburg.

An act to provide compensation to Mrs. Lucy A. Burt, for extra services performed by the late E. R. Burt, during his official term as Auditor.

A bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act, approved Dec. 16th, 1861, entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, and for other purposes.

Also a Joint Resolution entitled Resolution requiring the Keeper of the Capitol to distribute certain books to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren county.

Also the following Joint Resolution:

Resolved by the Legislature, That the women of the State of Mississippi and of the Confederate States, for their exertions in behalf of the cause of Southern Independence, are entitled to the hearty thanks of every lover of his country, and this Legislature acting from a sense of justice and of gratitude, in the name of the State of Mississippi, hereby extend to them individually and collectively, the sincere thanks of the people of this State, for their noble efforts in aiding the cause of our common country.

Also the following House bills have been passed by the Senate:

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize William Noel, Administrator of Samuel Sample, deceased, to purchase certain lands.

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to the navigation of Deer Creek by keelboats and other water crafts, so far as the same relates to the county of Issaquena.

An act to authorize the sale of the 16th section of school lands belonging to that portion of Tunica county embraced in the Choctaw purchase, in order to consolidate the Chickasaw and Choctaw school funds of said county, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Barnes introduced a bill to be entitled an act to suspend for a limited period, some of the provisions of article four, chapter nine, of the Code, so far as they relate to the county of Warren,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed, with title as stated.

Mr. Miller of O., presented the petition of the Boards of Police of Oktibbeha county,

Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Holliman presented the petition of sundry citizens of Perry county, in relation to certain free persons of color of said county,

Which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Holliman introduced a bill o be entitled an act to remove the Land Office in the county of Jasper to Augusta, in the county of Perry,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Graham moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, and that said committee be instructed to report a bill abolishing all the Land Offices as they now exist, and that the Clerks of the Probate Courts be constituted Commissioners to receive moneys for public lands, and to give certificates of such

receipts to the persons proposing to purchase, a duplicate copy of said certificates to be forwarded by the Clerk to the Secretary of State, who shall issue patents if the sale be found correct, and providing such other details for the payment of the money into the Treasury, &c., &c., as to the committee may seem just and proper.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the motion,

Strike out the instructions as to Probate Courts, and insert the following:

And report a bill to establish such other system in lieu of the present, as they may deem advisable.

Mr. Seal of Harrison, moved to lay the motion of Mr. Graham and the amendment thereto on the table,

Which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Seal of Harrison, McGehee of B., and Jones.

YEAS—Messrs. Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Edwards of K., Gulley, Gunn, Hooker of L., Holliman, Irby, Seal of Harrison, Shelley and Terry—12.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker. Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Boddie. Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Dunnaway, Durr, Dyer, Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Graham, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., Martin, McLaurin, Miller of H., Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Shields, Smith of L., Smith of T., Strong, Tindall, Turley, Walker, Wells, Williams of T. and Williams of W.—56.

Mr. Hooker of Holmes, moved the previous question, which was sustained.

The question was then taken on Mr. Jones' amendment to the motions of Mr. Graham, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Graham as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed to inform the House that the Senate has agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill entitled an act to revise and reduce into one, the militia and volunteer laws of this State, and on the House amendments thereto.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to be entitled an act to transfer the administration and settlement of the estate of Elihue Kilpatrick, deceased, in the hands of Jerush A. Kilpatrick, executrix, from Probate Court of Newton county to the Probate Court of Sunflower county,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fall introduced a bill to be entitled an act to direct the Register to sell certain lands to Thomas S. Red.

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Lewis introduced a bill to be entitled an act to prevent the distillation of grain,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the President of the Board of Trustees of school funds to qualify their own body,

Which was read the first and second times.

Mr. M. D. Johnson offered the following amendment, which was adopted.

Amend by striking out the names of the respective counties, and inserting in lieu thereof, the several counties of this State.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Buntin introduced a bill to be entitled an act to compensate Col. S. Rayburn, for one hundred kegs of powder furnished the State,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. S. D. Johnston,

The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to be entitled an act to revive and put in force a charter granted to J. D. Brooks, in 1856, to build a bridge and turnpike over the road and swamp of Noxubee river, in the county of Noxubee,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Conference, appointed in compliance with Senate resolution, on the bill to revise and reduce into one, the militia and volunteer laws of this State, have performed the duty assigned them, and the House committee has instructed me to report that the Joint Committee, actuated by a spirit of compromise

and concession, have finally agreed upon various amendments to the original bill, which they hope will meet the views of both branches of the Legislature. It is due to your committee to state that the spirit of compromise and concession manifested by the Senate committee, induced them to yield several points, (of minor importance, however,) upon which the House had heretofore insisted; but which, in their estimation, do not materially affect the prime objects of the bill. Looking to the great importance of a speedy and efficient organization of the militia, and taking into consideration the great variety of opinions which have been expressed with regard to the best means of accomplishing the object, your committee respectfully ask the favorable consideration of the bill, with its various amendments, as reported by the first committee,

The following is a list of amendments and disagreements between the two Houses:

1st Section 1st and 2nd amendments concurred in;
2nd " 1st amendment concurred in;
3rd " 1st and 2nd amendments concurred in;
4th " all amendments concurred in;
5th " being a substitute, concurred in;
6th " all amendments concurred in;
7th " 1st amendment not concurred in;
8th " 1st amendment concurred in;
10th " 1st and 2nd concurred in;
13th " all the amendments concurred in;
14th " 1st, 2nd and 3rd amendments concurred in;
15th " 1st amendment not concurred in.
16th " 1st amendment concurred in;
2nd and 3rd amendments not concurred in;
17th " all amendments concurred in;
18th " amendment by striking out same, concurred in;
19th " 1st amendment not concurred in;
21st " 1st and 3rd amendments concurred in:
2nd amendment not concurred in;
22nd " all amendments concurred in;
23rd " all amendments concurred in;
24th " all amendments concurred in;
25th " all amendments concurred in;
26th " all amendments concurred in;
27th " additional section concurred in;
28th " additional section concurred in.

On motion of Withers,

The report of the committee of conference on the military bill was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

Resolved, That the Rev. C. K. Marshall be requested to ad-

dress the Legislature at half-past seven o'clock this evening, and the use of this Hall is hereby tendered him for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W., the Special Message of the Governor transmitted to the House to-day, was called up.

On his further motion, the message was referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Special Message of the Governor, in relation to the Treasury Notes.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

Resolved, unanimously, That his Excellency, the Governor be requested at his earliest convenience to inform this House—1st, whether or not he has signed a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks—and,

2d. If he has not signed said bill, whether or not in his judgment it has failed to become a law in consequence of the recess taken by the Legislature.

Mr. Withers introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, The act of Congress of August, 1861, which assesses an advalorum tax upon negroes, has caused much embarrassment to honest and patriotic citizens in assessing or fixing a valuation upon this species of property: And whereas, many are disposed to take advantage of the discretionary power given them by said act, many give in their property at much less than its real value, thereby causing the burthen of taxation to fall much more heavily upon the honest and patriotic than upon the selfish and niggard: And whereas, a wish has been expressed by the people that the Legislature would give some data as a basis upon which to make the valuation, with a view to justice among them, equality in the State, and equality with the rest of the States—that Mississippi may maintain her position financially as she does in furnishing her share of Yankee exterminators—

Therefore, be it Resolved, That in the opinion of the Legislature, the following would be a just and equitable valuation or assessment of negroes, to-wit: For all children of one year old and under one hundred dollars, then for all males add fifty dollars each year until nineteen years of age—for females add forty dollars each year until eighteen years of age—for negro men between the ages of nineteen and forty years at one thousand dollars—for women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at seven hundred and twenty dollars—from the age of forty, men to decrease at the rate of forty dollars a year—from the age of thirty-five years the women to decrease at the rate of thirty-two dollars a year, this valuation to have reference to ordinary plantation negroes of sound mind, body and health, or to divide negroes into six classes, that is to say, from their birth to ten years of age at three hunded dollars each;

From 10 to 20 years of age, valued at..... $750 00
From 20 to 30 years of age, valued at..... 900 00
From 30 to 40 years of age, valued at..... 650 00

From 40 to 60 years of age, valued at.....300 00
From 60 years and upwards to be valued at.....100 00

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The resolution was referred to a select committee of five, composed of Messrs. Withers, Shields, Gulley, Gibbs and Nelson.

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,

Mr. Batte presented a communication from Col. Edw'd Fontaine, Chief of Ordnance Department of the State of Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Batte, the House went into secret session.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the communication.

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the same back to the House, with a resolution to carry out the object of said communication with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Withers.

Resolved, That the proceedings in secret session this day entertained will not be divulged until the expiration of sixty days.

On motion, the doors were ordered to be opened. the purpose of the secret session having been accomplished.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, pending the adjournment yesterday evening, to-wit :

The bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be used as money, approved Dec. 20th, 1861.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Jones.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was adopted.

Sec. — *Be it further enacted,* That the President of each Railroad Company herein named, shall make oath before some person having legal authority to administer same, that he will not sign or issue or authorize to be signed or issued any larger amount of said notes of circulation than the aggregate sum to which his Company is limited by this act, and the act to which it is a supplement, which affidavit shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and if any other person shall be deputied to sign such notes instead of the President of any of said Railroad Companies, then such deputy shall take the same oath to be deposited with that of the President of the same Company as herein provided.

The bill was then read the third time and passed as amended, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Shields and Tindall,

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Dunnaway, Dyer, Edwards of K., Fox, Gains, Graham, Gunn, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D. Jones, Kirk, Lewis Love, Malone, Martin, McGehee of B., Magee of P., Miller of H., Miller of O., Mosley Nelson, Seal of H., Seal of H.. Semmes, Shelley, Smith of T., Terry, Tindall, Wells, Withers and Williams of T.—54.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Boddie, Chandler Dantzler, Fall, Foules, Gulley, Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Lyle, McDonald, McLaurin, Owen, Reid, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Turley, Walker and Williams of W.—21.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary :

Executive Office,
Jackson, January 17th, 1862.

His Excellency, the Governor, has this day approved and signed House bill entitled,

An act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson, and other banks.

Mr. Martin made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred two messages from the Governor in relation to the delay deemed unavoidable in printing the Cotton Treasury Notes authorized to be issued under an act approved at this session of the Legislature, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, with a recommendation that it do pass.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The report was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion the rule was suspended and the bill read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported

progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jones.

The House adjourned until nine o'clock, to morrow morning.

SATURDAY, January 18th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Enocks, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the purpose of arming and equipping Capt. E. G. Wheeler's Cavalry Company, Polk Rangers, now in camp at Columbus, Kentucky,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Fox,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Johnson of W., in the chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back with an amendment, and recommended its passage:

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Enocks,

The rule was snspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Chandler, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Hugh McDonald,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on House bill, to be entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the Legislature, entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes, as advance upon cotton:

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House Bills:

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Central Mississippi Female College, in the town of Lexington, Holmes county." Approved, February 25th, 1854.

"An act for the benefit of the Panola Cavalry and Tillatoba Greys; the first commanded by Captain N. G. Middleton, the second commanded by Captain W. S. Eskridge."

"A bill entitled an act to authorize Rebecca Collins to convey certain lands."

The Senate has adopted a substitute to the House bill, entitled "an act for the relief of Edwin J. Coleman, a minor of Bolivar county, Mississippi."

The Senate has passed a bill with the following title:

"An act entitled an act to procure Agricultural and Mechanical Statistics and to excite a spirit for Agricultural progress throughout the State."

Also, a House bill, entitled

"An act to recharter the Commercial Bank of Manchester—with some amendments thereto—in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Dyer, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act in relation to the tax on land situate in this State owned by alien enemies,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the House bill, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company, and the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company," and have adopted sundry amendments thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present session entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes as advances on cotton,

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the chair:

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again in five minutes,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the House bill, entitled "an act supplemental to an act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, approved, December 20, 1861," with various amendments thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr Speaker—

I am instructed to report to the House the following Senate resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate, That the House be requested to return to the Senate the bill entitled an act supplemental to an act authorizing Railroad Companies to issue notes to be circulated as money.

On motion of Mr. McGehee of B.,

The Clerk of the House was requested to return to the Senate the bill referred to in the above resolution.

The House again resumed in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the supplement to the Treasury note bill:

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, in the chair:

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back with various amendments and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received.

Question on agreeing to the report.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The amendments were considered separately.

The first amendment to strike out the third section was adopted.

The second amendment was adopted and is as follows:

Sec — *Be it further enacted*, That Executors, Administrators and Guardians shall be entitled to receive advance on Treasury notes upon the cotton of the estates under their control in the same manner that other persons are permitted to obtain such advances: Provided, the Probate Judge of the county in which the guardian, administrator or executor has qualified shall, by order, approve the proposed advance.

The third amendment is as follows:

Sec — *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be compulsory upon any Bank in this State to receive the Treasury notes issued under the provisions of this act and of the act to which it is a supplement, unless the said Treasury notes shall be at par value with the notes of circulation of the Bank to which the same may be offered, any law or requisition in the charter of such Bank to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Chandler made the following point of order on the amendment:

I make this point of order: A bill which has passed cannot be repealed, or so amended as to impair the efficiency of any of

its provisions, at the same session at which it is passed, but must stand as the judgment of the House. This amendment does indirectly that which is prohibited, destroys one of the provisions of the Bank bill, and is clearly out of order.

And because, the amendment is on a subject different from that contemplated in the bill, and is therefore out of order.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Chandler appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question was taken, shall the decision of the Chair be sustained and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Chandler, Turley and Martin.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Barton, Bonds of T., Brooks' Brown, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Durr Dyer, Edwards of K., Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Glad ney. Graham, Gulley. Gunn, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L.' Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson, M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McGehee of B.', McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Walker, Wells and Withers —51.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Bond of P., Chandler. Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Love, Martin, Mosley, Shelley, Shields, Williams of T., Williams of W.—13.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Jones' amendment and decided in the affimative by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Martin, Chandler and Bardin.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Edwards of K., Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, Owen, Reid, Shields, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells and Withers—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Bartin, Bond of P. Bonds of T., Chandler, Dantzler, Durr, Dyer, Gunn, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Love, Martin, McDonald, Miller of O., Mosley, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of T., Walker, Williams of T., and Williams of W.—23.

The fourth amendment is as follows:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That each and every person who shall receive an advance under the act to which this is a supplement, shall pay into the Treasury one half of one per cent. on the amount of said advance at the time of receiving the same, for the purpose of refunding to the State the amount expended for engraving the plates and printing the notes issued under the provisions of this act.

The amendment was adopted by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Irby, M. D. Johnson and Daniel.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Childers, Clark, Dale. Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Durr, Dyer, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Gulley, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Malone, Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers and Williams of T.—47.

Nays—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Chandler, Graham, Jackson of T., Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Mosley, Owen, Shelley, Walker and Williams of W.—18.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding this section—

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the thirty-second section of the act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks, shall be so construed as to prohibit the issue of said Banks from being received in payment of taxes as therein provided, unless said issues are at par with gold and silver.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

The amendment was laid on the table by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Barton and Martin.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dyer, Edwards of Kemper, Foules, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gulley, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D. Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers, and Williams of T.—48.

Nays—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Chandler, Durr, Gladney, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Jackson of T., Love, Martin, McDonald, Mosley, Shelley, Walker and Williams of W.—18.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment.

Amend Sec. four by adding the following proviso:

Provided, Always that this section shall be void and inoperative at all times when the issue of the said Banks are not at par with gold and silver.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The amendment was laid on the table by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Chandler, Martin and Williams of W.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Brooks, Brown, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Dyer, Edwards of K., Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gains, Gibbs, Gladney, Gulley, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turly, Wells, Withers, and Williams of T.—46.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Chandler, Durr, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Jackson of T., Love, Martin, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Mosely, Shelly, Walker and Williams of W.—20.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,
The report of the Committee of the Whole was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Gibbs,
The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Chandler, Martin and Bardin.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Billups, Brooks, Brown, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Durr, Dyer, Edwards of K., Enocks, Echols, Fall, Fox, Gains, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McGehee of B., Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of T., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers and Williams of T.—51.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Chandler, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Jackson of T., Love, Martin, McDonald, McLaurin, Mosley, Shelley, Walker and Williams of W.—17.

Ord red that the title stand as stated.
On motion of Mr. Lewis,
The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, Monday morning.

MONDAY, January 20th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment,
The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. McGehee of Bolivar,

The regular order of business was dispensed with.

On his further motion,

The special order, entitled an act to repeal certain acts amendatory of the Levee laws of this State, and to amend the Levee law of December 2nd, 1858, in relation to the salaries of the officers and engineers of the Board of Levee Commissioners, was called up, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following bills:

An act for the further relief of the Lunatic Asylum.

An act to prohibit allowances being made to Assessors of taxes under pretence of compensating them for assessing county taxes, and for other purposes.

Also, a House bill entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize Railroad companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, approved December 20th, 1861, with sundry amendments thereto,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Speaker presented the following communication from Gov. John J. Pettus:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, January 20th, 1862.

HON J. P. SCALES,

Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR.—I herewith transmit to you the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at the principal depot of the army, at O'Bannonville, Fla., 9½ o'clock A. M., on the 6th of December, 1861, with the request that you will present it to the attention of the Legislature, that they may take such action upon it as in their judgment may seem proper.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. PETTUS.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Resolved, That the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be tendered on the evening of Tuesday, the 21st inst., to Dr. Gustavus Holland, of Texas, for the delivery of a public address.

On motion of Mr. Bardin,
The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Johnson of W., moved that the bill in relation to the levees on the Mississippi river, which was considered in Committee of the Whole this morning, be referred to a select committee of the Representatives composed of the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Washington, Bolivar and Issaquena.

Mr. Dale moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs Hooker of Holmes, Dale, and Bardin.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Batte, Barnes, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Buntin, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Foules, Gibbs, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Malone, McDonald, Mosley, Owen, Reid, and Strong.—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Billups, Brooks, Brown, Chandler, Childers, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Fall, Fox, Gladney, Graham Gulley, Gunn, Hooker of Hinds, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Love, Lyle, Martin, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Miller of H., Nelson, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., Williams of T., and Woodward.—51.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved that the House resolve itself forthwith into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the motion by striking out "forthwith," and inserting to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock,

Which was sustained, and the motion as amended adopted.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled, an act for the relief of W. F. Stearns, T. J. Wharton, and the estate of D. Mays, deceased.

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Graham moved the indefinite postponement of the bill,

Which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Owen and Bardin.

YEAS.—Messrs Bardin, Bond of P., Brooks, Deason, Dickens, Graham, Johnson M. D., Johnston S D., Martin, McDonald, McLaurin, Owen, Smith of L., and Walker.—14.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Boddie, Bonds of T., Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Durr, Deany,

Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gulley, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of Lawrence, Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Malone, McElroy, McGehee of R., Miller of H., Miller of O., Mosley, Nelson, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., Williams of T. and Woodward.—55.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Strike out the preamble to the bill.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds moved a suspension of the rule, to the end that the bill be read the third time,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The bill was made the special order for a third reading on to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The communication of the the Governor, transmitting to the House the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at O'Bannonville, Fla., on December 6th, 1861, was called up and read.

Whereupon, Mr. Withers offered a resolution in relation to Capt. Wm. B. Wade,

Which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The further consideration of the communication was indefinitely postponed,

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Sheriff and county Treasurer of Leake county, have had the same under consideration, and have adopted a substitute thereof, and instructed me to return the same to the House and recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

Mr. Wells offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted, to-wit:

Amend by adding the county of Attala.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY, January 21st, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Crane.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR. SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

An act in relation to taxes on the property of alien enemies liable to sequestration.

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Miles H. McGehee.

Also, the following entitled House bills:

An act to remove the civil disabilities of minors in certain cases.

An act to change the names of Rose Elizabeth Christine Pradat, Alice Caroline Acene Pradat, Mathilde Louise Pradat, and Camille Christophe Amanuel Pradat, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for payment of costs in prosecutions against slaves, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act for the relief of debtors to the school funds of the several counties, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

A bill to be entitled an act to suspend for a limited period, the operations of the provisions of the 57th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act for the limitation of actions, and for other purposes, with sundry amendments thereto.

Also, an amendment to the title,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has adopted the following joint Resolution, in which the concurrence of the House is desired;

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That the Legislature adjourn *sine die*, on Friday the 24th inst., at four o'clock, P. M.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Smith of T.

On motion of Mr. McGehee of B.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Levee bill,

Mr. Martin in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House without amendment, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Strong moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed,

Which was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. McGehee of B., Barton, and Seal of Harrison.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Buntin, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Echols, Enocks, Foules, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Malone, McDonald, Mosley, Owen, Nelson, Reid, Semmes, Strong, Tindall, Turley and Withers—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Billups, Brooks, Brown, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Dunnaway, Durr, Fall, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Gulley, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Magee of P., Martin, McElroy, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Seal of H., Seal of H., Smith of L., Terry, Williams of T., and Woodward—38.

Mr. Johnson of W., offered the following amendment:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Washington, and Issaquena, be and they are hereby authorized to receive in payment of said Levee taxes, the treasury notes and the notes of the various Railroads of this State authorized to be issued by this Legislature,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted:

Amend section first, by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That this repeal shall take effect from and after the expiration of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Dale offered the following amendment:

That the renewal of the ten cent levee tax at this time be left to the vote of the people who pay the tax, at an election to be held on the same day of the next county election.

Mr. Dale by leave of the House, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Dickens offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out the county of Panola, from the provisions of this bill.

On motion of Mr. McGehee of B.,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. McGehee of B., offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted:

Strike out the ninth section.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

Amend first section by adding the following proviso;

Provided, however, That the question of the suspension of the Levee tax shall first be submitted to the voters of the counties from which said tax is due, on the first Monday of March, 1862, upon notice the same as in cases of other elections, and a majority thereof voting against the collection of said tax, the same shall be suspended as now provided by law, or until otherwise provided by this Legislature.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to the amendment:

"And that they vote by counties, the vote of each county deciding the question for the same."

Mr. McGehee of B., moved to lay the amendment and the amendment to the amendment on the table,

Which was decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Dale, and Hooker of Holmes.

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown, Chandler, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Fall, Graham, Gulley, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Love, Magee of P., Martin, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Seal of H., Seal of H., Shelley, Terry, Tindall, Wells, Williams of T.—29.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Batte, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Buntin, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Enocks, Foules, Gibbs, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Irby, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Turley, Withers, and Woodward—42.

Pending the amendments,

On motion of Mr. Dunnaway,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Echols, his Private Secretary:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson Miss., Jan. 21, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following House bills and resolutions:

An act for the relief of J. S. Yerger, Judge of the third Judicial District, of the State of Mississippi.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Gallatin.

Joint resolutions in relation to disbanding the sixty day troops.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Enrolled bills have examined bills of the following titles, find the same correctly enrolled, and have submited them to the Governer for his approval and signature, viz:

An act to change the name of Rose Elizabeth Christine Pradatt, Alice Caroline Arcine Pradat, Mathilde Louise Pradat, and Camille Christophe Amanuel Pradat, and for other purposes.

An act to remove the disabilities of minors in certain cases.

An act to authorize and require the Clerk of the Circuit, Chancery, and Probate Courts of Harrison county, to remove the records and papers of his office, and for other purposes.

An act in relation to the navigation of Deer Creek by keel-boats and other water craft, so far as the same relates to the county of Issaquena.

An act to authorize Wm. Noel, administrator of the estate of Samuel Sample, deceased, to purchase certain lands.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Central Mississippi Female College in the town of Lexington, Holmes county, approved February 25th, 1854.

An act to authorize Rebecca Collins to convey certain lands.

An act for the benefit of the Panola cavalry, and Tillatoba Greys, the first commanded by Capt. Wm. G. Middleton, the second by W. S. Eskridge.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to-wit:

The Levee bill.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Jones, to the amendment proposed by Mr. Hooker of Hinds.

Mr. Johnson of Warren moved the previous question,

Which being sustained,

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment to

the amendment, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. McGehee of B., Brooks and Barton.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Batte, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Buntin, Childers, Clarke, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Enocks, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Holliman, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson of Warren, Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McLaurin, Mosley, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Smith of L., Strong, Turley, Withers, and Woodward.—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Billups, Boddie, Brooks, Brown Chandler, Dantzler, Deason, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Fall, Gully, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Jackson of A., Johnson S. D., Love, Martin, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Seal of Harrison, Shelley, Shields, Terry, Tindall and Williams of T.—31.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Leave was granted Mr. McGehee of B., to withdraw the bill.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Wm. B. Wynn, minor heir of Wm. Wynn, deceased

Also,

A House bill entitled an act for the relief of the Sheriffs and county Treasurer of Leake and Attala counties.

Mr. Gladney moved that the report of the select committee upon the various means of upholding the government and extending relief to the people during the existence of the blockade, be called from the table,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

The special order entitled an act for the relief of W. F. Stearns, T. J. Wharton, and the estate of D. Mayes, deceased, was called up.

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Barton, Bardin and Dale.

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Brown, Boddie, Buntin, Clarke, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Dunnaway, Fall, Fatheree, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gulley, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson of W., Jones, Love, Malone, Miller of H., Miller of

O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of H., Shelley, Shields, Terry, Tindall, Turley, and Williams of T—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Chandler, Childers, Dickens, Deason. Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Graham, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Lyle Martin, Magee of P., McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Mosley, Owen, Semmes, Smith of L., Strong, Wells, Withers and Woodward,—35.

Ordered that title stand as stated.

On motion of Mr. Billups, the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

On motion of Mr. Billups,

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill entitled an act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and and General Insurance Company, and the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill to be entitled an act to recharter the Commercial Bank of Manchester.

On motion of Mr. Dale,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill to be entitled an act to authorize the sale of the 16th section of school lands belonging to that portion of Tunica county embraced in the Choctaw purchase, &c.

On motion of Mr, Dunnaway,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill to be entitled an act to authorize Railroad companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, approved December 20th, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act for the relief of E. J. Coleman, a minor of Bolivar county.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act for the relief of debtors to the school funds of the several counties.

On motion of Mr. Dunnaway,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act to provide for payment of costs in prosecutions against slaves.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act to suspend for a limited period, the operation of the provisions of the 57th chapter of the Revised Code,

entitled an act for the limitation of actions.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House insisted on their amendment to the Senate bill entitled an act to amend the LXII chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to Chancery Courts.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Wm. B. Wynn, minor heir of Wm. Wynn, deceased,

Was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Senate bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present session, entitled an act to provide for the establishment of hospitals for the Mississippi troops,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Johnson of W. in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the same back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill entitled an act for the relief of John White, of Chickasaw county,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Barton moved the indefinite postponement of the bill,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Gladney,

The rule was suspend, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to extend the time for the collection of the taxes for the current fiscal year, approved December 20th, 1861,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment, by way of additional section:

Provided, That the period of time at which taxes may be paid on lands in this State, at the Auditor's office, be extended to the first day of May, as provided for in regard to the payment of taxes to the Tax collector, by the act to which this is a supplement,

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The further consideration of the bill was postponed until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Daniel,

The further consideration of the Senate messages was dispensed with for the present.

Mr. Daniel, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act to incorporate the Northern Bank of Mississippi, at Holly Springs,

Which was read the first and second time, and

Referred to a select committee of three, composed of Messrs. Graham, M. D. Johnson and Dunnaway.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Vicksburg,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Shields offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

"That the provisions of this act be extended to the city of Natchez."

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That the Bank of Brookhaven shall be allowed to issue two for one upon the amount of its secured capital, and may begin operations whenever ten per cent. of its capital stock shall have been secured, as directed by the act to incorporate the Bank of Jackson and other Banks.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Pending further action on the bill,

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule requiring the House to meet at 7 o'clock each evening, was rescinded.

And on his further motion,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Seal of Harrison,

The House bill to grant public lands to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad and for other purposes was called up and read the third time.

Mr. Gibbs offered an amendment by way of rider, to-wit:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the State hereby reserves to itself all the minerals, live oak and ship timber upon the lands herein granted.

Mr. Seal, of Harrison, moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Martin moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the adoption to lay the amendment on the table and sustained.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. H. J. Thomas, member elect from the county of Yazoo, presented his credentials and was qualified and took his seat.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Clark—

A bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Goodman, in the county of Holmes,

Was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

By Mr. Wells—

A bill to be entitled an act further to remedy the evil occasioned by the burning of the Court House of Attala county.

A bill to be entitled an act in relation to the Probate Judge of Attala county,

Which were read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr McGehee of B.—

A bill to be entitled an act to authorize the owners of lands on the Front Road on the Mississippi river in Bolivar county, to erect gates on said road.

A bill to be entitled an act to make Husha-puckna river navigable,

Were read three several times forthwith, and passed with titles as stated.

By Mr. Fox—

A bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Knight Edwards, of Choctaw county,

Read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined bills of the following titles, find the same correctly enrolled and have submitted them to the Governor for his approval and signature, to wit:

An act to recharter the Commercial Bank of Manchester.

An act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company, and the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company.

An act to authorize the sale of the 16th section of School Lands belonging to that portion of Tunica county, embraced in the

Choctaw purchase, to consolidate the Chickasaw and Choctaw School Funds for said county.

An act for the relief of the Sheriffs and Treasurers of Leake and Attala counties.

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money. Approved, December 20th, 1861.

An act for the benefit of debtors to the School Funds of the several counties.

An act to provide for the payment of costs in prosecutions against slaves.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed a bill entitled "an act to authorize the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company to construct a Branch Road through the counties of Tallahatchie, Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo, Madison and Hinds county, and for other purposes,"

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. McGehee of B., presented the petitions of George G. Terrug and Daniel S. Cameron,

Which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mississippi Manufacturing Company to circulate their certificates of deposit as change bills,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means,

Which was sustained by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Martin, Chandler and Barton.

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Brooks, Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dunnaway, Edwards of K., Foules, Gladney, Graham, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Lewis, Love, McDonald, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Semmes, Shelley, Terry, Tindall, Thomas and Withers.—39.

Nays—Messrs. Bonds of T., Buntin, Childers, Deason, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Fatheree, Fox, Gully, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lyle, Martin, Miller of H., Mosley, Seal of Hancock, Shields, Turley Wells, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood and Woodward.—24.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to be entitled an act to limit the amount of the levy of the county tax for Green county, and for other purposes,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the landing of freight by steamboats in the county of Issaquena,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Dale offered the following amendment, which was adopted;

Amend by adding all the counties bordering on the Mississippi river.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

The bill was referred to a select committee of three, composed of Messrs. Brown, Dale and Shields.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of A. Virden,

Which was read the first and second time and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of James Taylor,

Which was read the first and second time and referred to the same committee.

Mr. Miller, of H., introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Wm. Rice Hooker, a minor, of Hinds county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, presented the petition of Col. E. J. Goode, and others,

Which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Dantzler introduced a bill to be entitled an act to legalize the assessment roll of Wayne county, and for the relief of the Assessor of taxes of said county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Tindall introduced a bill to be entitled an act to appropriate money to arm and equip Capt. Tucker's company of Southern Rangers of Monroe county,

Which was read the first and second time, and

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tindall,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Magee of P., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to change the time of holding the Probate Court of Pike county,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to reduce the taxes for the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors in Pike county,

Which was read three several times forthwith,

The question was taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the negative.

Mr. Bond of P., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Pontotoc,

Which was read three several times forthwith.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Martin, Reid and Magee of Pike.

Yeas—Mr Speaker. Messrs. Allsup, Bond of P., Dale Daniel, Deason,, Dickens, Dunnaway, Echols, Fatheree, Foules, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L. Holliman, Irby, Johnson M. D., Jones. Lewis, Lyle, Malone, Miller of H., Reid, Shelley, Terry, Withers, Williams of T. and Woodward—31.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T., Brooks. Buntin, Chandler, Danlzer, Denny, Durr, Love, Magee of P., Martin, McDonald, M Elroy, McLaurin, Miller of O., Owen, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Strong, Tindall, Turley, Walker Williams of W. and Wood—35.

Mr. Bond of P., introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of Capt. Lewis Ball's Company of Pontotoc county, of Southern Rejectors of Abe the First,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Bond of P.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment and asked to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding this section.

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of ten dollars be appropriated to each non-commissioned officer and private who has entered the Confederate service, from Mississippi, for twelve months or longer, which may be drawn by the Captain of each company by giving bond as herein required, and by him paid to those under his command.

On motion of Mr. Bond of P.,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,
The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Bond of P., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to charter the Holly Springs and Hickory Flat Turnpike Company,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Lyle introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Probate Judge of Scott county to hold a Probate Court in said county on the first Monday in each month,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Also, a bill to be entitled an act to prohibit the sale of vinous or spirituous liquors within five miles of Morton, in Scott county, in a less quantity than ten gallons,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Allen introduced a bill to be entitled an act to complete the arming and equipping of Capt. J. M. Norman's Cavalry Company,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the same back without amendment and asked to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The bill was referred to a Select Committee of three, composed of Messrs. Graham, Dantzler and Allen.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Eli Waites, of Sunflower county,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Jones moved a suspension of the rule to the end that the bill be read a third time and put upon its passage,

Which was lost.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled Bills:

"An act to authorize a tax to be levied on gates erected on Public Roads in the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena."

A bill to be entitled "an act for the benefit of James McAmis."

"An act concerning Apprentices,"

In which the House is asked to concur.

Also, the following House Bills have passed the Senate:

"An act for the relief of N. G. Martin, of Lafayette county."

"An act for the relief of A. J. Walker, of Calhoun county," with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrance of the House is desired.

Mr. Williams of T., introduced a bill to be entitled an act to provide for an appropriation of $5000 to purchase Pistols and Sabres for the Tishomingo Rangers, a company raised for the war,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Jones in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bond of P.,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., January 22d, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has signed and approved House bills entitled,

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to authorize Rail-road Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money. Approved, December 20th, 1861.

An act to change the names of Rose Elizabeth Christine Pradat, Alice Caroline Arcene Pradat, Mathilde Louise Pradat and Camille Christopher Amanuel Pradat, and for other purposes.

Mr. Dunnaway introduced a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Oakland, in Yallabusha county. Approved, February 28, 1848,

Which was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled an act to defray the funeral expenses of the late Col. S. M. Phillips,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair:

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the

bill back without amendment, with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Richard Boyd,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Miller of H., offered the following amendment:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That Abner McGee, of Holmes county, be allowed Eight Hundred Dollars as half the value of a slave of his hung by a mob in that county in the Spring of 1861.

Mr. Gibbs moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The bill and amendment was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Gibbs introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of W. J. Leake and J. W. Barnett,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Graham moved the indefinite postponement of the bill,

Which was sustained by yeas and nays, and called for by Messrs. Martin, Magee of P., and Childers.

YEAS—Mr Speaker. Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T., Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Dezson, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of K., Fox, Fatheree, Graham, Harris, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Jones, Lyle, Lewis, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Owen, Semmes, Shelley, Strong, Terry, Tindall Wells, Withers, Williams of W., and Woodward—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Fall, Fatheree, Foules, Gibbs, Gladney, Gulley, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Kirk Love, Miller of H., Miller of O.. Nelson, Reid, Shields, Turley, and Williams of T.—26.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to be entitled an act to revive a charter for a Bridge and Turnpike. granted to J. D. Brooks, in 1856,

Which was read three several times forthwtth, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Shields moved,

That the House take up the unfinished business, to-wit: a Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the City of Vicksburg, which was lost.

Mr. Gladney moved to call from the Special Orders the report of the Select Committee upon the various means of upholding Government and extending relief to the people during the existence of the blockade,

Which was lost.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill to be entitled an act making certain appropriations therein named,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion, the House resolved itself into Committe of the Whole,

Mr. Martin in the Chair,

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Brown, from a Select Committee to whom were referred a bill to be entitled an act to regulate the landing of freight by steamboats in the county of Issaquena, reported a substitute for the bill and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Withers, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred a resolution giving a data for the valuation of negroes, under an act of Congress passed August 1st, 1861, reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments, and recommended its adoption as amended, which was received and agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, adopted.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act further to remedy the evils occasioned by the burning of the Court House of Attala county, reported the same back to the House and recommended that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, from same committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of Widows, reported it back to the House with a recommendation that the bill be so amended as to extend the benefits thereof to the children of such Widows, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time and passed as amended.

Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred

a bill to be entitled an act to complete the arming and equipping of Capt. Norman's Cavalry Company, reported the same back to the House with a recommendation that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read a third time and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds;

Resolved. That the Military Committee of the House be instructed to report at the earliest practical moment a general Bill, to provide a Military Fund. for the purpose of arming and equiping the companies from Mississippi that are now in the service, that have not been completely armed and equiped; and for the further purpose of arming and equipping such companies as may hereafter be raised in Mississippi, either for the State or Confederate service.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means to whom was referred the petition of the members of the Board of Police of Octibbeha county, in behalf of the exemption of James Cole from taxation, have had the same under consideration and are of opinion that it would be unwise to establish such a precedent: Wherefore, I am instructed to return said petition to the House, and to recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled "an act to provide for the sale of Lands held by the State as delinquent for taxes in the county of Tunica," have had the same under consideration and are of opinion that during the present pecuniary embarrassments of the country, a very small proportion of the lands forfeited to the State in the above county, could be sold; and for this and other reasons, I am instructed to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass;

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred bill to be entitled "an act in relation to the Homestead of Volunteers," have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—,

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the accompanying resolution, have duly considered the same, and are of opinion that in the absence of an assessment of the value of Slaves in this State, and for other reasons. it would be unwise to change the mode of taxation on that species of property at the present time; and therefore, I am instructed to report the said resolution back to the House, and ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, in the performance of the most difficult and important of all their duties, have had under their careful and earnest consideration, the subject of a sufficient revenue for the present urgent exigencies of the State.

Your committee have instructed me to report the accompanying bills, entitled "an act to provide a revenue for the State," and "an act to provide for the defense of the State," as comprising together the best scheme, which they have been able to devise, calculated to meet the necessities of the public treasury, without operating too oppressively upon the citizens of the State, during the pending national struggles, and its consequent disturbance of all the business relations of the country.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The report was received and agreed to, and the bills read the first and second time.

On his further motion, the bills were made the special order of the day for Thursday the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Military Affairs have instructed me to report Senate resolution in relation to removing all restrictions and duties imposed by Congress upon the introduction of all articles of prime necessity, &c., and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend it do pass.

Mr. Withers move that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received, and

On motion of Mr. Brown, disagreed to.

Mr. Hooker, of Holmes, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill entitled "an act to increase the compensation of Sheriffs in certain cases," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled, "an act to prevent the Distillation of Grain," have had the same under consideration, and for reasons too numerous to be set forth in this report, have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Shields made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred "a bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act supplemental to anact making the Treasury Notes issued under an Ordinance of the State Convention, receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes," have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report that they have amended the same by striking out the second section, and thus amended, recommend that the same do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Miller of O., moved that the bill be made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning,

Pending the motion,

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, January 23d, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Gulley.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The Senate resolution in relation to the adjournment of the two Houses, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., was called up.

Mr. Withers offered the following amendment:

Strike out "Friday, the 24th inst.," and insert "Saturday, the 25th inst."

Mr. Owen offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Strike out "Saturday, the 25th inst.," and insert "Monday, the 27th inst."

Mr. Hooker of Holmes, moved that the resolution and amend-

ments be made the special order for to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock,

Which was sustained.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

Resolved, That this House will not receive or entertain any new business after to-day, unless it has reference either to Revenue or Military affairs, and that no member shall be allowed to speak more than five minutes at any one time, either in the House or in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. Fox,

The vote refusing to pass the bill to incorporate the Bank of Pontotoc, was reconsidered.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Martin, Owen and Bardin.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Bond of P., Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Echols, Encks, Foules, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Graham, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Holliman, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Lyle, Malone, Miller of O., Reid, Shields, Terry, Turley, Withers, Williams of T., and Woodward.—34.

NAYS —Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of T., Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Edwards of K., Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Love, Magee of P., Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Nelson, Owen, Seal of Hancok, Semmes, Shelley, Smith of L., Strong, Tindall, Williams of W., and Wood—37.

Mr. Graham made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The select committee to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Northern Bank of Mississippi, at Holly Springs, have instructed me to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, and to recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr Graham moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for,

The report was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Strike out all in number 10, of the laws giving the Bank in section five, after the word notes, and insert the following:

It shall forfeit all the chartered privileges herein given, and be proceeded against by *quo warrants* in the court of competent jurisdiction.

Also, the following amendment,

Which was adopted :

Strike out the third article providing the laws by which the Bank shall be governed, and insert "that the said Bank shall not charge a higher rate of interest upon any contract than eight per cent."

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Fall and Jones.

YEAS.—Messrs. Batte, Bond of P., Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dunnaway, Fox, Graham, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Irby, Johnson M. D.. Kirk, Lyle, Malone, Terry, Withers and Woodward—20.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Bardin, Barnes, Barton, Boddie. Bonds of T., Brooks, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Enocks, Echols, Fall, Foules, Gibbs, Gladney, Holliman, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Jones, Shields, Love, Mage of P., Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H.. Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Williams of T., and Wood—53.

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled Senate bill:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to suspend the collection of the ten cent levee tax in certain counties.

Also—

The following entitled House bills :

A bill to be entitled an act to suspend for a limited period some of the provisions of article 4, chapter 9, of the Code, so far as they relate to the county of Marion.

An act to change the time of holding the Probate court of Pike county.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss , January 23d, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following House Bills :

An act for the benefit of the Panola Cavalry, and the Tillatoba Greys, the first commanded by Capt W. G. Middleton, and the second by W. S. Eskridge.

An act for the relief of debtors to the school funds of the several counties.

An act in relation to the navigation of Deer Creek by keel-boats and other water craft, so far as the same relates to the county of Issaquena.

An act to authorize Wm. Noel, administrator of the estate of Samuel Sample, deceased, to purchase certain land.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Central Mississippi Female College, in the town of Lexington, Holmes county, approved February 25th, 1854.

An act to authorize Rebecca Collins to convey certain lands.

An act to remove the disability of minors in certain cases.

An act for the relief of the Sheriffs and county Treasurers of Leake and Attala counties.

An act to provide for payment of costs in prosecutions against slaves.

An act to authorize the sale of the sixteenth section of school lands belonging to that portion of Tunica county embraced in the Choctaw purchase, in order to consolidate the Chickasaw and Choctaw school funds of said county.

An act to authorize and require the Clerk of the Circuit, Chancery and Probate Courts of Harrison county to remove the records and papers of his office, and for other purposes.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee on Public lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to legalize and confirm the the sale of certain lands in Neshoba county, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed to inform the House that the Senate adheres to its disagreement to the House amendment to the Senate bill entitled an act to amend the LXII chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to Chancery Courts, and for other purposes, and asks a committee of conference to consider the same.

The Senate insists on its amendment to the House bill entitled an act to suspend for a limited period the operation of the provisions of the fifty-seventh chapter of the Revised Code, entitled

an act for the limitation of actions and for other purposes, and asks a committee of conference to consider the same.

Messrs. Ellett, Buck and Wilson, have been appointed as said committe on the part of the Senate, to consider both of said bills.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to direct the Register to sell certain lands to Thomas S. Redd, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report it back to the House and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Jones.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the special order entitled an act to provide revenue for the State,—

Mr. Hooker of Holmes, in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again at three o'clock, P. M.

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Strong offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a committee of three to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and ascertain if it would allow him sufficient time to dispose of the Legislative business before him if the hour of four o'clock, to-morrow, Friday, should be fixed for adjournment.

Pending the resolution,

On motion,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Resumed the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to-wit: the resolution offered by Mr. Strong.

The resolution was adopted,

The Speaker appointed as the committee under said resolution, Messrs. Strong, Irby and Foules.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Amos P. Evans of Wayne county.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws relative to tax sales and deeds.

An act to provide for leveeing township fifteen, of range one east, in Warren county.

Also, House bills entitled as follows:

A bill to be entitled an act to remove the civil disabilities of Knight Edwards, of Choctaw county, so far as renders him legally qualified to act as executor of the last will and testament of his father, Edward Edwards, late of Choctaw county.

An act to repeal the gallon law, so far as it relates to the town of Enterprise, in the county of Clarke, with an amendment thereto,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act to authorize Presidents of Boards of Trustees and School Commissioners to qualify their own bodies, &c.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the revenue bill.

And on his further motion,

The Committee of the Whole was discharged.

Mr. Hooker of Holmes, offered the following amendment:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, copartners or corporations, issuing or putting, or causing to be put into circulation as money, or as a representative of money, any certificates of deposit, cards, tickets, change notes, or other things representing or intended to represent money, without express authority of law, shall be assessed and pay the sum of twenty-five per cent. upon such unlawful issues, or circulation, to be collected from such person or persons, corporation or corporations, as other taxes; and to enable the Assessor of taxes to ascertain the amount of such unlawful circulation, he may require any person or persons suspected of issuing or putting in circulation such notes, certificates or tickets, to state on oath the amount of such unlawful circulation. *Provided, however*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to exempt any person or persons from the pains and penalties now provided by law, for issuing and putting in circulation said certificates, notes, tickets or other representative of money.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment to the amendment,

Which was adopted:

Provided further, That no act done, or oath made in pursuance of this section, shall be issued in evidence on such prosecution.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Durr offered the following amendment:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That all slaves in this State, seven years of age, and under, shall be taxed ten cents; all slaves over seven and under thirteen years of age, thirty cents; all slaves

over thirteen and under twenty-five years of age, one dollar and a half; all slaves over twenty-five, and under thirty-five, one dollar and twenty cents; and all slaves over thirty-five and under forty-five, one dollar; and all slaves over forty-five and under sixty years, fifty cents; which tax shall be assessed and collected in place of the *per capita* tax now required by law; and the age of all slaves shall be ascertained by the oath of the owner, to be administered by the Assessor, and all slaves that are over sixty years of age, and all others who are worthless, by reason of deformity, chronic disease, or idiocy, shall be exempt from taxation.

Pending action on the amendment,

On motion of Mr. Jones,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill. Mr. Hooker of Holmes in the Chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills:

An act for the relief of Thomas E. Lewis.

An act for the relief of L. D. Rhodes, Sheriff of Rankin county.

On motion of Mr. Brooks,

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

No quorum being present,

On motion of Mr. McLaurin,

A call of the House was ordered.

A quorum appearing, the further call was suspended.

On motion of Mr. M D. Johnson,

The House took up the Senate messages.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide compensation to Mrs. Lucy A. Burt, for extra services performed by the late E. R. Burt, during his official term as Auditor,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Barden moved the reference of the bill to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The motion to refer was laid on the table.

On his further motion,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Edwards of K., Bardin, and Wood.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Boddie, Brook, Brown, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, D ckens, Durr, Fall, Foules, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Harris, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W. Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Malone, McElroy, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Semmes. Shields, Tindall, Turley, Withers, Williams of W., and Woodward—47.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Buntin, Clark, Edwards of K., Enocks Jackson of T., Magee of P., McDonald, McLaurin, Owen, Reid, Shelley, Strong, Williams of T., and Wood—19.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act approved December 16th, 1851, entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, and for other purposes,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Miller of O , offered the following amendment :

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same are hereby extended to the volunteers who enlisted for a period of sixty days, under the act of the Legislature approved at its present session, and the widows and families of all of such volunteers for sixty days as have been or may be killed in service, or have died or may hereafter die of disease contracted while in such service, and the families of any such volunteers for sixty days, as may be disabled on account of wounds received or disease contracted while in such service, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act to which this is a supplement, as fully as if such sixty days volunteers had been embraced in said original act.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was lost.

Mr. Johnson of W., moved the previous question,

Which being sustained,

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The bill and amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate resolution requiring the keeper of the Capitol to distribute certain books to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Warren county, was read three several times, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House concurred in the joint resolution of the Senate, in relation to the women of the State of Mississippi and of the Confederate States.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills:

An act to amend an act entitled an act to charter the Holly Springs and Hickory Flat Plank Road or Turnpike Company, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act to legalize the assessment roll of Wayne county, and for the relief of the Assessor of taxes of said county.

An act for the relief of W. F. Stearns, T. J. Wharton, and the estate of D. Mayes.

An act to be entitled an act to limit the amount of the levy of the county tax for Greene county, for general purposes.

An act to authorize the Judge of Probate in the county of Scott, to hold a Probate Court in said county, the first Monday in each month.

An act entitled an act to amend an act to amend and reduce into one the act incorporating the city of Natchez, and the several acts amendatory thereto, approved December 21st, 1854.

An act for the relief of Hugh McDonald, of Neshoba county.

An act for the relief of Wm. Reid Hooker, a minor of Hinds county.

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to purchase pistols and sabres for the Tishomingo Rangers, a company raised for the war.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to procure Agricultural and Mechanical statistics, and to excite a spirit for agricultural progress throughout the State,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Miller of O.,

Resolved, That a Committee of Conference be appointed to act with a like committee appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider the disagreement between the two Houses upon the following entitled bills, to-wit:

An act to amend the LXII chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to Chancery courts, and for other purposes.

An act to suspend for a limited period the operation of the provisions of the 57th chapter of the Revised code, entitled an act for the limitation of actions, and for other purposes.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Miller of O., Hooker of Hoolmes, Shields, Graham and Dantzler.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to extend the time for the payment of taxes in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, by persons owning property in counties in which they do not reside,

Which was read three several times forthwith, and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Magee of P., offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That a committee of five on the part of the House, and —— on the part of the Senate, be appointed to inquire into the necessity for the passage of a bill prohibiting the shipment of cotton from the State of Mississippi, during the existence of the present blockade, and that they report at the earliest day by bill or otherwise.

On his motion,

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was dispensed with.

Pending further action,

On motion of Mr. Bardin,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

FRIDAY, January 24th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined bills of the following titles, find the same correctly enrolled, and have submitted them to the Governor for his approval and signature, to-wit:

An act for the relief of W. G. Martin, of Lafayette county.

An act to change the time of holding the Probate Court of Pike county.

An act to suspend for a limited period some of the provisions of article 4, chapter IX, of the Revised Code, so far as they relate to the county of Marion.

An act to authorize Presidents of Boards of Trustees and School Commissioners to qualify their own Boards, etc.

An act to remove the civil disabilities of Knight Edwards of Choctaw county, so far as to render him legally qualified to act executor of the last will and testament of his father, Edward Edwards, late of Choctaw county.

Mr. Wood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House its officers are not entitled to compensation during the recent recess. and that the Door Keeper be requested to return a warrant issued to him allowing such compensation.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Speaker be requested not to sign any certificate of any member or officer of this House, for per diem or mileage during the recess, and if any such certificate has been signed, that the member or officer receiving the same be required to return the same to the Speaker, and if any warrant has been issued thereon that the same be returned and be marked cancelled by the Auditor.

The question was taken on the adoption of the substitute and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Owen,

The House took up the special order, being Senate resolution fixing upon Friday, the 24th inst., at 4 P. M., as the time for the adjournment of the Legislature.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Owen, to adjourn on Monday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.,

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table,

Which was lost.

Mr S. D. Johnston moved the previous question,

Which was lost, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Magee of B., and Batte.

YEAS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Billups, Bonds of T., Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Fall, Graham, Harris, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., McElroy, McLaurin, Nelson, Owen, Reid, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Strong, and Williams of W.—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Boddie, Bond of P., Brooks, Clark, Daniel, Dickens, Enocks, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker

of Hinds, Johnson M. D., Jones, McDonald, McGehee of B,, Miller of H., Miller of O., Seal of Harrison, Seal of Hancock, Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., and Woodward—29.

Mr. Hooker moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Owen on the table,

Which was lost.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Withers offered the following amendment as a substitute for the original resolution and amendment:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the two Houses will adjourn on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the resolution on the table,

Which was lost, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Dickens, Gladney and Owen.

YEAS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barnes, Bonds of T., Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Fox, Graham, Harris, Hooker of L., Holliman, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Magee of P., McElroy, McLaurin, Nelson, Owen, Semmes and Shields—32.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Billups, Boddie, Bonds of Tishomingo, Brooks, Clark, Daniel, Dickens, Enocks, Fall, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Lyle, McDonald, McGehee of B., M ller of H., Miller of O., Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Shelley, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Woodward—39.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the substitute, and decided in the affirmative.

The original resolution, as amended, was then concurred in.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled House bills:

An act to grant public lands to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W., the House took up the Senate messages.

Senate bill entitled an act for the further relief of the Lunatic Asylum,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Fall,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Johnson of W. in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The rule was suspended and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Johnson of W., and Gibbs.

YEAS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Batte, Billups, Bond of Pontotoc, Brown, Denny, Dickens, Fall, Gibbs, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Miller of H., Miller of O., Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Shields, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Williams of W., and Wood.—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Boddie, Bonds of T., Brooks, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Graham, Harris, Holliman, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Magee of P., Malone, Martin, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Nelson, Owen, Shelley, Strong, Terry, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., and Woodward—42.

Senate bill entitled an act to prohibit allowances being made to assessors of taxes under pretence of compensating them for assessing county taxes,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment:

Amend section two by adding the following proviso:

Provided, That this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the Board of Police of the several counties from making an allowance to the Clerks of said Court for ex officio services, as they are now allowed to do by law.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Holmes,

The bill and amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill to be entitled an act in relation to taxes on the property of alien enemies liable to sequestration,

Was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Miles H. McGehee,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Jones in the chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the bill back to the House without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

Senate bill to be entitled an act concerning Apprentices,

Was read the first and second time, and,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W., laid on the table.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the benefit of James McAmis,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Mr. Jones in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the same back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of T.,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize a tax to be levied on gates erected on public roads in the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Strike out the county of Issaquena wherever it occurs, and insert Yazoo and Warren.

By leave of the House Mr. Brown withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend by inserting the counties of Sunflower, Yazoo and Warren

On motion of Mr Fall, the rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed.

Mr. Jones offered the following amendment to title, which was adopted:

Amend title by adding, "and other counties"

Senate bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company to construct a branch road through the counties of Tallahatchie, Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo, Marion and Hinds,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend the first section by striking out all after the words, "terminating at Canton."

Mr. Johnson, of W., moved the previous question, which being sustained,

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Irby, and M. D. Johnson.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Bardin, Barnes, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Brooks, Chandler, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Gibbs, Graham, Harris, Harper, Holliman, Jackson of T., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Magee of Pike, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Strong, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Williams, of T., Wood, Withers, and Woodward—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Boddie, Bonds of T., Brown, Buntin, Childers, Dickens, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Love, Miller of H., Terry, and Thomas—18.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding after the word Canton, at close of first section, the following words: "or at any other point north or south of Canton, when a majority of the stockholders may determine by vote."

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Which was sustained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Irby, and Seal of Harrison.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Brooks Chandler, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Graham, Gladney, Harris, Harper, Hooker of L., Holliman, Jackson of T., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Owen, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Strong, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., Wood, and Woodward—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Boddie, Bonds of T., Childers, Dickens, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Holmes, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Love, Miller of H., Nelson, Terry and Thomas—17.

Mr. Chandler offered the following amendment:

Amend the first section by striking out the word "Hinds" wherever it occurs.

Mr. Chandler moved the previous question, which was sustained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Harris and Barton.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bardin, Batte, Bond of P., Brooks, Buntin, Chandler, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Graham, Harris, Hooker of L., Holliman, Jackson of T., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Owen, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shelley, Shields, Strong, Tindall, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., Wood and Woodward—47.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Boddie, Bonds of T., Brown, Dale, Dickens, Gladney, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D, Johnston S. D., Love, Miller of H., Nelson, Terry, Thomas and Turley—19.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the amendment and decided in the affirmative.

Pending further action on the bill,

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison, the regular order of business was suspended, for the purpose of introducing the following resolution, which was adopted. to wit:

Resolved, That the use of the hall be tendered General J. L. Alcorn, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of delivering a public address.

On motion of Mr. Magee, of Pike,

The joint resolution raising a committee of five on the part of the House and —— on the part of the Senate, to inquire into the necessity for the passage of a bill prohibiting the shipment of cotton, etc., was called up and adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House Messrs. Graham, Gibbs, Johnson of W., Chandler and Miller.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has concurred in the substitute of the House of a Senate resolution in relation to the adjournment of the Legislature, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House proceeded to the consideration of the above message.

Mr. Chandler moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment, and called for the previous question, which being sustained, the question was taken on the motion to concur, and

decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., Bond of P., and Seal of Harrison.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Buntin, Chandler Childers, Dantzler, Durr, Harris, Hooker of L., Holliman, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lewis, Love, Magee of P., and Semmes. —17.

NAYS—Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Boddie, Bond of P., Brooks, Brown, Clark, Daniel, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Lyle, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Shelley, Shields, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., and Wood. word—42.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Amend Senate amendment by striking out Saturday and inserting Monday.

Mr. Miller offered the following amendment to the amendment, which was adopted, to wit:

Strike out Monday and insert Tuesday.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the Senate amendment as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Chandler,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment, to wit: Senate bill in relation to the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, offered the following amendment:

Strike out the first section of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Deason, the amendment was laid on the table.

Also, the following amendment, which was lost:

Be it further enacted, That said act shall not be operative unless the stockholders, at a meeting to be held for that purpose, shall, by a majority of their votes, accept the same.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the rule was suspended and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, McLaurin, and Edwards of K.

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Bardin, Batte, Bond of P., Brown, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Graham, Harris, Harper, Hooker of L., Holliman, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H.,

Semmes, Shelley, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., and Woodward—45.

Nays—Messrs. Boddie, Daniel, Dickens, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Love, Miller of H., and Nelson—11.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The title was amended by striking out the county of Hinds.

The Senate bill to amend an act entitled an act to suspend the collection of the ten cent levee tax in certain counties,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding the following proviso at the end of third section:

That when the authorities of the General Board of Levee Commissioners, organized under the provisions of an act entitled "an act to aid in repairing and perfecting the levees of the Mississippi river in the counties of DeSoto, Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena," approved Dec. 2d, 1858, shall neglect, fail or refuse to superintend the location of levees in the county of Issaquena, it shall be lawful for the Board of Police of said county to appoint one or more suitable person or persons to perform the duties of said authorities as to the location of levees in case of such neglect, failure or refusal; and the powers of such person or persons shall be as full and ample as to the location of lines, as the powers of the authorities of the General Board of Levee Commissioners for the same purpose. And in case any person or persons shall consider himself or themselves aggrieved by the location of lines through his or their lands, such person or persons may prosecute a claim for damages against the Board of Police of said county, under the provisions of the nineteenth section of the above act of Dec. 2d, 1858, now regulating the prosecution of suits for damages against the General Board of Levee Commissioners.

On motion, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Dickens offered the following amendment: Amend by adding

Section —. Be *it further enacted*, That sections first and second of an act authorizing the Boards of Police of the counties of Tunica and Coahoma to issue scrip for the payment of levee work in such counties, approved August 6th, 1861, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

On motion of Mr. McGehee, of B., the amendment was laid on the table.

On his further motion, the rule was suspended, the bill read a third time, and passed by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Dickens, Allsup, and Seal of Harrison.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Boddie, Billups, Bonds of T.,

Brooks, Chandler, Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Echols, Edwards of K., Fall, Fox, Gladney, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of L., Humphreys, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Shields, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Williams of W., Williams of T., and Woodward.—48.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allsup, Brown, Clark, Daniel, Dickens, Durr, Irby, McDonald, and Withers—9.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act to provide for leveeing township fourteen, of range one east, in Warren county,

Was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Senate bill to be entitled an act to amend the laws relative to tax sales and deeds,

Was read the first and second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Thos. P. Evans of Wayne county,

Was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Senate bill entitled an act for the relief of Thomas E. Lewis,

Was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

Senate bill entitled an act for the relief of L. G. Rhodes, Sheriff of Rankin county,

Was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W., the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Johnson, of W., in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bardin, the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Enocks, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to House bill for the relief of A. J. Walker, of Calhoun county.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House concurred in Senate amendment to House bill to repeal the gallon law so far as it relates to the town of Enterprise, in the county of Clark.

On motion of Mr. Withers, the House concurred in the Senate amendment to House bill to amend an act entitled an act to charter the Holly Springs and Hickory Flat Plankroad or Turnpike Company.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W., the Revenue bill was called

up, and, on his further motion, made the special order of the day for nine o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Mr. Gladney moved that the report of the Select Committee upon the various means of upholding government and extending relief to the people during the existence of the blockade, be taken up and considered.

Mr. Graham moved the previous question, which was sustained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Gladney, Edwards of K., and Seal of Harrison.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Brooks, Buntin, Chandler, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Edwards of Kemper, Enocks, Fox, Gladney, Hooker of Hinds, Hooker of Lawrence, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Lewis, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., Williams of T., and Woodward—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Bardin, Boddie, Bonds of T., Graham and Owen —5

The report was taken up, and,

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Chandler in the chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Tuesday next, at ten o'clock,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Dickens made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to regulate the hunting and killing of wild or unmarked hogs in the range, have considered the same and have instructed me to report the accompanying substitute back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to and the bill read the first time.

Pending its further consideration,

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House adjourned until 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, January 25th, 1861.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Turley,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report a bill authorizing the Governor to issue Treasury Notes for defense of the State.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Turley, Seal of Harrison and Miller of O.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Lyle, Lewis, Shelley, Batte, Gunn and Miller of H.

Leave of absence was asked for Messrs. Hooker of L., Hooker of Holmes, and refused.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Military Committee, to whom was referred the resolution urging upon our Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress, the propriety of immediately building and equipping gunboats and ships of war, &c., &c., have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report, that whilst they have been greatly edified by the able report accompanying said resolution, as well as by the forcible and irresistible arguments presented before the committee, by the author—and whilst your committee have been convinced of the propriety and immediate necessity of the action contemplated; yet in view of the consideration, that all the facts are familiar to our Congressmen, and that it would at least indicate a want of confidence in their fidelity and capacity to presume to point out to them their well known duty—your committee would respectfully suggest the impropriety of any further action, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The report was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed the following entitled bills, in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

An act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the Legislature, entitled an act to revise and to reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State.

An act to authorize C. F. Hamer to manumit his servant David Wooldridge.

An act to prevent hawking and pedling.

A bill to amend Chap. six, Sec. seven, Art. eighty-two of the

Revised Code, in relation to compensation for printing bills, resolutions, &c.

The Senate has also adopted the following entitled Joint Resolutions, in which the House is asked to concur :

Resolution authorizing the Governor to use certain moneys.

Resolution in relation to the public lands.

The Senate has also passed the following entitled House bills :

An act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the Legislature, entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes as advances upon cotton, with an amendment thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

An act to extend the time for the payment of taxes in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts by persons owning property in counties in which they do not reside, with an amendment to the same, in which the House is asked to concur.

An act making certain appropriations therein named, with sundry amendments thereto, and the House is asked to concur in the same.

An act to revive a charter and turnpike granted to J. D. Brooks, in 1856.

An act to defray the funeral expenses of the late Col. S. M. Philips.

An act in relation to the landing of freight from steamboats as landings on the Mississippi river, within this State.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Oakland, in Yallobusha county, approved Feb. 28th, 1848.

An act to arm and equip Capt. E. G. Wheelus' cavalry company, the Polk Rangers, now in camp at Columbus, Kentucky.

An act to direct the Register to sell certain lands to Thomas S. Red.

Also, Joint Resolution of the House authorizing the State Librarian to purchase certain books, with amendments thereto, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has concurred in House amendments to Senate bill entitled an act to authorize a tax to be levied on gates erected on public roads in the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

Resolved, That this House will entertain no new or other business until all the committees have reported.

Mr. Withers made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Military Affairs, have had under consideration an act entitled an act to aid Robert B. House in Manufactur-

ing Powder at Magnolia, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole:

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back with an amendment, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Military Affairs, have had under consideration, an act entitled an act to supply the Arsenal at Jackson, with powder, lead and other Ordnance Stores, and have instructed me to report that in their judgment the passage of such a bill would not collect such amunition and stores, and would be very expensive to the State, and the committee have instructed me to ask to be discharged from its further consideration,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Gibbs made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the bill to provide against any law suspending or postponing any general or special tax, to the military tax imposed by the Convention, &c., and have instructed me to report the bill back and rcommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Jones, Barton and Tindall.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen Atkinson, Billups, Boddie, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brown, Buntin Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of K., Fall, Fox, Gibbs, Gulley, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Jones, Kirk, Love, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Shields, Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Williams of W., Williams of T., Wood and Woodward—53.

river and swamp of Noxubee river, in the county of Noxubee,

YEAS—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Dantzler, Deason, Echols, Enocks, Graham, Jackson of T.—9.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report :

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined bills of the following titles—find the same correctly enrolled, and have submitted them to the Governor for his approval and signature :

An act for the relief of W. F. Sterns, T. J. Wharton, and the estate of D. Mayes,

An act to authorize the Judge of Probate in the county of Scott, to hold a Probate Court in said county, on the 1st Monday in each month.

An act to legalize the assessment roll of Wayne county, and for the relief of the Assessor of taxes of said county.

An act to limit the amount of the levy of the county tax for Green county, and for general purposes.

An act to grant public lands to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Hugh McDonald, of Neshoba county.

Mr. Gibbs made the following report :

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Commitee have had under consideration a bill entitled an act in relation to tax on land situate in this State, owned by alien enemies, and have instructed me to report the bill back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report :

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to remove the Land Office from Paulding, in the county of Jasper to Augusta, in the county of Perry, with instructions to report in lieu thereof, a bill abolishing the Land Offices in this State, and establishing some other system for the sale and disposition of Public Lands, have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The report was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The bill was made the special order for three o'clock, P. M., and

On motion of Mr. Fall, one hundred and fifty copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gibbs made the following reports ;

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a bill in relation to the Probate Judge of Attala county, and have instructed me to report the bill back, with recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration Senate bill entitled an act in relation to the issuance of Auditor's Warrants, repealing certain acts herein specified and for other purposes, and have instructed me to report the bill back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Shields made the following reports ;

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred a Senate bil entitled an act to authorize guardians to recover by suit the income of the estate of their wards, and have had the same under consideration, and propose the following substitute for the same, and recommend said substitute to be adopted,

Which was received and agreed to, and substitute read the first time.

On his motion, the rule was suspended and the bill read the second time.

Mr. Owen offered the following amendment :

Amend by adding after guardians, the words executors and administrators.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time.

Mr Owen offered the following amendment by way of rider:

Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person having money loaned at interest to collect a sufficient amount of the interest due on such claim to pay the taxes on said claim.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The amendment was laid on the table.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to revive and put in force a charter granted to J. D. Brooks, in 1856, to build a bridge and turnpike over the river and swamp of Noxubee river, in the county of Noxubee,

and for other purposes, have considered the same, and pray to be discharged,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Amite Female Seminary, in Amite county, Mississippi, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to incorporate the Bank of Homochitto, have considered the same, and directed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Special Committee, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to amend Articles fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-six, of Section ten, of Chapter thirty-five, of the Revised Code, have had the same under consideration, and a majority have instructed me to report the same back with a recommendation that the bill do pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Dantzler made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill entitled an act to reduce the price of swamp and overflowed lands in the counties of Hancock, Marion, Lawrence, Simpson and Copiah, have considered the same, and instructed me to report it back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds, a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. Gladney moved that the call of the House be suspended,

Which was lost.

Messrs. Chandler, Boyd, Buford, Boddie, Childers, Dunnaway, Hooker of Holmes, Hooker of L., Holliman and Malone were excused.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring in the absentees.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson, the further call of the House was suspended.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, pending the call of the House, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Dantzler made the following reports :

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act to transfer the administration and settlement of the estate of Elihu Kilpatrick, deceased, in the hands of Jerusha A. Kilpatrick, executrix, from the Probate Court of Newton county, to the Probate Court of Sunflower county, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that it do not pass.

Mr. Dantzler moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A divison being called for, it was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report and sustained.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Sanford Taylor and others, for the relief of certain free persons of color, known as the Clark family, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back with the accompanying bill, and recommend that the bill do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler, the rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill entitled an act to prevent the sale of vinous or spirituous liquors within five miles of Morton, in Scott county, in a less quantity than ten gallons, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read a third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Calvin McCarty, and others, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to; and,

On motion of Mr. Strong, the bill was laid on the table.

MR SPEAKER--

The committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of I. J. Warren of Itawamba, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill for the relief of H. J. Ferrel, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the same back, and recommend that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson, the voto agreeing to the report was reconsidered.

The report was disagreed to.

On motion of Mr. Owen, the bill was read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the families of such of the sixty day men as may have died or been disabled in the service in this State or the Confederate States, have had the tsame under consideration, and have instructed me to report, that in the opinion of the committee, the families mentioned in the bill are provided for in the bill heretofore passed by this session of the Legislature, and therefore recommend that the bill do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Strong made the following reports :

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of the officers of the third and seventh Regiments, Mississippi Volunteers, have considered the same, and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second time.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The bill was laid on the table.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize Martin L. Moody, of Clark county, to locate certain bounty land warrants, have considered

the same, and instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Clark made the following report :

Mr Speaker—

The Committe on Claims, to whom was referred a statement of moneys subscribed and paid by the citizens meeting of Noxubee county, in January, 1861, for the benefit of Capt. George Weirs' company of said county, amounting to eighteen hundred and forty-one dollars, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, for the reason that said committee do not view this as an indebtedness of the State, but as asking a return of money heretofore contributed by the citizens of Noxubee county, for the equipment of said company.

Mr. Clark moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, the report was received.

Mr. Brooks moved that the report be laid on the table,

Which was lost.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report a bill providing for a call of a Convention at an early day.

On his motion, the resolution was made the Special Order for Monday next, at ten o'clock, P. M.

On motion of Mr. McLaurin,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Seal of Harrison, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Governor to condemn or cause to be condemned, the arms of the sixty day troops now at Columbus, Ky., for the general defense of the State,

Which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Strong offered the following amendment :

Be it further enacted, That all the private arms in the State, save and except one gun for each head of a family, to be selected by such person desiring to do so, are hereby condemned for the use of the State, and the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint three discreet persons in each county, to appraise the said arms in the manner provided in section ——, and receipt to them for the same, and said receipts are hereby declared receivable for all State taxes.

Mr. Harper moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Strong, by leave, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. M. D. Johnson offered the following amendment:

Provided, That if any volunteer shall make oath that he is the head of a family, that the gun proposed to be impressed and condemned is the only gun he owns, then such gun shall not be impressed or condemned.

Mr. Harper moved to lay the amendment on the table,

Which was lost, by yeas and nays, called for by Messrs. Bond of P., Johnson M. D. and Gulley.

YEAS—Messrs. Atkinson, Billups, Brooks, Brown, Buntin, Dale, Daniel, Denny, Durr, Fax, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Johnson of W., Love, Malone, McLaurin, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Williams of T., Wood and Woodward—24.

NAYS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Clark, Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Echols, Enocks, Gibbs, Gulley, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Jones, Kirk, Magee of P., McElroy, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Shields, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wells and Withers—33.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. M. D. Johnson offered the following amendment, which was lost:

Provided further, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to any volunteer not a citizen of this State, except by consent of such volunteer.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time.

Mr. Dantzler offered an amendment by way of rider,

Which was adopted.

Mr. Gibbs offered an amendment by way of rider,

Which was adopted.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson Miss., Jan. 25th, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has approved and signed House bills entitled,

An act for the relief of W. G. Martin, of Lafayette county.

An act to limit the amount of the levy of the county tax for Green county, for general purposes.

An act for the relief of Hugh McDonald, of Neshoba county.

An act to legalize the assessment roll of Wayne county, and for the relief of the assessor of taxes of said county.

An act for the relief of W. F. Stearns, T. J. Wharton, and estate of D. Mayes.

An act to remove the civil disabilities of Knight Edwards, of Choctaw county, so far as to render him legally qualified to act as executor of the last will and testament of his father, Edward Edwards, late of Choctaw county.

An act to authorize Presidents of Boards of Trustees and School Commissioners to qualify their own bodies, &c.

An act to suspend for a limited period, some of the provisions of Article four, Chapter nine, of the Code, so far as they relate to the county of Marion,

An act to change the time of holding the Probate Court of Pike county.

An act to authorize the Judge of Probate in the county of Scott, to hold a Probate Court in said county, the first Monday in each month.

Mr. Clark made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on claims, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Capt. Robert Muldrow, Lieutenants T. C. Bookter and Blake Cromwell, officers of the Ruffin Rangers, a cavalry company attached to Col. Wirt Adams' Regiment, in the service of the Confederate States, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report the same back to the House, wtth the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Clark moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, it was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing, and decided in the affirmative.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to compensate R. S. Rayburn, for one hundred kegs powder furnished the State, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and leave granted Mr. Buntin to withdraw the bill.

Mr. Johnson of W., made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the Mississippi Manufacturing Company to circulate their certificates of deposite as change bills, have duly considered the same, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Miller made the following reports :

Mr Speaker—

The Committees of Conference, to whom were referred the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a Senate bill entitled an act to amend the Sixty-second Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act in relation to Chancery Courts, and for other purposes, have duly considered the same, and have agreed to recommend the following report, to-wit :

1st. That the Senate insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the House. striking out the first section of the bill, and that the House recede from the said amendment.

2nd. That the House insist on its amendment, striking out the third section of the bill, and that the Senate recede from its disagreement thereto—and,

3rd. That the first and secod sections of said bill do become a law.

Mr. Miller of O., moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, it was received.

The report was agreed to.

Mr Speaker—

The Committees of Conference appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on a House bill entitled an act to suspend for a limited period, the operations of the provisions of the Fifty-seventh Chapter of the Revised Code, entitled an act for the limitation of actions, and for other purposes, have had the subject under consideration, and agreed to recommend the adoption of the following report, to wit :

1st. That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, with the following amendment thereto, to-wit : by striking out sections second and sixth of the Senate amendments, and that the House agree to the Senate amendments thus amended.

2nd. That the Senate agree to the proposed amendment, whereby the Senate amendments to the House bill shall be amended by striking out the second and sixth sections of the said amendments.

Mr. Miller of O., moved that the report be received and agreed to.

A division being called for, it was received.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and decided in the negative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, McLaurin and Allen.

YEAS—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Bonds of T., Daniel, Durr, Graham. Malone. Miller of O., Owen, Shields, Terry, Williams of T., Wood and Woodward—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Bond of P., Brooks, Brown, Clark, Dale, Deason, Dickens, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Gulley, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Love, Magee of P., McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Nelson, Semmes, Tindall, Turley, Wells and Withers—40.

Mr. Irby, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act to allow divorces in certain cases,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McLaurin, by leave introduced a bill to be entitled an act to prescribe the duties of Assessors,

Which was read the first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House adjourned until Monday morning, nine o'clock.

MONDAY, January 27th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Withers made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined bills of the following titles, find the same correctly enrolled, and have submitted them to the Governor for his approval and signature, viz:

An act for the relief of Wm. Rice Hooper, a minor, of Hinds county.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Oakland, in Yallobusha county, approved, February 28th, 1848.

An act to direct the Register to sell certain lands to Thomas S. Red.

An act in relation to the landing of freight from steamboats on the Mississippi river within the limits of this State.

An act to arm and equip E. G. Wheeler's Cavalry Company, the Polk Rangers, now in Columbus, Kentucky.

An act entitled an act to amend an act to amend and reduce into one, the act incorporating the city of Natchez, and the several acts amendatory thereto, approved, March 1st, 1854.

An act to provide for an appropriation of Five Thousand Dollars to purchase pistols and sabres for the Tishomingo Rangers, a company for the war.

An act to revive a charter for Bridge and Turnpike, granted to J. D. Brooks in 1856.

An act for the relief of A. J. Walker, of Calhoun county.

An act to defray the funeral expenses of the late Col. S. M. Phillips.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to charter the Holly Springs and Hickory Flat Plank Road or Turnpike company.

An act to repeal the gallon law so far as it relates to the town of Enterprise, in the county of Clarke.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue Bill:

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. M. D. Johnson offered the following amendment which was adopted:

Amend first section by striking out after words "twenty cents on every hundred dollars" to the words "five per cent. inclusive."

Mr. Bardin offered the following amendment which was adopted:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the regular State tax upon Slaves shall be at the rate of one dollar per head instead of the regular tax now levied by law, and horses and mules, jacks and jennies, not now taxed, shall be taxed twenty cents per head, except that every head of a family shall be allowed to retain one horse or mule exempt from taxation.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment:

Amend by striking out that part of the bill taxing currency on deposit and withheld from circulation and change tickets.

On motion of Mr. Irby,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. McLaurin offered the following amendment:

Amend by inserting that Boards of Police shall not be allowed

to levy a county tax of more than fifty per cent. on the amount of State tax.

On motion of Mr Johnson of W., the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Miller of O., offered the following amendment:

Amend by additional section.

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of raising a revenue to meet the appropriations made at the present session of the Legislature, not otherwise provided for, there shall be collected by the several collectors of this State, an additional tax of fifty per cent. on the amount of the regular tax of the present fiscal year, and should the amount thus raised be more than is required for such appropriation, such excess shall be subject to the order of the Governor for military purposes.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, That a State tax of one per cent. shall be annually assessed and collected upon the value of all gold and silver plate, watches and clocks, and upon the value of all pleasure carriages kept for use.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table,

On his further motion the bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on its passage as amended and decided in the affirmative.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has agreed to the report of the Committee on Conference, appointed to consider the disagreement of the two Houses in relation to a House bill entitled "an act to suspend for a limited period the operations of the provisions of the 57th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "an act for the limitation of actions," &c., and in relation to a Senate bill, entitled an act to amend the LXII chapter of the Revised Code entitled "an act in relation to Chancery Courts," and for other purposes.

The Senate has passed a bill to be entitled "an act for the defense of the country," in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

Mr. Quinn has been excused from acting on the committee to examine, in vacation, the offices of Chief of Ordnance, Adjutant General and Quarter Master General, as well as proceedings and accounts of Military Board, and the President of the Senate has appointed in his stead Hon. O. A. Lucket, of Madison, as the committee on the part of the Senate.

Hon. Livingston Mims, of Hines, has been appointed as said

committee, on the part of the Senate, to examine in vacation the offices of Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State, and Executive officers, as well as accounts of the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum and the Institutions of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on House bill to provide for the defense of the State,

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

Which was received and agreed to.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a bill entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize Railroad Companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, approved Dec. 20th, 186to and the supplement thereto approved Jan. 22, 1862.

The Speaker presented the following communication from the Auditor of Public Accounts:

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
January 27th, 1862.

J. P. SCALES, *Speaker House of Representatives:*

SIR—Herewith I present sundry claims against the State of Mississippi for the consideration of the Legislature, having serious doubts of the propriety of auditing them, asking your early action thereon.

Very respectfully,
A. B. DILWORTH,
Auditor.

On motion of Mr. Seal, of Harrison, the claims above presented were referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Governor, through Mr. Echols, his Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, January 27th, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency, the Governor, has this day approved and signed House bills entitled,

An act to arm and equip Captain E. G. Wheeler's cavalry company, the Polk Rangers, now in camp at Columbus, Ky.

An act to revive a charter for Bridge and Turnpike granted to J. D. Brooks in 1856.

An act to provide for an appropriation of five thousand dollars to purchase pistols and sabres for the Tishomingo Rangers, a company for the war.

An act for the relief of A. J. Walker, of Calhoun county.

An act to defray the funeral expenses of the late Colonel S. M. Phillips.

An act in relation to the landing of freight from steamboats on the Mississippi river, within the limits of this State.

An act entitled an act to amend an act to amend and reduce into one the act incorporating the city of Natchez and the several acts amendatory thereto, approved March 1, 1854.

An act for the relief of William Rice Hooker, a minor of Hinds county.

An act to direct the Register to sell certain lands to Thomas S. Redd.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Oakland, in Yallobusha county, approved Feb. 28, 1848.

An act to repeal the gallon law so far as it relates to the town of Enterprise, in the county of Clark.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to charter the Holly Springs and Hickory Flat Plankroad or Turnpike company.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler,

The House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to provide for the defense of the State,

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, in the chair.

After a short time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the same back with an amendment, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted:

Sec. —*Be it further enacted*, That the Sheriff of each county, before the collection of the special tax herein provided for, shall execute bond in double the amount of said tax, conditioned for the faithful accounting for the said special tax, said bond to be filed and approved as in other cases.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment:

Amend first section by striking out $350,000 and inserting in lieu thereof $200,000.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted:

Sec. —*Be it further enacted*, That no bank in this State shall

be compelled to receive for debts due the same any Treasury notes issued under this act, unless said notes are at par with the issues of such bank.

Mr. Durr offered the following amendment,

Which was adopted:

Sec. —*Be it further enacted,* That the Sheriffs be allowed the same compensation as is now allowed by law for collecting other taxes.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Warren,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate messages.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Warren,

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to House bill entitled an act making certain appropriations therein named.

Mr. Johnson, of Warren, moved that the House disagree to the amendments made by the Senate, striking out the third and fourth sections of the House bill entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present session entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes as advances upon cotton.

A division of the question being called for, the question was taken on disagreeing to the Senate amendment striking out the third section, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The Senate amendment striking out the third section was concurred in.

The question was then taken on the motion to disagree to the amendment striking out the fourth section and decided in the negtive by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of Warren, Shields, and Gibbs.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Brooks, Brown, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Gains, Gibbs, Gulley, Harper, Humphreys, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Malone, Reid, Shields, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Withers and Wood—28.

Nays.—Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Childers, Dantzler, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Love, Magee of Pike, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Semmes, Smith of L., Turley, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Woodward—30.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds moved that the House concur in the Senate amendment striking out the 4th section, which was sus-

tained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of Warren, Gibbs, and Tindall.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Childers, Dantzler, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Fox, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Love, Magee of Pike, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Semmes, Smith of L., Turley, Wells, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Woodward —33.

NAYS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Brooks, Brown, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Deason, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fall, Gains, Gibbs, Gulley, Harper, Humphreys, Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Malone, Miller of H., Reid, Shields, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Withers, and Wood—29.

On motion of Mr. M. D. Johnson,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to joint resolution of the House authorizing the Librarian to purchase certain books.

The Senate bill to be entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present session. entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment:

Amend by adding after "ministers of the gospel," in the 7th section the words "mechanics and others engaged in the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war,"

Which was adopted.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Strike out the 7th section.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment:

Amend first section by inserting after the words "fifty years" the words "liable to perform military duty."

Mr. Magee of P. moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Pending the motion,

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

And resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, to-wit: the amendment offered by Mr. Dantzler to the Senate bill entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present ses-

sion, entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State.

The pending question being on the motion of Mr. Magee, of Pike, to lay the amendment on the table,

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Dantzler, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Turley offered the following amendment, by way of additional section, which was lost, to wit:

Sec. —*Be it further enacted*, That independent companies may be formed to consist of not less than forty-eight nor more than one hundred men, and assume such name as they may select. Said companies shall be entitled to elect their captains and lieutenants, and the names of the persons so elected, together with a list of members of such companies, shall be sent to the Adjutant General's office, and on receipt thereof the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the Governor.

Be it further enacted, That said independent companies shall uniform and equip themselves with cartridge boxes of sufficient size to carry at least sixteen rounds, and appear at all company drills, parades and militia musters, with a good shot-gun, musket or rifle.

Be it further enacted, That said companies shall be subject to all laws and regulations of the militia, and may make such by-laws as they may deem best to govern themselves.

Be it further enacted, That when any member of a company formed under the provisions of this act fails to comply with the requirements of the by-laws of his company or of this act, it shall be the duty of the company court-martial to strike said person's name so failing from the roll of the company, and give notice of same to the commander of the battalion or regiment to which said independent company may belong.

Mr. Harper offered the following amendment, which was lost, to wit:

Amend section — by adding: And the Chief of Ordnance shall be allowed to employ such clerks and agents as may be necessary to discharge the duties of his office, at an annual salary not exceeding $1,000 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The Senate bill entitled an act to authorize C. F. Hamer to manumit his servant, David Wooldridge,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. McGehee of B. offered the following amendment, which was lost, to wit:

Sec. —*Be it further enacted*, That the State pay the master the value of the boy.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill entitled an act to prevent hawking and peddling,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Gulley moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The rule was suspended, the bill read a third time, and passed with title as stated.

The Senate bill entitled an act to amend chapter 6, section 7, article 82, of the Revised Code, in relation to compensation for printing bills, resolutions, etc.,

Was read three several times forthwith and passed with title as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a bill entitled "an act to provide for the collection of arms."

Also,

The Senate has passed the following entitled House Bills:

An act entitled an act to authorize and require the Governor to condemn or cause to be condemned the arms of the sixty day troops now at Columbus, Ky., for the general defense of the State, with sundry amendments thereto, in which the House is asked to concur.

An act for the relief of H. J. Ferrill.

A bill to be entitled an act to prevent the sale of vinous and spirituous liquor within five miles of Morton, in Scott county, in a less quantity than ten gallons.

An act to provide against the application of any law suspending or postponing any general or special tax whatever, in this State, to the military tax imposed by the ordnance of the recent sovereign convention, entitled an ordinance to raise means for the defense of the State, adopted Jan. 26, 1861.

The Senate has concurred in the joint resolution of the House providing for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into the necessity for the passage of a law prohibiting the shipment of cotton, etc., and have appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Lucket, Wilson and McLain.

The Senate disagrees to the substitute of the House to Senate bill entitled an act to authorize guardians to recover by suit the income of the estate of their wards.

The Senate resolution in relation to the public banks,

Was read the first time, and

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of W.,

Laid on the table.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the Governor to use certain moneys, was taken up and read.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Provided, also, That the Governor cannot use the same in paying the Confederate war tax as now provided by an act of this session, providing for the assumption by the State of said tax.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

Strike out all after the words "Confederate States," where it last occurs.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House concurred in the resolution.

The Senate bill entitled an act for the defense of the country,

Was read the first and second time.

Mr. Gibbs moved to lay the bill on the table and make it the special order for to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock,

Which was lost.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,

Which was lost.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Sec. —*Be it further enacted,* That the troops shall be permitted to elect all their officers.

Mr. Tindall moved that the bill and amendment be laid on the table and made the special order for to-morrow morning at nine o'clock,

Which was lost.

Pending further action,

The House, on motion of Mr. Shields, adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, January 28th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Seal of Harrison,

The Senate bill entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize Railroad companies in this State to issue notes to be circulated as money, approved Dec. 20, 1861, and the supplement hereto, approved January 22d, 1862,

Was called up and read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Seal of Harrison,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Smith of L.,

The Senate bill entitled an act to refund certain moneys, was called from the table.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,—Mr. Seal of Harrison in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the same back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Brooks offered the following amendment:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventeen hundred and twenty-one dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Noxubee Rifles, commanded by Capt. Geo. Ware, to be distributed to the subscribers of said company, and that the Auditor draw his warrant on the Treasurer therefor.

Mr. Durr offered the following amendment to the amendment, which was lost:

Amend by adding that Capt. Con. Rea's company, the Lauderdale Rifles, be allowed five hundred dollars for expenses incurred in going to Pensacola.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Brooks amendment, and decided in the negative.

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Edwards of K., Bardin and McLaurin.

YEAS.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Billups, Brooks, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Gaines, Graham, Hooker of Hinds, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Love, Lyle, Malone, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Shields, Smith of L., Tindall, Thomas, Wells, Withers, Williams of W. and Williams of T.—31.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Bonds of T., Childers, Durr, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Gibbs, Harper, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson of W., Magee of P., McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Nelson, Owen, Seal of Hancock, Strong, Terry, Turley, Wood and Woodward—28.

Ordered, that the title stand as stated.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business pending the adjournment last evening, to-wit: the

Senate bill entitled an act to provide for the defense of the country, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Graham's amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill,—Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the same back with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage as amended,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Strike out the words "requested" in first section, and insert "required whenever the President shall call upon this State for troops."

Mr. Hooker of Hinds moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was sustained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Enocks and Dantzler.

Yeas—Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Bonds of T., Childers, Clark, Dale, Durr, Daniel, Denny, Fox, Gains, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Reid, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood and Woodward—42.

Nays—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Bond of P., Dantzler, Deason, Dickens, Enocks, Graham, Gulley, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Kirk, Magee of P., McElroy, Nelson, Owen, and Strong—22.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds moved that the bill be read a third time and put upon its passage, and called the previous question on the motion.

The call for the previous question was not sustained.

Mr. Bardin offered the following amendment:

Amend the third section by striking out the words "in the event" and the remainder of the section.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was sustained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Bardin, and Edwards of K.

Yeas—Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Bonds of T., Clark, Dale, Daniel, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Edwards of K., Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H.,

Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Smith of L., Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood and Woodward—45.

Nays—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Billups, Bond of P., Childers, Dantzler, Deason, Enocks, Graham, Gulley, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Kirk, Magee of P., McElroy, Owen, Shields, and Strong—21.

Mr Graham offered the following amendment:

Strike out "ten thousand," and insert "five thousand."

Mr. Hooker of Hinds moved that the amendment be laid on the table,

Which was sustained by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Bardin and Deason.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Batte, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Enocks, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Gulley, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood, and Woodward.—56.

Nays—Messrs. Bardin, Barton, Billups, Graham, Jackson of A., and Johnson, M. D.—6.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend the second section by striking all after the words "Confederate States" where they last occur in the section.

Mr. Strong offered the following amendment:

Amend first section by striking out "ten thousand" and inserting "twenty thousand."

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it enacted, That this act shall have no force or effect until sanctioned by a vote of the people at an election to be held on the first Monday in March next.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds, the amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, That the Governor in his call, shall designate the character of the troops desired, viz: 8 regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and a battalion of light artillery

—no company to be received with less than sixty-four upon its muster roll.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment to the amendment as a substitute,

Which was adopted, to-wit :

Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall call out said ten thousand troops in such proportion of infantry, cavalry, and artillery as to him may seem proper, provided that each company shall be composed of sixty-four, rank and file.

Mr. Bardin offered the following amendment, which was lost :

Be it further enacted, That members of the Legislature shall not be exempt from the provisions of this act.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The bill was read the third time.

The question was then taken on its passage as amended, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Bardin and Barton.

Yeas.—Messrs Atkinson, Batte, Bonds of T., Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Reid, Seal of H., Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., Wood and Woodward.—46.

Nays.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Billups, Bond of P., Dantzler, Deason, Edwards of K., Echols, Enocks, Graham, Irby, Magee of P., McElroy, McLaurin, Owen, and Strong.—19.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has adopted the following resolution as a substitute for the House amendment to Senate Resolution in relation to the adjournment of the two Houses :

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring,) that the two Houses will adjourn *sine die,* on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Senate has passed a bill entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes on behalf of the State, and in connection therewith have adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit to the House of Representatives, immediately, the bill to authorize the issuance of Treasury notes on behalf of the State. That he be

instructed to inform the House that the Senate has acted upon a printed copy of said bill ordered for the use of the two Houses, corrected as follows, viz: Strike out "Auditor," at the end of the fourth line from the bottom of the first page, and insert the word "Treasurer," and have filled up the blank in the third line of the first section by inserting "two and a half," and that the Secretary convey to the house the said printed copy, as corrected, of said bill, as the engrossed bill of the Senate.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 28, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor, has signed and approved House bills entitled:

An act to grant public lands to the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

An act making certain appropriations therein named.

An act to provide against the application of any law suspending or postponing the collection of any general or special tax whatever, in this State, to the military tax imposed by the ordinance of the recent sovereign Convention, entitled an ordinance to raise means for the defence of the State, adopted January 26, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Shields, the Senate resolution in relation to the adjournment of the two Houses on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.,

Was taken up.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, moved to lay the resolution on the table,

Which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the resolution was concurred in, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Johnson of W., McLaurin and Owen.

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Billups, Bonds of T., Brooks, Childers, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Denny, Durr, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Graham, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Kirk, Lyle, Magee of P., Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Seal of Harrison, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Wells, Williams of W. and Woodward. —42.

NAYS—Messrs. Bond of P., Clark, Dickens, Gains, Gibbs, Gladney, Gulley, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Johnson of W., Love, Miller of H., Reid, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Thomas Turley, Withers and Williams of T.—21.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House bill entitled an act to extend the time for the payment of taxes in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts by persons owning property in counties in which they do not reside.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a House bill entitled an act to allow divorces in certain cases, and have instructed me to report the accompanying substitute, with a recommendation that it do pass.

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first and second time.

Mr. Strong moved to lay the bill on the table,

Which was lost.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment,

Which was lost:

Be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force during the existence of the present war between the Confederate States and United States, and no longer.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the substitute read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill entitled an act to amend the laws relative to tax sales and deeds, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

Mr. Gibbs made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The committee of Ways and Means, have had under consideration a bill entitled an act to prescribe the duties of Assessors, and have instructed me to report the bill back to the House and recommend that it do not pass.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum not being present,

On motion of Mr. Dickens,

A call of the House was ordered.

A quorum appearing,

On motion of Mr. McLaurin,

The further call of the House was suspended.

On motion of Mr. Williams of W.,

The Senate bill to be entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes on behalf of the State, was called from the table, and read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Reid in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended it passage,

Which was received and agreed to

Mr. Miller of O., offered the following amendment:

Amend the fourth section by adding the following after the word "same:"

And said Treasury notes, when paid into the Treasury, for taxes or other dues, shall not be cancelled, but shall be paid out and disbursed by the Treasurer, upon the Warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts, as other funds.

On motion of Mr. Graham,

The amendment was laid on the table.

Mr. Barton offered the following amendment:

Amend first section by striking out "two" and inserting "one."

On motion of Mr. Williams of W.,

The amendment was laid on the table by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Bardin, Magee of P., and Harris.

Yeas.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Atkinson, Batte, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Brooks, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Denny, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Love, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Semmes, Smith of L., Terry, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of T., Williams of W., and Woodward.—51.

Nays.—Messrs. Bardin, Barton, Billups, Dantzler, Deason, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Humphreys, Lyle, Magee of P., McLaurin, Seal of Harrison, and Shields.—13.

Mr. Graham offered the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, That no Bank in this State shall be compelled to receive any of said Treasury notes in payment of any debt due the same, unless said notes are at par with the issues of such Bank.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Gibbs, Shields and Edwards of K.

Yeas—Messrs. Allsup, Atkinson, Bardin, Barton, Batte, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Denny, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Fox, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Love, Lyle, Magee of P., McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Seal of H., Seal of H., Semmes, Smith of L., Turley, Williams of T., Wood and Woodward.—38.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Billups, Brooks, Childers, Clarke, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Edwards of K., Enocks, Gaines, Gibbs, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Malone, McLaurin, Owen, Reid, Shields, Strong, Terry, Wells, Withers, and Williams of W—28.

Mr. Gibbs offered the following amendment,

Which was lost:

Amend sixth section by striking out all after the word "debt," in the 5th line.

Mr. Miller of O., offered the following amendment:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That no Bank in this State shall be compelled to receive said Treasury notes in payment of its debts, except at their current value at the time of so receiving the same

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The amendment was laid on the table.

On his further motion,

The rule was suspended and the bill read the third time.

The question was then taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Shields, Billups and Bardin.

Yeas.—Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Bonds of T., Childers, Clarke, Daniel, Dickens, Durr, Echols, Edwards of K., Fox, Gaines, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnson S. D., Johnson of Warren, Kirk, Love, Lyle, Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Nelson, Seal of H., Semmes, Smith of L., Terry, Turley, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., Williams of T., Wood and Woodward.—45.

Nays.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Billups, Bond of P., Brooks, Dantzler, Deason, Enocks, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Magee of P., McLaurin, Miller of O., Owen, Reid, Shields, and Strong.—20.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. McGehee of B., by leave, introduced joint resolutions in

relation to the twelve months volunteers now in the service of the State of Mississippi.

On his motion, the rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table, was suspended.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment:

Strike out the last resolution,

Which was adopted.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Gibbs made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the Senate bill supplemental to the act for the relief of destitute families, &c., and have instructed me to report the accompanying bill as a substitute, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first and second time.

Mr. Miller of O., offered the following amendment, which was lost:

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement, be and the same are hereby extended to the volunteers who enlisted for a period of sixty days, under the act of the Legislature approved at its present session; and the widows and families of such volunteers for sixty days as have been or may be killed while in service, or have died or may hereafter die of disease contracted while in such service, and the families of any such volunteers for sixty days as may be disabled on account of wounds received or disease contracted while in such service, shall be entitled to the benefits of the act to which this is a supplement, as fully as if such sixty day volunteer had been embraced in said original act.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the third time and passed.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has adopted a joint memorial entitled, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to the Confederate Congress,

In which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has passed the House bill entitled an act for the relief of certain free persons of color, known as the Clark family, and for other purposes.

The Senate has concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill entitled an act to authorize the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad company to construct a branch Road through

the counties of Tallahatchie, Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo, Madison and Hinds, and for other purposes.

The Senate has also concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill entitled an act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the Legislature, entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State, with amendments to the second amendment of the House, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Echols :

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, January 28th, 1862

MR SPEAKER—

I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor, to return you a bill entitled an act to recharter the Commercial Bank of Manchester, with the enclosed message :

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

I herewith return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my approval, an act entitled an act to recharter the Commercial Bank of Manchester.

I am induced to withhold my signature from this act for the reason that privileges are granted in this instance which were denied to the Bank of Jackson and other banks chartered in the early part of the present session of the Legislature, and restrictions imposed on the latter named Banks from which this act exempts the Commercial Bank of Manchester. When at the beginning of this session, the Legislature passed a bill authorizing the issuance of Treasury notes to the amount of five millions of dollars, to be advanced on cotton, and chartered the Bank of Jackson and other Banks, requiring them to receive the Treasury notes of the State at par, I supposed the Legislature by these measures had hoped to combine individual and State credit. The notes of these banks were made receivable for State, county and municipal taxes. The State thus claimed the aid of associated capital and credit to give greater currency to her Treasury notes, in consideration for the privileges granted to these Banking companies for twenty years, the aid given to the State continues only during the war, and for this the Banking companies have untrameled bank charters for twenty years. To this I reluctantly gave my approval, hoping that it would aid the State in the present conflict, and willing to remunerate individuals in future, for their present aid to the State. But if the Legislature at this late hour of the session, pass acts incorporating Banks without the restrictions imposed on the first, I fear that companies will not avail themselves of the first

charters, and the Treasury notes instead of being sustained and upheld by the Banking companies, created by this Legislature, will be depreciated to make room for bank notes at a large interest, which have no better basis of credit than the notes they displace.

The latter bank charters are more advantageous to the bankers, and less so to the whole people, in this: the Banks can issue notes which they are not required to redeem in gold or silver until twelve months after raising the blockade, and charge eight per cent. for the use of these paper credits. It will probably cost ten thousand dollars to issue five millions of dollars in Treasury notes, if the State should charge eight per cent. for the use of these notes, it would amount to four hundred thousand dollars per annum. This large sum would thus be made on ten thousand dollars, and if this privilege of charging eight per cent. for the use of paper credits is given to any individuals or companies, I think the State should receive some advantage from this grant, in having (at least during the war) her paper credits sustained by the corporations which she creates, to which these great privileges and advantages are granted. For these and other reasons, I respectfully return the bill for the reconsideration of the Legislature.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, made the following reports:

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration a Senate bill entitled an act in relation to taxes on the property of alien enemies liable to sequestration, and have adopted the accompanying amendment herewith reported, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House and recommend that it do pass as amended,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a Senate bill to be entitled an act to prohibit allowances being made to Assessors of Taxes, under pretence of compensating them for assessing county taxes, and for other purposes, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report the same back to the House, with the accompanying substitute, and to recommend that the substitute do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the substitute read the first and second time.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Amend by striking out all after the words "or if any member," inclusive, in first section.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read a third time, and passed

Mr. Clarke made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Geo. G. Torrey, of Bolivar county, have had the same under consideration, and instructed me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do not pass.

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of Daniel S. Cameron, have had the same under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House and recommend that it do not pass.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the communication of the Auditor, in reference to the claims of H. H. Brown, have not had time to consider the same, and being informed that the said H. H. Brown wishes to withdraw said claims, said committee reports the same back to the House with the recommendation that he have leave to withdraw them.

On motion of Mr. Clarke,

The reports were received and agreed to.

Mr. Clarke, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled,

An act making certain appropriations therein named,

Which was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Clarke,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Johnson of W. in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the Committee rose, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clarke,

The rule was suspended, the bill read a third time, and passed with the [illegible] stood.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed a bill entitled:

An act to suspend for a limited time, certain parts of the statute of limitations,

Mr. Clarke made the following reports:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on claims to whom was referred the petition of

G. G. Torrey, of Bolivar county, asking compensation for money expended by him in capturing certain runaway negroes, have considered the same, and instructed me to report the accompanying bill, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clarke,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Johnson of W. in the Chair.

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the same back without amendment, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. McGehee of B.,

The rule was suspended the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred an act for the relief of L. D. Rhodes, Sheriff of Rankin county, have had the asme under consideration, and instruct me to report the same back to the House, and recommend that it do pass,

Which was received and agreed to, and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Clark,

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Seal of Harrison in the Chair.

After some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported the bill back, and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to, the bill read the third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs,

The House took up the special message of the Governor, vetoing an act incorporating the Commercial Bank of Manchester.

The question was then taken shall the bill pass, the veto of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Brooks, Childers, Clark, Deason, Dale, Dickens, Echols, Enocks, Edwards of K., Fox, Gibbs, Gulley, Gaines, Harris, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Irby, Jackson of A., Johnson M. D., Johnson of W., Kirk, Love, Lyle, Miller of H., Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of Harrison, Shields, Strong, Terry, Tindall, Turley, Wood, Woodward and Withers—47.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Durr, Graham, Jackson of T., Johnston S. D., Magee of P., Malone, McDonald, McElroy, McLaurin, Semmes, Smith of L., and Williams of T.—19.

The bill having received a majority of two-thirds, as required by the Constitution, was declared by the Speaker to have passed.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The Senate bill entitled an act to suspend for a limited time certain parts of the statute of limitations,

Was called from the table and read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, the bill read the second and third time, and passed with title as stated.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, the House took up the Senate messages.

On motion of Mr. Withers,

The House concurred in the first and second amendments to the House bill entitled an act to authorize and require the Governor to condemn or cause to be condemned the arms of the sixty day troops now at Columbus, Ky., for the general defense of the State.

Mr. Johnson moved that the House concur in the third amendment, which is as follows :

Amend by additional section.

Be it further enacted, That all guns so condemned shall be valued fairly, and the valuation be promptly paid at the time such gun or guns shall be delivered up to the government, to be paid in Confederate or Mississippi Treasury notes.

Mr. Dantzler moved that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, raised a point of order, that such a motion could not be entertained after the bill had passed both Houses.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Tindall appealed from the decision of the chair, and the question was taken shall the decision of the chair be sustained, and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Seal of Harrison, McGehee of B., and Barton.

NAYS.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Barton, Childers, Clark, Daniel, Dantzler, Deason, Durr, Echols, Graham, Gulley, Harris, Irby, Jackson of A., Jackson of T., Lyle, Malone, Magee of P., McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of O., Nelson, Owen, Semmes, Shields, Strong, Wells and Wood—31.

YEAS.—Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Bond of P., Bonds of

T., Dickens, Edwards of K., Enocks, Fox, Gibbs, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Love, McGehee of B., Miller of H., Reid, Seal of Harrison, Smith of L., Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Withers, Williams of T., and Woodward.—28

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the amendments made by the House to the Senate bill entitled an act supplemental to an act entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State.

The following message was received from the Senate :

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has disagreed to the first and third amendments made by the House to the Senate bill to be entitled an act for the defense of the country.

The Senate has agreed to the second, fifth and sixth amendments made by the House to said bill.

The Senate has agreed to the fourth amendment of the House to said bill, with certain amendments,

In all of which, the concurrence of the House is respectfully requested.

The Senate has adopted a joint resolution entitled as follows:

"Resolution in relation to State Treason,"

In which the House is asked to concur.

The Senate has passed the House substitute to the Senate bill entitled an act to prohibit allowances being made to Assessors of taxes under pretence of compensating them for assessing county taxes, and for other purposes.

The Senate has disagreed to the House amendment to Senate bill entitled an act in relation to taxes on the property of alien enemies liable to sequestration.

The Senate has passed House bill entitled an act making certain appropriations therein named.

The Senate bill entitled an act to provide for the collection of arms, was read the first and second time.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds,

The rule was suspended, and the bill read a third time.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Graham, Barton and Childers.

Yeas.—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Billups, Bonds of T., Childers, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dickens, Durr, Enocks, Fox, Gibbs, Gladney, Harris, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Lyle, Malone, McGehee of B., McLaurin, Miller of H., Nelson, Owen, Reid, Seal of Hancock, Smith of L., Semmes,

Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Wells, Withers, Williams of W., Williams of T., Wood and Woodward—44.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Bardin, Barton, Dantzler, Denny, Edwards of K., Graham, Gulley, Irby, Jackson of A., McElroy, Miller of O., Shields, Strong and Turley—15.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

On motion of Mr. Bardin,

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, January 29th, 1862.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Strong,

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be tendered to Col. A. K. Blythe, at twelve o'clock this day, and that he be requested to address us upon the condition of the country, at that hour.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

Mr Speaker—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills, have examined bills of the following titles—find the same correctly enrolled, and have submitted them to the Governor for his approval and signature, viz:

An act making certain appropriations therein named.

An act to provide against the application of any law suspending or postponing the collection of any general or special tax whatever, in this State, to the military tax imposed by the Ordinance of the recent Sovereign Convention, entitled an Ordinance to raise means for the defense of the State, adopted January 26th, 1861.

An act to prevent the retail of vinous and spirituous liquors within five miles of Newton, in Scott county, in a less quantity than ten gallons.

An act to extend the time of payment of taxes in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, by persons owning property in counties in which they do not reside.

An act for the relief of H. J. Powell.

An act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the Legislature, entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes as advances upon cotton.

Resolution authorizing the State Librarian to purchase certain books.

An act for the relief of certain free persons of color, known as the Clark family, and for other purposes.

An act making certain appropriations therein named.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the House took up the message of the Senate in relation to the Senate bill entitled an act to provide for the defense of the country,

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds, the House receded from its first amendment to the bill.

The House insisted on its third amendment.

Mr. Dantzler offered the following amendment to the first amendment made by the Senate to the fourth amendment made by the House to said bill, to-wit:

Provided, That while said troops are in this State, they shall be under the command of the Brigadier Generals and Major Generals who shall be elected under the provisions of an act passed at this session, entitled an act to revise and reduce into one the militia and volunteer laws of this State, and the Governor shall transfer said troops to the Confederate States so soon as they will be accepted by the Confederate States.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds, the amendment was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W., the House disagreed to the first Senate amendment made to the fourth House amendment.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment to the second amendment made by the Senate to the fourth House amendment, to-wit:

Amend second Senate amendment to the House fourth amendment by following additional proviso:

And provided further, That the Governor shall, and he is hereby authorized to call out said troops provided for by the first section of this bill, for the period of two years, or for a less time, as the public exigencies may, in the judgment of the Executive require, any thing in this act or any other act to the contrary notwithstanding, and when said troops shall be transferred to the service of the Confederate Government, they shall be transferred for the remainder of the period for which they were enlisted.

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays called for by Messrs. Hooker of Hinds, Gulley and Johnson of W.

Yeas—Mr Speaker, Messrs. Atkinson, Batte, Clark, Dale, Daniel, Dantzler, Denny, Dickens, Fox, Gains, Gibbs, Gladney, Harper, Hooker of Hinds, Humphreys, Jackson of A., Johnston S. D., Johnson of W., Lyle, Malone, McDonald, Miller of O., Reid, Semmes, Shields, Smith of L., Strong, Terry, Tindall, Thomas, Turley, Williams of T. and Wood—34.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Allsup, Bardin, Bond of P., Bonds of T., Barton, Brooks, Childers, Deason, Durr, Echols, Enocks, Ed-

wards of K., Gulley, Irby, Jackson of T., Johnson M. D., Magee of P., McElroy, McLaurin, Miller of H., Nelson, Owen, Seal of Hancock, and Wells—25.

On motion of Mr. Hooker of Hinds, the Senate amendment as amended, was concurred in.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has adopted a Joint Resolution in relation to the shipment of cotton, in which the concurrence of the House is desired.

The Senate has passed a bill entitled an act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company, and the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company.

Also Senate bill entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Jackson Gas Light Company, approved February 10th, 1860.

Also, House bill entitled an act for the relief of G. G. Torrey, of Bolivar county.

On motion of Mr. Wood,

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be tendered to the Hon. J. P. Scales, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body during its present session.

On motion of Mr. Irby, the House concurred in the Senate memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to the Confederate Congress.

On motion of Mr. Barton, the House concurred in the Joint Resolution of the Senate in relation to the State Treasurer.

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr Speaker—

The Senate has passed the substitute of the House to Senate bill entitled an act supplemental to an act, approved Dec. 16th, 1861, entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families of volunteers in this State, and for other purposes.

The Joint Resolution of the Senate in relation to the shipment of cotton, was taken up.

Mr. Hooker of Hinds, offered the following amendment as a substitute, which was lost.

Resolved, (The Senate concurring,) That the Executive of the State of Mississispi, be and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue his proclamation forbidding the exportation of any cotton from the limits of the State of Mississippi, until otherwise ordered by the proclamation of the Governor, and if any person or persons shall ship any cotton to be taken out of the limits of this State in contravention of the Governor's proclamation, the same shall be subject to seizure by the Executive authority, and shall

be held until such time as the Governor, by his proclamation shall permit the shipment.

On motion of Mr. McLaurin,

The House concurred in the Joint Resolution.

On motion of Mr. Lyle, the House bill entitled an act supplemental to an act making the Treasury notes issued under an Ordinance of the State Convention receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes, was called up.

Mr. Shields offered the following amenement, which was lost:

Sec. — *Be it further enacted*, That when said notes shall once be reissued the Treasurer at the time of reissuing them, shall stamp upon each the words reissued without interest, and said notes shall cease to bear interest after that time.

Mr. Miller of O., offered the following amendment, which was lost:

Strike out first section and insert—

Sec. 1st. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That when the Treasury Notes due in the years 1863 and 1864, are received for taxes other than the miltary tax, pursuant to the act to which this is a supplement, the same shall be collected, paid into the Treasury and disbursed at their denominational value irrespective of interest, that is to say, the Treasury Notes due in 1863 and 1864. when paid for the general taxes due in 1862, and the Treasury Notes due in 1864, when paid for the general tax due in 1863, shall be received by the several Collectors, and by them paid into the Treasury at their denominational value—and when thus paid into the Treasury, they shall not be cancelled, but the same shall be paid out and disbursed by the Treasurer upon the Warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts, at their denominational value, without regard to interest as other funds.

Mr. Lyle offered the following amendment:

Amend first section by inserting after the word "be" in the fifth line the word "received," and insert at the end of said section, the words "without any endorsement thereon."

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lyle,

The bill was read the third time and passed as amended.

Ordered that the title stand as stated.

Mr. Gladney, by leave, introduced the following Joint Resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring,) That the Governor is authorized and hereby requested to appoint one or more delegates to the World's Fair, to be held in London, England, during the present year,

On his motion, the rule requiring Joint Resolutions to lay one day on the table, was suspended and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the House took a recess until twelve o'clock, M., for the purpose of preparing the Hall for the reception of Col. A. K. Blythe, to deliver an address to the Legislature, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the House.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order.

The Speaker introduced Col. A. K. Blythe, who delivered an address upon the war now pending between the two sections of the country, by invitation of the House.

The address being concluded,

On motion of Mr. Barton,

The House adjourned until three o'clck, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has receded from their disagreement to the third amendment of the House to the Senate bill entitled an act for the defense of the country—and has receded from the first Senate amendment to the fourth House amendment to said bill, and has concurred in House amendment to Senate amendment to the fourth amendment of the House.

The Senate has passed a House bill entitled an act to amend article eleven, section four, of chapter thirty-nine, of Revised Code—and has adopted House resolution in relation to the twelve months volunteers now in service.

The following message was received from the Governor through his Private Secretary, Mr. Echols.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss, January 29th, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following House Bills and Resolution :

An act to amend the charter of the Columbus Life and General Insurance Company and the Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company.

An act making certain appropriations therein named.

An act to prevent the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors within five miles of Morton, in Scott county, in a less quantity than ten gallons.

An act to extend the time of payment of taxes in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, by persons owning property in counties in which they do not reside.

An act for the relief of H. J. Ferrill.

An act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of

the Legislature, entitled an act authorizing the issuance of Treasury Notes as advances upon cotton.

An act for the relief of certain free persons of color, known as the Clark family, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of G. G. Torrey, of Bolivar county.

An act to prohibit improper allowances by the Boards of Police.

Resolution authorizing the State Librarian to purchase certain books,

The following message was received from the Senate :

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed House bill entitled "an act supplemental to an act making the Treasury notes, issued under an ordinance of the Convention, receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes, and have concurred in the resolution in relation to the appointment of delegates to the World's Fair, in London, with an amendment thereto.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, introduced a Joint Resolution authorizing the Auditor of Public Accounts to issue his warrant or warrants in favor of all claim or claims held by any person or persons against the Lunatic Asylum.

On his motion, the rule requiring Joint Resolutions to lay one day on the table, was dispensed with and the resolution adopted.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report :

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined bills of the following title, and the same correctly enrolled, and have submitted them to the Governor for his approval and signature, viz :

An act for the relief of G. G. Torrey, of Bolivar county.

An act to prohibit improper allowances by the Boards of Police.

An act supplemental to an act, approved December 16, 1861, entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families in the State, and for other purposes.

An act to amend Article 11, Section 4, of Chapter 39 of Revised Code.

Resolution in relation to the Twelve Months' Volunteers, now in service.

On motion of Mr. Shields,

The House receded from its amendment to Senate bill entitled an act in relation to taxes on the property of alien enemies liable to sequestration.

On motion of Mr. Gladney.

The resolution reported by the Select Committee upon the various means of upholding the Government and extending relief to

the people during the existence of the blockade, was called from the table.

Mr. Barton offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Provided, That the rates of mileage and per diem to be paid to said Commissioners shall not exceed that now allowed to members of the Legislature of this State.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution as amended, and decided in the affirmative.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has concurred in House resolution in relation to the Lunatic Asylum.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, of K.,

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are hereby tendered to R. C. Miller and E. P. Russell for the efficient and courteous manner in which they have discharged the duties of clerk and deputy clerk.

Mr. Hooker, of Hinds, by leave, introduced a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of T. B. Massey,

Which was read the first and second time.

On his motion the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Johnson of W., in the Chair,

After some time spent therein the committee rose, reported the same back without amendment and recommended its passage,

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The rule was suspended and the bill read a third time and passed with title as stated.

Mr. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined bills of the following titles, find the same correctly enrolled and have submitted them to the Governor for his approval and signature:

An act supplemental to an act making the Treasury notes, issued under an ordinance of the State Convention, receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes.

Resolution in relation to claims against the Lunatic Asylum.

The following message was received from the Senate.

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has adopted the following Joint Resolution in which the concurrence of the House is desired:

Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That a committee

of three on the part of the Senate, and —— on the part of the House be appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain from him if he desired to make any further communication to either House.

Messrs. Greer, Moore and Thomas have been appointed as said committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of W.,

The House concurred in the above joint resolution of the Senate, and on his further motion the blank was filled with the number five.

The Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Johnson of W., Irby, Dale, Humphreys and Deason.

The following message was received from the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Mr. Echols:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., January 29, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved the following bills and resolutions:

An act supplemental to an act approved December 16th, 1861, entitled an act to create a fund for the support of destitute families in this State, and for other purposes.

An act to amend Article 11, Section 4, Chapter 39 of Revised Code.

Resolution in relation to the Twelve Months' Volunteers now in service.

An act supplemental to an act making the Treasury notes, issued under the ordinance of the State Convention, receivable in payment of dues to the State at all times before and after the period fixed for their redemption, and for other purposes.

Resolution relative to claims against the Lunatic Asylum.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has passed House bill entitled, an act for the relief of J. B. Massey.

Mr. M. D. Johnson made the following report:

MR SPEAKER—

The Committee on Enrolled Bills have examined a bill of the following title, find the same correctly enrolled, and have submitted it to the Governor for his approval and signature—"an act for the relief of J. B. Massey.

The following message was received from the Senate:

MR SPEAKER—

The Senate has adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the House that the Senate is now ready to adjourn *sine die*.

The following message was received from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 29th, 1862.

MR SPEAKER—

His Excellency the Governor has signed and approved House bill entitled, an act for the relief of J. B. Massey.

On motion of Mr. Hooker, of Hinds,

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House inform the Senate that the House is now ready to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Bardin moved that the House do now adjourn *sine die*, whereupon,

The Speaker delivered the following address:

The hour appointed for your adjournment, gentlemen, has arrived—your labors have ended.

Before declaring the House adjourned, you will permit me to testify to the zeal and earnestness of purpose with which you have labored to subserve the interests of your State. Let your work result as it may, let the schemes of financial policy which you have inaugurated, prove a success or a failure, it will be your consolation to know that you have done your best: that all that energy and industry and fidelity could avail, you have done, and what is lacking, (if anything,) is due to the shortsightedness of human wisdom, and the character of the difficulties with which you have had to contend. It is not to be expected that you should, in a few short weeks, render perfect schemes; in regard to which political economists, for ages, have been unable to agree upon any fixed and definite rules of action. I trust, however, that the future will prove them wise and useful, and equal to the purposes for which they were intended.

I would also be permitted to express to each and all of you the obligation I feel for the uniform courtesy and kindness which you have at all times shown me. I hope that I have not been wanting in a proper regard and courtesy for yourselves. I have endeavored to be impartial and just to all, and should be sorry to believe that I had given just cause of offense to any one. The intercourse I have enjoyed with you, both public and private, will remain to me a subject of pleasing reminiscence, and not, I hope, unkindly remembered by yourselves.

I commend you to your journeys home, with the hope that you may have a safe return to the bosoms of your families.

The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

APPENDIX.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Jackson, 13th November, 1861.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, J. J. PETTUS:—

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sale and disposition of Bonds and Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by the Convention:

Amount of Treasury Notes and Bonds signed by Auditor and Treasurer,..... $405,510 00

This amount sold for cash, ...	$170,540 00	
paid for horses, ...	30,100 00	
paid for work and labor,	8,900 00	
in h'ds Gen. R. Davis,.	28,640 00	
do C. G. Dahlgren,	11,620 00	
do A. M. West,....	27,600 00	
do J. L. Alcorn, ...	28,000 00	
do J W. O'Ferrell,	10,000 00	
Koontz & Metcalf,....	3,000 00	Natchez.
J. H. Jones, ...	1,080 00	Panola.
A. Hudson,.....	5,180 00	"
A. M. Rayburn,.....	12,130 00	"
Wm. Cothran, ...	8,800 00	Carroll.
Wm. H. Johnson, ...	5,400 00	DeSoto.
Jones S. Hamilton, ..	10,400 00	Wilkinson co.
George H. Gordon, ..	2,700 00	"
O. Davis, ...	12,600 00	Tippah co.
Humghreys & Turner,	5,400 00	Tunica co.
B. F. Avent, ...	5,200 00	Lafayette co.
B. C. Earl,.....	12,160 00	Pontotoc co.
on hand unsold,.....	6,060 00	$ 405,510 00

I have received from O. Davis, ...	5,000 00
J. H. Jones,.....	420 93
B. C. Earl, ...	500 00
W. F. Avent, ...	300 00
J. S. Hamilton, ...	6,000 00
W. H. Johnston reports the notes in his hands as	$11,220 93
sold and subject to my order,.....	5,400 00
	$16,620 93

No notes or bonds have been sold or paid out at less than their par value.

Your ob't servant,

M. D. HAYNES, Treasurer.

PENITENTIARY REPORT

OFFICERS:

BOARD OF INSPECTORS:

J. C. NAPIER, C. R. DICKSON,
C. H. MANSHIP.

Superintendent---A. M. HARDIN.

Clerk and Agent---H. H. SMYTH.

Physician---M. W. BOYD.

Chaplain---P. LANE.

Mississippi Penitentiary,
Clerk's Office, Nov. 1, 1861.

To His Excellency, J. J. PETTUS,

Governor of the State of Mississippi:

Sir—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit to you, my annual account current and reports of the Superintendent, Inspectors, Chaplain and Physician of this Institution, for the two years ending October 31, 1861.

Very respectfully,

H. H. SMYTH,
Clerk and Agent.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

STATE PENITENTIARY,
INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 1st, 1860:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JOHN J. PETTUS,
Governor of the State of Mississippi:—

SIR: I am instructed by the Board of Inspectors of the Mississippi Penitentiary to lay before you the following reports of the Superintendent, Clerk, and other officers of said institution, setting forth a full statement of all transactions and other matters connected with the Penitentiary during the last fiscal year, ending the 31st of October last.

Very respectfully,
J. C. NAPIER, President.

REPORT.

To J. C. Napier, C. R. Dickson, and C. H. Manship—

Board of Inspectors of the Mississippi Penitentiary:

Genthlmen—Herewith I have the pleasure of handing you a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Mississippi Penitentiary from October 1, 1859 to February 29, 1860, in one table, and my statement, as Agent, from March 1, 1860 to October 31, 1860. These figures show the *receipts proper*, from October 1, 1859 to October 31, 1860, to have been, from October to

March	29,170 12
And from March to Oct. 31, 1860	28,272 68
Making	$57,442 80
And the warrants drawn from State amount to	34,584 09
	92 026 89

At the same time, the actual amount disbursed, including salaries, was $92,021 81, to which add $5,08 paid into the State Treasury, and you have the sum to balance all receipts, and drafts upon the State Treasury, viz: $92,026 89

The annexed table will show at a glance the whole Receipts and Disbursements:

Cash receipts from Oct. 1, 1859 to Feb. 29, 1860	29,170 12	
Cash receipts from March 1, 1860 to October 31, 1860	28,272 68	
Total		$57,442 80
Drafts on Treasury from Oct. 1, 1859 to February 29, 1860	11,123 87	
Drafts on Treasury, from March 1, 1860 to October 31, 1860*	23,460 22	
Total Drafts on Treasury		34,584 09
		$92,026 89

Disbursements, including Salaries from Oct. 1, 1859 to Feb. 29, 1860....	40,293 99	
Disbursements, including Salaries, from March 1, 1860 to Oct. 31, 1860....	51,727 82	
Total Disbursements	$92,021 81	
Cash paid into Treasury.....	5 08	
		$92,026 89

The drafts upon the Treasury from March 1, to October 31, 1860, were paid me in Warrants, and all (except those for Salaries) were sold at a discount of from 5 to 25 cents on the dollar—making a loss of $778 43, and which amount has been charged up as a part of the disbursements.

There is now due the Penitentiary, for goods sold, about $13,713 50, which is classed in Doc. B. as goods in hands of Agents. The greater part of this amount will be realized in a few months, and should *now* properly be considered as a credit to the Institution.

The loss on sale of goods at reduced prices, during the "hard times" of this summer and fall, I estimate at $5,400.

The Statements following, marked No. 1 to No. 4 will show the monied transactions in full.

The report of the Superintendent, will, I presume, give the information necessary from that Department.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

H. H. SMYTH, Agent.

November 3, 1860.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PENITENTIARY,
JACKSON, MISS., November 30, 1860.

To J. C. NAPIER, C. H. MANSHIP AND C. R. DICKSON—
Inspectors Mississippi Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN—Permit me through you to make the following report to our worthy Governor and through him to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

Our Cotton Mill was erected for the employment of one hundred and fifty hands, with the expectation that it would be sufficiently large for the wants of the Institution for many years to come.

This opinion was based on the slow increase of the number of inmates. By reference to the annexed tables it will be seen that at the time of making up the annual report of 1848 we had but 89 convicts. They slowly increased up to 1857, at which time we had but 105, an addition of but 16 prisoners for the nine years inclusive.

And further, based on the presumption that the prosperous condition of the country would be unfavorable to the commission of crime.

In the above expectation, we have found that we were mistaken in our conclusion. It will be seen in the following year, 1858, we reached the unexpected number of 144, which was within 6 of the amount of hands requisite to put in successful operation all our machinery; in 1859, the number increased to 163, in 1860 to 207. Thus you will percieve that we have at this time 57 more convicts than our Cotton Mill was intended to employ. This unprecedented increase has been far in advance of our expectations.

I would respectfully direct your attention to the foregoing facts, and from them you can make some estimates as to what is and probably will be the wants of this Institution.

We have but little room to employ our daily increasing numbers, and on each new arrival we find it perplexing to determine what disposition to make of the new comer, for the want of machinery, and also, for the want of sufficient room in our shops, all of which are crowded to such an extent as to make it impossible to prosecute our labor to advantage.

Since our last annual report we have completed the fourth story of the cell room which was directed to be built. The completion of the building gives us two hundred cells, two of which are dark cells, used for the purpose of solitary confinement of those who prove to be refractory, which gives us but one hundred and ninety-eight cells to be used for sleeping apartments for the inmates. We have, as before stated, two hundred and seven prisoners, consequently we are compelled to put two in many of the cells, whish is injurious to the health of the prisoners and tends greatly to facilitate their escape.

I confidently expect that the numbers will contnuie to increase, and if so, we will at the earliest time possible, require, not only additional shops but a considerable increase to the cell building.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed severing the Executive from the financial department of this institution. Mr. Smyth, our financial agent and clerk, will furnish you such information as may be desirable, and to his report, I would respectfully refer you for all the information touching our financial condition.

For the discipline of the prison, its cleanliness, preservation of the buildings, &c., I would refer you to your own inspection and observation.

For the health, I would refer you to the accompanying report of the Surgeon and Physician.

For information as to the moral and spiritual condition of the inmates, to the report of our worthy Chaplain.

For your kindness to me in my official capacity, I return to you my thanks, and will always be pleased to see you at the prison, in the capacity of officers of this institution or friends.

Permit me gentlemen, to subscribe myself,

Yours, most respectfully,

A. M. HARDIN,

Superintendent Miss. Penitentiary.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Mississippi Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the requirement that makes it the duty of the Chaplain to present to your Board a report of his labors, I respectfully submit the following: I entered upon the duties of the Chaplainship early in the month of January, 1860, and either in person or by substitute have regularly held religious service every Sabbath morning. In addition to this I have visited in their cells such of the men as were desirous or willing to receive me.

To what extent there has been moral advancement made by any of the men, or in what degree religious development has occurred in any of them, I cannot tell. These conditions, if they exist at all, are best known to the officers who witness the daily conduct of the men. Many, and perhaps most of the men, attend upon the service—that is, they come out of their cells when the hour of worship arrives. The behaviour of many of them during the progress of the service is all that decorum could demand or propriety require, while that of others does not furnish so much for commendation. I believe, as the Scriptures declare, that the Gospel of Christ is the power of God unto the salvation of every one that believeth, but if men will not believe, even infinite power and infinite mercy cannot save them from sin in this world, and from punishment in the world to come.

God will not save men except in conformity to the principles he has enunciated and the laws he has established. No labor can wring from the barrenness of the desert the fruits so abundantly produced by a fertile soil, nor can the showers of divine grace, and the genial beams of the sun of righteousness cause the kindly virtues to thrive in a soul blighted and made sterile by unbelief.

Men may assert their sincerity, but sincerity in the wrong is the bankruptcy of the soul, and the guaranty of perdition. I find that the men generally are more anxious concerning their release from confinement than their deliverance from the bondage of sin.

Such is the weakness of human nature, that the present and the visible exclude from view the future and the invisible.

The circumstances under which the services are conducted are not the most favorable to arrest the attention of the men, or to direct their minds to the consideration of the subjects discussed in their hearing.

If they could be assembled in one room—thus affording the advantage of that kind of sympathy which seems to depend upon individual proximity, something might be gained.

I of course do not mean to assert that such an arrangement can make men religious, or that the influence of the Holy Spirit can be affected by exterior circumstantial peculiarities, but only in the endeavor to inform men it is best to make available all the influences that can be beneficiently directed.

I herewith tender my thanks to all the officers of the Institution for the uniformly kind and courteous treatment extended to me.

Respectfully, P. LANE.

[DOCUMENT A.]

Dr. *A M. Hardin, Sup't Mississippi Penitentiary, in acct. with*

1859			
October	To am't rec'd this month...		$2072 35
Novem.	" " "		1815 89
Decemb'r	" " "		3134 91
1860			
January	" " "		3526 20
February	" " "		18,620 77
			$29,170 12
1859			
October	To am't drawn from Treasury	$1508 06	
Novem.	" " "	1857 56	
Decemb'r	" " "	186 69	
1860			
January	" " "	1082 67	
February	" " "	1892 30	—$6527 28
	Total,		$35,697 40
Novem.	" " for salaries	2551 84	
1860			
February	" " "	2044 75	4596 59
	Total receipts		$40.293 99

Mississippi Penitentiary,
March 1st, 1860.

DOCUMENT A.—Continued.

State of Miss.. from Oct. 1. 1859 *to Feb.* 29, 1860, *inclusive.* Cr.

1859			
October	By am't disbursed this month		$3580 41
Novem.	" " "		3673 45
Decemb'r	" " "		3321 60
1860			
January	" " "		4608 87
February	" " "		20.518 07
			$35,697 40
Novem. 1860	By amt. paid for salaries....	$2551 84	
February	" " "	2044 75	4596 59
	Total disbursements,		$40,293 99

E. E. H. H. SMYTH, Clerk.

DOCUMENT B.

STATEMENT showing the receipts and disbursements of Miss

To amount received from Cotton Factory.....	$25,208 72
" " " Wood Shop.....	3,237 91
" " " Shoe Shop.....	723 49
	$29,170 1/2

MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY, March 1, 1860.

DOCUMENT B—(Continued.)

Penitentiary from October 1, 1859 *to Feb.* 29, 1860.

By amount paid on account of			Factory.....	$17,868 61
"	"	"	Wood Shop.....	1,795 45
"	"	"	Shoe Shop.....	190 58
"	"	"	Provisions	5,037 72
"	"	"	Contingent.....	1,561 65
"	"	"	Freight and Hauling	637 03
"	"	"	Discharged Convicts	370 00
"	"	"	Conveying Prisoners	322 30
"	"	"	Guard's Salaries...	456 90
"	"	"	Forage and Fuel....	1,471 42
"	"	"	Clothing	85 15
"	"	"	Hospital	408 21
"	"	"	Artesian Well.....	2,838 35
"	"	"	Smith Shop.....	509 54
"	"	"	Oil and Lights....	385 34
"	"	"	Inspectors Salaries.	280 00
"	"	"	Officers Salaries...	43 75
"	"	"	Building.....	850 45
				$35,697 40

H. H. SMYTH, Clerk.

DOCUMENT C.

Dr. H. H. Smyth, Ag'nt Miss. Penitentiary, in account with

1860.			
March	To am't received this month,		$ 3,649 76
April	" " " " "		2,716 09
May	" " " " "		4,884 49
June	" " " " "		2,531 86
July	" " " " "		2,489 14
Aug.	" " " " "		5,348 48
Sept.	" " " " "		2,533 35
Oct.			4,119 51
			$28,272 68
	To am't drawn from Treas'y	128 68	
March	" " " " "	391 34	
April	" " " " "	1287 71	
May	" " " " "	10283 28	
June	" " " " "	1052 71	
July	" " " " "	4500 00	17,638 72
Oct			
			$ 45,911 40
	To am't drawn for salaries,	2951 00	
June	" " " " "	2870 50	5,821 50
Sept			
		Total receipts	$ 51,732 90

OFFICE OF THE AGENCY OF THE MISS. PENITENTIARY,
November 1, 1860.

DOCUMENT C.—(Continued.)

the State of Miss., from March 1, 1860 to Oct. 31, 1860. Cr.

1860			
March	By am't disbursed this month,		$ 3,773 44
April	" " " " "		3,107 43
May	" " " " "		6,172 20
June	" " " " "		12,815 14
July	" " " " "		3,541 85
August	" " " " "		5,346 78
Sept.	" " " " "		2,531 11
Oct.	" " " " "		8,618 39
			$45,906 37
June	By am't paid salaries,	2951 00	
Sep.	" " " "	2870 50	5,821 50
	Total disbursement,		$ 51,727 82
	By am't paid into Treasury to balance,		5 08
			$ 51,732 90

E. E. H. H. SMYTH, Agent.

DOCUMENT D.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account Mis-

To amount received from	Cotton Factory, ...	$25,010 59
" " " "	Wood shop, ...	1,824 76
" " " "	Shoe shop, ...	1,281 62
" " " "	Smith shop, ...	135 21
" " " "	Admission Fees, ...	20 50
		$28,272 68

Office of Agency Miss. Penitentiary,
November 1, 1860.

DOCUMENT D.—Continued.

sissippi Penitentiary, from March 1, 1860, to October 31, 1866.

By amount paid on account of Factory,		$23,675 12
" " " " "	Wood shop,	1,557 04
" " " " "	Shoe shop,	900 07
" " " " "	Smith shop,	317 44
" " " " "	Forage and fuel,	3,211 89
" " " " "	Freight & Hauling,	1,427 46
" " " " "	Provisions,	6,715 31
" " " " "	Discharged conv'cts	540 00
" " " " "	Contingent,	1,628 99
" " " " "	Agency,	277 13
" " " " "	Conveying prisoners	908 50
" " " " "	Building,	683 38
" " " " "	Artesian Well,	2,586 44
" " " " "	Guards salary,	407 00
" " " " "	Engineer's salary,	134 50
" " " " "	Hospital,	385 13
" " " " "	Oil and lights,	466 92
" " " " "	Inspectors' salaries,	84 00
		$45,906 32

E E.

H. H. SMYTH, Agent.

DOCUMENT E.

STATEMENT, showing the number of convicts in the

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
1	John Lee,	26	Lowndes.	Oct. 24, 1858
2	Newton Williams,	23	Hinds,	April 5, 1856
3	Frank Canon.	23	Itawamba,	Oct. 25, 1857
	Sidney A. White,	27	Lowndes,	Oct. 24, 1858
5	John West,	24	Yazoo,	June 9, 1859
6	Riley Stafford,	21	Jackson.	Oct. 9. 1860
7	George Richardson,	26	Warren,	May 24, 1860
8	Henry C. Goff,	29	Harrison,	April 30, 1854
9	Francis Smith,	24	Kemper,	Sept. 24, 1859
10	A. T. Roan,	29	Chickasaw,	Dec. 3, 1856
11	John Smith,	17	Choctaw.	Sept 29, 1860
12	B. J. Thompson,	50	Lauderdale,	June 15, 1858
13	J. M. Vaughan,	28	Copiah,	Nov. 10, 1859
14	Samuel Williams,	27	Tippah,	April 18, 1853
15	A. J. Howard.	40	Tippah,	Sept. 10, 1859
16	John R. Craig.	40	Tishomingo,	April 21, 1852
17	H. H. Childers,	46	Marshall,	Sept. 10, 1859
18	John Jacobs,	26	Oktibbeha,	
19	Charles Johnson,	30	Warren,	Jan. 23, 1860
20	W. F. Stephens.	29	Marshall,	April 21, 1857
21	John Cotton,	26	Yazoo,	Dec. 25, 1856
22	N. A. Magee,	27	De Soto,	Feb. 16, 1857
23	W. T. Pope,	29	Oktibbeha,	
24	William Welsh,	27	Warren,	June 27, 1857
25	W. R. Harris,	26	Warren,	Jan. 21, 1859
26	Thomas Barton,	25	Chickasaw,	May 31, 1859
27	Tillman Watson,	27	Clark,	May 10, 1859
28	Hansford Rawley,	24	Marion,	Mar. 23, 1860
29	Pat. Fitzgerald,	28	Adams,	Mar 13, 1857
30	R. S. Perry,	26	Marshall,	Nov. 30, 1858
31	Samuel Carpenter,	23	Yazoo,	Dec. 5, 1850
32	Robt. Jones,	39	Pontotoc,	Nov. 21, 1855
3	William Baird,	26	Smith.	Mar. 11, 1857
34	Jesse Beason,	47	Kemper,	April 18, 1859
35	Andrew Hand,	30	Tunica,	April 21, 1857
36	F. N. Clasby,	25	De Soto,	Aug. 20 1860

DOCUMENT E—(Continued.)

Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31, 1860.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION.
Nov. 4, 1863	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Carpenter
April 2, 1866	Forgery,	Mississippi,	Carpenter,
Oct. 10, 1872	Burglary,	Alabama,	Carpenter,
Nov. 19, 1863	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Carpenter,
June 1, 1864	Passing C. Money	Indiana,	Cooper,
Oct. 9, 1861	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Carpenter,
May 26, 1863	Ob. money false pre.	Mississippi,	Baker,
April 1, 1864	Negro Stealing,	New York,	Machinist,
Sept. 24, 1861	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer,
Nov. 15, 1860	Larceny,	Tennesse,	Saddler,
Mar. 29, 1861	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Mar. 2 1862	Negro Stealing,	N. Carolina,	Saddler,
Nov. 10, 1861	Ob. goods false pre.	S. Carolina,	Overseer,
Mar. 16, 1861	Manslaughter,	Alabama,	Farmer,
Life	Rape,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Mar. 19, 1862	Negro Stealing,	Pennsylvania,	Mill Wright,
	Manslaughter,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Pedlar,
Jan. 23 1870	Burglary,	Louisiana,	Cooper,
April 21, 1882	Negro Stealing,	Missouri,	Overseer,
Dec. 19, 1906	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Raftsman,
Feb. 16, 1867	Arson,	Tennessee,	Overseer,
	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer,
June 22, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Blacksmith,
Jan. 21, 1866	Burglary,	New York,	Harnessmaker
May 5, 1869	Negro Stealing,	Alabama,	Farmer,
April 25, 1869	Negro Stealing,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Mar. 24, 1865	Assault to kill,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Life.	Murder,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Oct. 13, 1861	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Carpenter,
Nov. 29, 1865	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Blacksmith,
Nov. 21, 1862	Manslaughter,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Mar. 11, 1861	Burglary,	Tennessee,	Carpenter,
Mar. 26, 1866	Negro Stealing,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
April 15, 1877	Passing C. money,	Virginia,	Shoemaker,
Aug. 20, 1865	Larceny,	Virginia,	Engineer,

[DOCUMENT E.]—Continued.

STATEMENT—Showing the number of convicts in the

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
37	Isaac Tumey,	35	Claiborne,	Oct. 18, 1849,
38	Samuel Thompson,	23	Warren,	Jan. 22, 1858,
39	George S. Crittenden,	39	DeSoto,	Dec. 19, 1855,
40	James McCarty,	23	Lafayette,	Nov. 30, 1858,
41	Jacob Edwards,	55	Lauderdale,	Nov. 19, 1856,
42	W. R. Henning,	25	Yazoo,	Dec. 12, 1859,
43	Seaborn Bradford,	22	Neshoba,	Sept. 22, 1858,
44	Marcus Kinsley,	22	Rankin,	Aug. 27, 1859,
45	Seth Blackford,	23	Lowndes,	May 11, 1858,
46	R. L. Allen,	25	Lafayette,	Nov. 13, 1856,
47	John J. Fitzjerald,	21	Marshall,	Sept. 10, 1859,
48	A. B. Hudson,	30	Panola,	May 19, 1858,
49	James Downs,	40	DeSoto,	Jan. 21, 1858,
50	Martin Peterson,	37	Bolivar,	Nov. 4, 1859,
51	Wilson Turner,	23	Yazoo,	Dec. 22, 1855,
52	Elizabeth Williams,	26	Pike,	Sept. 22, 1856,
53	H. J. Osburn,	31	Madison,	Feb. 17, 1857,
54	George Thompson,	21	Warren,	Aug. 21, 1860,
55	Jeremiah Parker,	20	Wayne,	Ap'l 26, 1857,
56	Jesse Wellford,	54	DeSoto,	July 8, 1858,
57	Thomas Brown,	30	Warren,	Jan. 23, 1856,
58	John Johnson,	26	Warren,	July 22, 1858,
59	Britton Davenport,	45	Bolivar,	Mar. 24, 1858,
60	Milton Smith,	18	Franklin,	Oct. 15, 1858,
61	John Allen,	24	Carroll,	Oct. 18, 1859,
62	Rebecca Robinson	32	Warren,	Jan. 22, 1858,
63	R. P. Braden,	25	Madison,	Ap'l 29, 1859,
64	Eli Webb,	43	DeSoto,	Jan. 1, 1859,
65	Thomas Garrett,	23	Carroll,	May 29, 1858,
66	Isaac T. Ater,	17	U. S. Court,	Dec. 21, 1857,
67	Jackson Corder,	21	Lawrence,	Ap'l 30, 1860,
68	Henry Johnson,	29	Warren,	Jan. 23, 1860,
69	James G. Smith,	30	Sunflower,	Dec. 28, 1857,
70	James Ray,	35	Tishomingo,	Oct. 2, 1860,
71	Samuel Prowdry,	35	Adams,	June 5, 1857,
72	James Lucas,	18	Tunica,	May 20, 1859,

[DOCUMENT E.]—Continued.

Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31, 1860.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION.
Oct. 8, 1861,	Rape,	Kentucky,	Shoemaker
Jan. 13, 1870,	Larceny,	Pennsylvania,	Cook
Dec. 19, 1860,	Larceny,	Virginia,	Upholsterer
Nov. 1, 1865,	Obst's on Rail road	Tennessee,	Overseer
Nov. 1, 1861,	Attempt at Rape,	Georgia,	Farmer
Dec. 12, 1862,	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer
Life,	Rape,	Georgia,	Wagon-maker
Aug. 23, 1863,	Larceny,	Germany,	Silk weaver
Ap'l 30, 1863,	Negro stealing,	New York,	Book-keeper
Nov. 13, 1861,	Bigamy,	N. Carolina,	Carpenter
	Larceny,	Ireland,	Schoolmaster
May 13, 1873,	Horse stealing,	Tennessee,	Farmer
Jan. 21, 1878,	Negro stealing,	New York,	Pilot
Nov. 4, 1864,	Larceny,	Norway,	Raftsman
Dec. 22, 1860,	Manslaughter,	Pennsylvania,	Weaver
Sept. 11, 1866,	Attempt to poison,	S. Carolina,	Seamstress
Feb. 26, 1864,	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Farmer
Aug. 21, 1862,	Larceny,	Ireland,	Hack driver
Ap'l 21, 1861,	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer
July 8, 1863,	Assault to kill,	Virginia,	Farmer
Jan. 18, 1861,	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Sailor
July 12, 1870,	Burglary,	Tennessee,	Engineer
M'ch 18, 18 5,	Manslaughter,	N. Carolina,	Overseer
Sept. 13, 18 8,	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Farmer
Oct. 18, 186 2,	Larceny,	N. Hampshire,	Engineer
Jan. 14, 186 3,	Burglary,	Pennsylvania,	Seamstress
Ap'l 21, 186 2,	False pretences,	Georgia,	Shoemaker
Life,	Manslaughter,	N. Carolina,	Farmer
May 19, 186 ,	Negro stealing,	Mississippi,	Farmer
Dec. 11, 186 ,	Robbing mail,	Tennessee,	Mail rider
Ap'l 30, 186 ,	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer
Jan. 23, 187 ,	Burglary,	Missouri,	Watchman
Jan. 24, 1887,	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Overseer
Oct. 2, 1862,	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer
May 2, 1862,	Manslaughter,	Kentucky,	Pilot
Ap'l 8, 1861,	Larceny,	Ohio,	Farmer

DOCUMENT E —Continued.

STATEMENT—Showing the Number of Convicts in

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	AGES.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
73	Joseph McWilliams,	17	Lawrence,	Dec. 1, 1859
74	George Hamilton,	56	Adams,	June 5, 1857
75	Charles Moore,	19	DeSoto,	Feb. 21, 1860
76	G. W. Gardner,	22	Madison,	April 28, 1859
77	James Dunn,	23	Warren,	June 5, 1854
78	Charles Wright,	32	Warren,	Jan. 23, 1860
79	Marves Thompson,	16	Lowndes,	April 26, 1860
80	John A. Walker,	29	Panola,	Jan- 1, 1859
81	R. D. Grant	41	Panola,	June 22, 1857
82	Joseph Wright,	22	Tippah,	Mar. 17, 1860
83	John Turner,	22	Warren,	Feb. 5, 1856
84	Henry Williams,	40	Wilkinson,	Dec. 21, 1859
85	Simeon Macklin,	33	Issaquena,	May 31, 1856
86	John Thompson,	40	Tunica,	May 10, 1858
87	Andrew Thompson,	23	Warren,	July 22, 1858
88	B. Isincrine,	25	Warren,	June 5, 1856
89	James Rivers,	19	Warren,	June 27, 1857
90	Robert Summerville,	30	Warren,	June 27, 1857
91	George Carr,	19	Pike,	Mar. 15. 1860
92	Thomas D. Dulany,	32	Monroe,	June 29, 1860
93	George O'Brien,	35	Wilkinson,	July 14, 1858
94	David May,	30	Choctaw,	Oct. 21, 1859
95	John Lynch,	28	Yazoo,	July 5, 1856
96	James Byrne,	30	Tunica,	May 10, 1858
97	Willis Pitman,	39	Choctaw,	Oct. 15, 1858
98	Greene Smith,	21	Tippah,	Oct. 8, 1856
99	Charles Williams,	23	DeSoto	Jan. 1, 1859
100	Robert Treadway	20	Yazoo,	July 9, 1860
101	James Overstreet.	17	Choctaw,	Oct. 21, 1859
102	John J. Reese,	38	Tishomingo,	April 29, 1859
103	W. R. McLean,	18	Marshall,	Oct. 25, 1857
104	Jesse George,	19	Newton,	Oct. 18, 1860
105	Calvin Walker,	21	Clark,	Sept. 15, 1860
106	James Breck,	21	Tishomingo,	Oct. 25, 1857
107	Thomas S. Roberson,	30	Calhoun,	Sept. 30, 1860
108	J. R. Haynes,	31	Yallobusha,	Dec. 1, 1859

DOCUMENT E.—Continued.

the Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1860.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
Dec. 1, 1859	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
May 30, 1868	Negro Stealing,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Aug. 21, 1862	Larceny,	Tennessee,	Painter,
Mar. 18, 1869	Assault to kill,	Pennsylvania,	Carriage Mkr,
June 1, 1864	Robbery,	Ireland,	Shoe maker,
Jan. 23, 1867	Burglary,	England,	Sailor,
April 26, 1862	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Shoe maker,
Jan. 1, 1863	Larceny,	England,	Laborer,
June 22, 1882	Negro Stealing,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Mar. 17, 1862	Larceny,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Jan'y 31, 1864	do	Ohio,	No trade,
Dec. 21, 1864	do	Pennsylvania,	Engineer,
May 12, 1866	Assault to kill,	Tennessee,	No trade,
April 17, 1873	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer,
June 26, 1868	Robbery,	Ireland,	Tailor,
May 31, 1861	Larceny,	Germany,	Shoe maker,
June 22, 1862	do	Indiana,	Cook,
June 22, 1862	do	Kentucky,	Copper smith,
Mar. 15, 1870	Negro Stealing,	Louisiana,	Farmer,
May 22, 1865	Passing cft. money,	Tennessee,	Pilot,
June 16, 1868	Manslaughter,	Ireland,	Farmer,
Oct. 8, 1861	do	Alabama,	Farmer,
June 16, 1876	do	Ireland,	Brick mason,
April 18, 1873	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Oct. 2, 1863	Negro Stealing,	N. Carolina,	Farmer,
Oct. 8, 1871	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Carpenter,
Jan'y 1, 1866	do	N. Carolina,	Carpenter,
June 26, 1865	Forgery,	Tennessee,	Harness M'kr.
Oct. 8, 1864	Attempt to kill,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
April 2, 1864	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Clerk,
Oct. 25, 1867	Negro stealing,	Pennsylvania,	Painter,
Oct. 10, 1864	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Sept. 1, 1861	do	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Oct. 8, 1864	Attempt to kill,	Tennessee	Weaver,
Sept. 19, 1863	Negro stealing,	Alabama,	Farmer,
Dec. 1, 1862	Forgery,	Mississippi,	Farmer,

DOCUMENT E—Continued.

STATEMENT, showing the number convicts in the

NUMBERS.	CRIME.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
109	Washington Skinner,	19	Pontotoc,	Nov. 28, 1857
110	David S. Gibson,	18	Oktibbeha,	Dec. 9, 1859
111	Lewis Ogle,	30	Holmes,	Nov .28, 1857
112	James Williams,	40	Jackson,	Dec. 18, 1857
113	John D. Duberry,	22	Monroe,	Jan. 12, 1858
114	H. W. Bass,	39	DeSoto,	Jan. 1, 1859
115	Moses White,	24	Warren,	Jan. 22, 1858
116	John Morris,	28	Madison,	Feb. 6, 1858
117	Isham Lester,	27	Calhoun,	Sep. 30, 1860
118	Silvester Overton, f. m. c.	20	Hinds,	Dec. 8. 1859
119	Samuel Carlisle,	22	Warren,	Jan. 22, 1858
120	John F. Ryan,	30	Clark,	Sept. 15, 1860
121	Alfred McKinsley,	39	Harrison,	July 31, 1860
122	Albert Simmons,	25	Warrrn,	Jan. 22, 1858
123	John Boatwright,	45	Warren,	Jan. 22, 1858
124	Philip OBrien,	21	Bolivar,	Oct. 1, 1858
125	Julius Bushburn,	38	Adams,	Feb. 12, 1860
126	James Adams,	21	Madison,	Feb. 7, 1858
127	Francis Riley,	25	Clarke,	Mar. 22, 1860
128	Augustus Branch,	23	Carroll,	May 19, 1858
129	John B. Martin,	56	Lawrence,	Dec. 11, 1859
130	Tracy White,	27	Marshall,	April 25, 1860
131	John Butts,	29	Warren,	Jan. 10, 1859
132	Albert G. Nations,	33	Yallobusha,	May 22, 1860
133	Michael Cooley,	49	Adams,	May 25, 1859
134	John Johnson,	28	Warren,	Aug. 28, 1860
135	William Asdell,	25	Adams,	May 26, 1860
136	James Johnson,	46	Hancock,	July 14, 1860
137	John Turley,	25	Warren,	May 21, 1860
138	John McKinney,	26	Warren,	June 28, 1860
139	Richard Anderson,	48	Warren,	July 22, 1858
140	George Brown,	33	Warren,	July 6, 1860
141	John Ryan,	30	Warren.	July 6, 1860
142	Henry Austin,	18	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
143	John Schmidt,	33	Warren,	July 22, 1858
144	John Davidson,	30	Warren,	July 22, 1858

DOCTMENT E.—Continued.

the Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1860.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
Oct. 28, 1860	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer.
Nov. 19, 1860	do	N. Carolina,	Farmer,
Nov 15, 1877	Manslaughter,	Virginia,	Raftsman,
Nov. 19, 1860	Larceny,	New York,	Sailor,
Dec. 8, 1860	do	Virginia,	Book-keeper,
Dec. 22, 1873	Manslaughter,	N. Carolina,	Farmer,
Jan'y 14, 1866	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Painter,
Nov. 23, 1868	Negro stealing,	N. Carolina,	Farmer,
Sept. 19, 1867	Negro stealing,	Georgia,	Physician,
Dec. 1, 1863	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Barber,
Jan'y 14, 1866	do	England,	Polisher,
Sept. 1, 1861	do	Ireland,	Boot Maker
	do	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Jan'y 15, 1862	do	Pennsylvania,	Gardener,
Jan'y 14, 1878	do	Canada,	Wood chopper
Sept. 16, 1883	Manslaughter,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Jan'y 31, 1868	Negro stealing,	Germany,	Gardener,
Feb. 5, 1868	Negro stealing,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Mar. 22, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Brick layer,
May 19, 1873	Manslaughter,	Alabama,	Tailor,
Dec. 1, 1866	Attempt to kill,	Ireland,	Farmer,
Mar. 31, 1862	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Blacksmith,
Dec. 21, 1860	do	Kentucky,	Cook,
May 16, 1863	do	Alabama,	Farmer,
Nov. 21, 1862	do	Ireland,	Gardener,
Aug. 22, 1862	do	Ireland,	Laborer,
May 15, 1863	do	Mississippi,	Physician,
July 14, 1870	do	Virginia,	Painter,
May 21, 1870	Robbery,	New York,	Deck hand,
June 28, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer,
July 2, 1863	do	Virginia,	Physician,
June 30, 1862	do	Sweden,	Cook.
June 28, 1870	Robbery,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Jan'y 23, 1865	Larceny,	New York,	Cabin Boy,
June 24, 1863	do	Germany,	Raftsman,
June 26, 1868	Robbery,	Ireland,	Laborer,

[DOCUMENT E.]—Continued.

STATEMENT—Showing the number of convicts in the

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
145	John Swightz,	45	Warren,	Jan. 10, 1859
146	Thomas Welch,	25	Warren,	July 20, 1859
147	James Stamps,	60	Tishomingo,	Ap'l 29, 1859
148	Frank Jones,	30	Warren,	Jan. 10, 1859
149	James Young,	52	Warren,	Jan. 10, 1859
150	Willis H. Gibson,	21	Monroe,	Jan. 16, 1859
151	John Phillips,	21	Warren,	Jan. 21, 1859
152	John B. Fisher,	28	Warren,	Jan. 21, 1858
153	W. G Easly,	43	Itawamba,	Ap'l 29, 1859
154	John McWade,	37	Claiborne,	May 30, 1859
155	John M. Harrison,	23	Newton,	Oct. 7, 1859
156	Thomas F. Scott,	59	Adams,	Dec. 13, 1859
157	William Smith,	18	Jefferson,	May 25, 1859
158	D. H. Northrop,	19	Jefferson,	May 25, 1859
159	Jackson Arnold,	17	Scott,	May 25, 1860
160	William Morrison	18	Lafayette,	May 31, 1859
161	Henry Bechman,	19	Amite,	June 13, 1859
162	John Rouman,	49	Choctaw,	June 30, 1859
163	George Roden,	17	Tishomingo,	June 30, 1859
164	George Clark,	27	Warren,	July 7, 1859
165	James Devine,	28	Warren,	July 7, 1859
166	Charles Wright,	22	Warren,	July 7, 1859
167	Charles Allen,	21	Washington,	Dec. 14, 1859
168	Thomas Brooks,	37	Warren,	July 7, 1859
169	Dennis McCann,	32	Warren,	July 7, 1859
170	John W. Curry,	42	Warren,	July 20, 1859
171	Jesse Ford,	37	Claiborne,	Oct. 27, 1859
172	Doctor H. Hews,	51	Attala,	Mar. 25, 1860
173	James Montgomery,	23	Warren,	July 6, 1860
174	Joseph Gillespie,	21	Sunflower,	Jan. 8, 1860
175	Richard Homer,	24	Yazoo,	Jan. 8, 1860
177	Benjamin Walker,	25	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
178	John McGuiggen,	34	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
179	John Brady,	20	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
180	J. S. Webb,	45	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860

DOCUMENT E.—Continued.

Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1860.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED
Dec. 21, 1860	Larceny,	Germany,	Laborer,
July 9, 1869	do	Ireland,	No trade,
April , 1861	Manslaughter,	S. Carolina,	Farmer.
Dec. 21, 1868	Robbery,	Ireland,	Cook,
Dec. 21, 1860	Larceny,	Ireland,	Gardener.
Dec. 10, 1862	Forgery,	Alabama,	Overseer,
Jan'y 21, 1861	Larceny,	Pennsylvania,	Laborer,
Jan'y 21, 1869	Assault to kill,	Arkansas,	Overseer.
April 14, 1862	Larceny,	Tennessee,	Farmer
April 23, 1867	Negro stealing,	Ireland,	Bootmaker,
Oct. 12, 1864	Larceny,	Alabama.	Farmer.
Nov 14, 1861	do	S. Carolina,	Overseer,
April 30, 1861	do	England,	Farmer,
April 30, 1861	do	England,	Sailor,
April 25, 1864	do	Mississippi,	Farmer.
April 29, 1861	do	Georgia,	Wagoner,
June 11, 1861	do	Mississippi,	Farmer,
June 6, 1871	Mail Robbing,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
June 6, 1869	do do	Tennessee,	Mail rider,
June 31, 1861	Larceny,	Pennsylvania,	Cook,
June 30, 1861	do	Ireland,	Boatman,
June 29, 1861	do	Germany,	Farmer,
Dec. 13, 1861	do	Alabama,	Engineer.
June 30, 1861	do	Ireland,	arpenter.
June 29, 1861	do	Ireland,	Laborer,
June 27, 1864	do	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Oct. 15, 1862	do	Mississippi,	Brick maker.
Mar. 14, 1880	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Farmer,
June 28, 1862	Larceny,	Isle of Man.	Sailor,
Dec. 9, 1860	do	Ohio,	Trunk maker,
Dec. 9, 1862	Manslaughter,	Louisian,	Sailor,
Jan. 23, 1862	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Fireman,
Jan. 23, 1880	Free pass Negro,	Ireland,	Sailor,
Jan. 23, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Deck hand
Jan. 23, 1862	do	Ohio,	Fireman,

DOCUMENT E—(Continued.)

STATEMENT, showing the number of convicts in

NUMBER.	NAEES.	AGE.	COUVTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
181	Florence O'Neal,	33	Warren,	Aug. 28, 1860
182	Henry Hemphill,	19	Marion,	April 10, 1860
183	John Hancock,	17	Covington,	April 16, 1860
184	F. H. Ross,	28	Lawrence,	April 16, 1860
185	Thomas Peters,	55	Copiah,	April 19, 1860
186	Robt. Benson,	37	Lafayette,	May 7, 1860
187	James Sawyer,	39	Ma'll & L'fte	May 12, 1860
188	Joseph Wimes,	21	Warren,	July 19, 1860
189	Thomas MaGorer,	23	Warren,	May 26, 1860
190	Matthew L McNoll,	26	Rankin,	Sept. 10, 1860
191	Frank J. Scanlan,	24	Warren,	May 26, 1860
192	Jack Smith,	50	Warren,	May 26, 1860
193	J. H. Mason,	26	Jefferson,	May 26, 1860
194	B. Oriley,	28	Warren,	July 20 1859
195	Jamerson Desmukes,	49	Lawrence,	June 8, 1860
196	R. H. Vanderdel,	20	Amite,	June 10, 1860
197	F. Stringer,	23	Warren,	Aug. 28, 1860
198	John Moore,	19	Warren,	Aug. 28, 1860
199	Richard Harrel,	16	Rankin,	Sept. 10, 1860
200	David Reaves,	30	Jasper,	Oct. 8, 1860
201	Hardy Dykes,	19	Jones,	Oct. 6, 1860
202	Josiah Odom,	36	Covington,	Oct. 12, 1860
203	John Simpson,	25	Tishomingo,	Oct. 16, 1860
204	C. R. Wellinghaur,	17	Tishomingo,	Oct. 16, 1860
205	J. W. Boyd,	35	Marshall,	Oct. 16, 1860
206	Thomas May,	40	Marshall,	Oct. 16, 1860
207	Richard H. Davis,	26	Itawamba,	Oct 16, 1860

DOCUMENT E.—Continued.

the Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1860.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE. OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
Aug. 27, 1865	Assault to kill,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Sept. 24, 1861	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Mar. 31, 1862	do	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Mar. 5, 1864	Robbery,	Mississippi,	Book-keeper,
April 13, 1861	Larceny,	Georgia,	Wagoner,
April 25, 1870	do	Ohio,	Farmer,
April 14, 1875	do	Alabama,	do
June 9, 1865	do	Tennessee,	do
May 21, 1870	Robbery,	England,	Steward,
Sept. 10, 1870	Negro stealing,	Georgia,	Brick mason,
May 21, 1862	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Confectioner,
May 21, 1870	Robbery,	Halifax,	Book-binder.
April 26, 1865	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Trader,
July 9, 1860	do	Ireland,	Weaver,
May 26, 1867	Attempt to kill,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
June 7, 1863	Larceny,	Germany,	Book-keeper,
Aug. 23, 1865	do	Louisiana,	Clerk,
Aug. 23, 1865	do	Louisiana,	Clerk,
Sept. 8, 1870	Manslaughter.	Mississippi.	Farmer,
Sept. 28, 1862	Attempt to kill,	do	do
Oct. 6, 1861	Larceny,	do	do
Sept. 28, 1862	do	Georgia,	do
Sept. 26, 1866	Attempt to kill,	Ireland,	Bridge builder,
Oct. 2, 1861	Larceny,	Georgia,	Farmer,
Sept. 29, 1865	Forgery,	S. Carolina.	do
Sept. 29, 1861	Larceny,	Tennessee,	Carpenter,
Sept. 6, 1862	do	Alabama,	Farmer,

DOCUMENT F.

LIST of Prisoners Discharged from the Mississippi Peniten-

No.	NAMES.	COUNTY FROM.	CRIME.
15	Hugh Edwards,	Claiborne,	Larceny,
28	James Owens,	Tishomingo,	do
70	Fred Stepton,	Hancock,	Manslaughter,
75	James Ellison, f. m. c	Winston,	Larceny,
82	James O'Brien.	Coahoma,	do
84	Jacob O'Glevie,	Warren,	do
100	Melegan M. Fenn,	Lauderdale,	do
108	John Tanksley,	Panola,	False Pretense,
109	Wash Skinner,	Pontotoc,	Larceny,
110	John Tidwell,	Lafayette,	do
112	James Williams,	Jackson,	do
121	Thomas Hughes,	Warren,	do
125	Wyley Shamblin,	Madison,	Manslaughter,
129	Martin Stanten,	Panola,	Larceny,
130	Robert Dillen,	Coahoma,	do
132	Patrick McCabe,	Adams,	do
134	John Clements,	Warren,	do
136	Daniel O'Conner,	do	do
137	John O'Brien,	Adams,	Forgery,
138	Peter Karr,	Warren.	Larceny,
140	Joseph Burbo,	do	do
141	Hugh Conley,	do	do
155	John Fields,	Claibo ne,	do
156	William Williams,	Adams,	do
159	William Smith,	Lafayette,	do
172	John Fields,	Hinds,	At. to break Pr.
173	F. B. Keen,	Yazoo,	Larceny,
11	Amos R. Smith,	Kemper,	do
104	John S. Rolline,	Attala,	Attempt to kill,
134	John Owens,	Wilkinson,	Larceny,
76	Peter Wooten,	Marshall,	do

DOCUMENT F—Continued.

tiary from the 31st of September, 1859, to October 31, 1860.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Oct. 31, 1857	Oct. 16, 1859	Tennessee,	Shoemaker.
May 3, 1857	April 1, 1860	South Carolina,	Weaver,
Oct. 23, 1859	Oct. 14, 1860	Poland,	No trade.
Mar. 20, 1855	Mar. 10, 1860	North Carolina,	Blacksmith.
May 19, 1858	April 26, 1860	New York,	Stone-cutter.
Jan. 22, 1858	Jan. 14, 1860	Prussia,	Gardener.
Sept. 10, 1857	July 10, 1860	Georgia,	Laborer.
Jan. 1, 1859	Nov. 1, 1859	Connecticut,	Fireman,
Nov. 28, 1857	Oct. 28, 1860	Alabama,	Spinner.
Nov. 28, 1857	Nov 3, 1859	Tennessee,	Shoemaker.
Dec. 18, 1857	Nov. 19, 1860	New York,	Sailor.
Jan. 22, 1858	Jan. 14, 1862	Ire'd sent L. Asl.,	Laborer.
Feb. 6, 1858	Feb. 6, 1860	Tennessee,	Plasterer.
Jan. 1, 1859	Nov. 17, 1859	Ireland,	Laborer.
May 19, 1858	April 21, 1860	Ireland,	Laborer.
May 23, 1858	May 15, 1860	Ireland,	Spinner,
July 22, 1858	July 24, 1860	Ireland,	Spinner.
July 22, 1858	July 19, 1860	Ireland,	Fireman.
May 23, 1858	May 15, 1860	Canada,	Spinner.
July 22, 1858	June 26, 1860	Scotland,	Spinner.
July 22, 1858	June 24, 1860	Indiana,	Cooper.
July 22, 1858	June 24, 1860	Ireland,	Spinner.
May 3, 1859	Oct. 23, 1859	Mississippi,	Tinner.
May 25, 1859	Nov. 25, 1859	Maryland,	Blacksmith,
May 31, 1859	April 2?, 1860	Illinois,	Spinner.
Dec. 17, 1859	Mar. 17, 1860	Mississippi,	Tinner.
Jan. 8, 1860	June 12, 1860	Mississippi,	Farmer.
Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 24, 1860	North Carolina,	Farmer.
Oct. 22, 1859	Oct. 20, 1860	Tennessee,	Physician.
July 5, 1860	Aug. 20, 1860	Ireland,	Cook.
Nov. 30, 1858	April 21, 1859	Alabama,	Farmer.

DOCUMENT G.

LIST of Convicts Pardoned from September 30, 1859

NUMBER.	NAMES.	CRIME.	COUNTY FROM.
6	E. E. Williams,	Manslaughter,	Marshall,
13	H. M. Flanegan,	Manslaughter,	Oktibbeha,
19	Mathew Conklin,	Assault to kill,	Warren,
91	Foster O'Neil,	Larceny,	Tallahatchie,
118	James Vance,	Assault to kill,	Itawamba,
167	Michael Murphy,	Larceny,	Warren,

DOCUMENT G—Continued.

to October 31, 1860.

DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	DATE OF PARDON.
April 21, 1857	April 21, 1860	November, 7, 1859,
June 16, 1859	May 21, 1861	November 17, 1859,
Feb. 5, 1856	Jan. 22, 1866	January 23, 1860.
June 3, 1859	May 26, 1861	March 10, 1860,
April 29, 1859	Mar. 14, 1862	November 10, 1859,
July 7, 1859	June 29, 1861	December 8, 1859.

NOTE—The above is a list of all the convicts pardoned.—Twelve others were restored to citizenship, by my suggestion, as a reward for good conduct. It operates upon natives to a much greater extent than one would suppose not familiar with the feelings of those who are doomed to a felon's cell.

A. M. HARDIN,
Superintendent Miss. Penitentiary.

[DOCUMENT H.]

LIST of Convicts escaped from the Mississippi Penitentiary.

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.
61	William McBeth,	17	Monroe county,
73	Samuel M. Simmes,	30	Washington,

[DOCUMENT H.]—Continued.

from September 30, 1859, to October 31st, 1860.

DESCRIPTION.	ESCAPED.	NATIVITY	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.
20 yrs. old, 5 feet 7 in. igh, dark hair, blue eyes,	Dec. 15, 18 9	Alabama	Oct. 10, 1867
31 yrs. old, 6½ feet high, auburn hair, hazel eyes,	Dec. 12, 1859	Tennssee	May 14, 1869

[DOCUMENT I.]

LIST of Convicts restored to citizenship, from September 30,

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	CRIMES.	COUNTY.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
7	Jesse Webster,	Pass'g coun. m	Monroe,	Feb. 16, 1857
36	Ephraim Hancock,	Larceny	Jones,	Nov. 15, 1857
57	Thomas G. Holmes	Larceny,	Rankin,	Sept. 9, 1858
67	A. W. Graves,	Larceny,	Holmes,	May 18, 1859
79	F. M. Carter,	Manslaughter,	Amite,	Dec. 11, 1858
105	John W. Scott,	Larceny,	Bolivar,	Oct. 1, 1858
107	James Hughes,	Larceny,	Marshall,	Oct. 25, 1857
7	A G. Gill,	Assault to kill	Yazoo,	Jan. 8, 1860
127	GreenW. Andrews	Larceny,	Jasper,	April 19, 1858
135	Cornelius McCabe,	Larceny,	Adams,	May 23, 1858
79	Michael Shelton,	False swear'g	Holmes,	Dec. 1, 1859
188	Peter Collins,	Larceny,	Lafayette,	May 7, 1860

[DOCUMENT I.]—Continued.

1859, to October 31, 1860.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	DATE WHEN RESTORED.
December 23, 1859	December 22, 1859
September 23, 1860	September 22, 1860
August 31, 1860	August 30, 1860
May 13, 1860	May 12, 1860
December 8, 1860	November 14, 1860
September 16, 1860	September 10, 1860
October 3, 1860	September 29, 1860
June 12, 1860	May 30, 1860
March 26, 1860	March 19, 1860
May 15, 1860	May 14, 1860
May 16, 1860	May 8, 1866
July 25, 1860	July 17, 1860

DOCUMENT J.

NUMBER of Convicts died in Mississippi Penitentiary

NUMBER.	NAMES.	DWHEN ADMITTED.
190	James A. Gepson,	May 7, 1860.
117	George Dicks,	Jan. 14, 1858,
92	James Kelly,	June 5, 1856,
78	John Murray,	June 5, 1854,
142	Peter Dolan,	July 19, 1858,

DOCUMENT J—[Continued.]

from September 30. 1859 to October 31, 1860.

NATIVITY.	AGE.	DIED.
Mississippi,	33	September 2, 1860.
England,	23	Killed Sept. 22, 1860.
Mississippi,	21	January, 4, 1860.
Ireland,	29	December 22, 1859.
Ireland,	33	January 5, 1860.

DOCUMENT K.

TABLE, Showing from what Counties Convicts were received.

From	Warren	62
"	Hinds	2
"	Itawamba	3
"	Lowndes	4
"	Yazoo	8
"	Marshall	9
"	Monroe	2
"	Harrison	2
"	Chickasaw	2
"	Lauderdale	2
"	Amite	2
"	Tippah	4
"	Claiborne	2
"	Tishomingo	7
"	Oktibbeha	3
"	De Soto	9
"	Clarke	4
"	Adams	7
"	Pontotoc	3
"	Smith	1
"	Kemper	2
"	Tunica	4
"	Wilkinson	2
"	Jones	1
"	Newton	2
"	Lafayette	4
"	Calhoun	3
"	Yallabusha	2
"	Jefferson	3
"	Neshoba	1
"	Scott	1
"	Rankin	3
"	Attala	1
"	Panola	3
"	Covington	2
"	Holmes	1
"	Lawrence	2
"	Pike	2
"	Copiah	1
"	Madison	5
"	Jasper	1

DOCUMENT K—(Continued.)

TABLE, Showing from what Counties Convicts were received.

From	Waye	1
"	Franklin	1
"	Bolivar	3
"	Carroll	3
"	Sunflower	2
"	Hancock	1
"	Washington	1
"	Winston	1
"	Coahoma	2
"	Issaquena	1
"	Jackson	2
"	Choctaw	4
"	Marion	1
	Total	207

DOCUMENT L.

TABLE showing the present occupation of each convict.

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Weavers,	45
Spinners,	28
Assistant operators,	7
Picker room,	9
Cotton Carders,	5
Wool carders,	2
Dressers,	4
Spoolers,	5
Harness makers,	3
Wool spinners,	1
Waste Pickers,	4
Bobbin carriers,	4
Sweepers,	3
Draw heads,	6
Firemen,	2
Speeders,	5
Drawing in yarn,	3
Cloth marker,	1
Hospital nurse,	1
Miller,	1
Grinding tools,	1
Yarn packer,	1
Wood turner,	1
Carpenters and wagon makers,	11
Prison sweeper,	1
Tailors,	4
Yard hands and gardeners,	8
Greaser,	1
Invalids,	4
Mattrass makers,	2
Blacksmiths,	10
Cooks,	5
Seamstresses	2
Prison keeper,	1
Shoe and boot makers,	8
Washers,	2
Chair makers,	2
Painter,	1
Cooper,	1
Tinner,	1
Brick mason,	1
Total,	207

TABLE showing Crimes of Convicts

CRIMES		NO.
For	Larceny,	106
do	Forgery,	5
do	Burglary,	8
do	Passing counterfeit money,	3
do	Obtaining money under false pretences	2
do	Negro stealing,	22
do	Rape,	3
do	Obtaining goods under false pretences,	1
do	Manslaugter,	25
do	Arson,	1
do	Attempt to kill,	13
do	Murder,	1
do	Obstructing railroad cars,	1
do	Attempt to rape,	1
do	Bigamy,	1
do	Attempt to poison,	1
do	Robbing mail,	3
do	Bobbery,	9
do	Free pass to Negro,	1
	Total,	207

DOCUMENT N.

INVENTORY of Stock, Tools, &c., October 31, 1860.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
Cotton and woolen goods at Penitentiary, ...	16,198 60
do do do do in hands of Agent,....	13,713 50
Stock, tools &c., in Wood shop,.....	5,365 38
do do do in Shoe shop,.....	1,605 41
do do do in Smith shop, ...	1,493 75
do do do at Artesian Well.	2,554 75
do in yard,.....	1,396 80
Cotton in Machinery, ...	2,921 80
do do do in Engine room,	1,010 25
do in Apothecary shop, ...	372 50
do of Provisions, Oils, &c., ...	947 75
do of Office Furniture, ...	553 50
Prison, Kitchen and Washroom furniture, ...	2,882 71
Engine, Corn Mill and Machinery,.....	54,900 00
Total,.....	$105,916 70

DOCUMENT O.

NEW CELL BUILDING.

A. M. HARDIN, in account with the State of Mississippi:—

To balance of appropriation of $5000 on hand at the date of last annual statement, ... $1,631 50

CR.

TO WHOM PAID.		AMOUNT.	
By amount paid	J. R. Hughes,.....	$48 00	
	Joseph French, ...	212 00	
	C. F. Lusk, ...	57 00	
	W. Tarrant, ...	140 25	
	S. H. Lester.	47 00	
	John Randle, ...	56 25	
	Thomas Beresford, ...	120 75	
	J. & J. Barr, ...	5 10	
	Owen McGlin,....	137 25	
	James Menagan.	90 75	
	Southern Railroad, ...	27 50	
	N. O., J. Railroad, ...	38 26	
	Samuel Garvin,....	237 75	
	J. & J. Davidson, ...	26 00	
	Joseph French,.....	39 00	
	Thomas Graves,..	347 64	$1,631 50

REPORT

OF

THE OFFICERS

OF THE

MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY,

From November 1, 1860, to October 31, 1861.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, John J. Pettus,

Governor of the State of Mississippi:—

Sir:—At the close of the last fiscal year, ending October 31, there were two hundred and nineteen convicts confined in the Penitentiary, making an increase of twelve since our last annual report; during which period, the health of the prison has been good. Only two deaths have occurred in this time. One by disease and one shot by a guard, under circumstances believed to be fully justifiable.

The continued good health of the prisoners may be accounted for in part by the abundance of vegetable food grown on the Penitentiory grounds; and with which they have been supplied.

Since Dr. Boyd's departure for Pensacola, as a member of Capt. Kerr's Artillery Company, we have had no regular Physician. His duties have been gratuitously performed by several of the Physicians in this City, as a compliment to Dr. Boyd. Thus it is that the Physician's Report does not appear among the documents of this report. For the moral and religious condition of the convicts, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Chaplain, the Rev. P. Lane.

It will be seen from the report of the Clerk and Agent, that considerable profit has been realized the last year, and the amount could have been largely increased had the policy of the institution been that of extorting upon the necessities of the country.—The policy has been, however, to keep the price of goods down to the lowest possible figure.

The artesian well, which was, by the aid of steam-power, progressing so rapidly under the superintendence of Mr. Blake, a celebrated well borer, has been stopped since the commencement of the present crisis. Nor will it be continued by the present Board of Inspectors unless the times change for the better, or we are especially ordered to do so by the Legislature. The well, however, is quite important—furnishing, as it does, the Penitentiary abundantly with water during the dry seasons when the cisterns are exhausted, at a saving of thirty-five dollars per day.

The act of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Inspetors to treat with the authorities of the City of Jackson for the right of way across the street west of the Penitentiary walls, for the

purpose of extending the enclosure, has been complied with, and the right gratuitously granted.

During the last year, the number of convicts has gone up as high as two hundred and thirty-three, while there are but one hundred and ninety-eight cells for their accommodation. It, however, is not probable that during the war the increase will be so great. Still, a cell for each convict is much needed.

That portion of the law requiring the Agent to establish and keep open a house in the City, for the sale of goods manufactured at the Penitentiary, we consider *now* unnecessary, as there is no longer the slightest difficulty of disposing of them at the Penitentiary. There being ample room in the buildings for the Agent, the amount paid for house rent can be saved.

For the conduct of the guard, as well as the general behavior of the prisoners, I refer you to the report of the Superintendent, who, together with the Agent have, as we believe, discharged with fidelity, the various duties connected with their offices.

Very respectfully your ob't servants,

J. C. NAPIER,
C. R. DICKSON,
C. H. MANSHIP.

NOVEMBER 1, 1861. Inspectors.

REPORT.

To J. C. Napier, C. R. Dickson, and C. H. Manship—

Board of Inspectors of the Mississippi Penitentiary:

Gentlemen:—Herewith I hand you my report as Agent of the Penitentiary, for the year ending October, 31, 1861.

As the report which I made out last year was not printed, I now give you the following condensed statement of my transactions for the past two years, notwithstanding the report of last year will be printed in connection with this:—

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS, From Oct. 1; '59, to Feb. 29, '60.	AMOUNT.	
Receipts proper, ...	$29,170 12	
do from Treasury, including salaries, ...	11,123 87—	$40,293 99

DISBURSEMENTS, From Oct. 1, '59, to Feb. 29, '60.	AMOUNT.	
Disbursed as per vouchers, ...	$35,697 40	
do for salaries, ...	4,596 59—	$40,293 99

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—Continued.

RECEIPTS. From March 1, '60, to Oct. 31, '60	AMOUNT.	
Receipts proper,	$28,272 68	
do from treasury, including salaries,	23,460 22	$51,732 90

DISBURSEMENTS. From March 1, '60, to Oct. 31, '60	AMOUNT.	
Disbursements as per vouchers,	$45,906 32	
do for salaries,	5,821 50	
Paid into Treasury,	5 08	$51,732 90

RECEIPTS. From Nov. 1, '60, to Oct 31, '61.	AMOUNT.	
Receipts proper,	$98,862 23	
do from Treasury, including salaries,	19,047 69	$117,909 92

DISBURSEEENTS. From Nov. 1, '60, to Oct. 31, '61.	AMOUNT.	
Disbursed, as per vouchers, including salaries,	$117,221 45	
Paid into Treasury,	688 47	$117,909 92

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
Cash received from Oct. 1, 1859, to Feb. 29, '60,	$29,170 12
do do do Mar. 1, 1860, to Oct. 31, '60,	28,272 68
do do do Nov. 1, 1860, to Oct. 31, '61,	98,862 23
	$156,305 03
Drawn from Treasury, to Feb. 29, 1860, ...	11,123 87
do do do to Oct. 31, 1860, ...	23,460 22
do do do to Oct. 31, 1861, ...	19,047 69
Making a total of	$209,936 81
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Cash paid as per vouchers, to Feb. 29, 1860, ..	40,293 99
do do do Oct. 31, 1860, ..	51,727 82
do do do Oct. 31, 1861, ..	117,221 45
do paid into Treasury, 1860, ... 5 08	693 55
do paid into Treasury, 1861, ...688 47	
Making a total of	$209,936 81

It will be seen that the whole amount drawn from the Treasury, since October 1, 1859, for salaries and other expenses of the Institution, was.....$53,631 78

I have the following balances due me:—

By Quartermaster's Department, for Tents.....	$32,996	94
Ordnance Department,.....	2471	85
S. Pool, for Tents furnished State, ...	7271	07
Drafts on hand, due December and January,....	1717	60
Debts due—to be paid in cotton,..	11,552	00
	$56,009	46
I have paid into the Treasury, ...	693	55
	$56,703	01

The Inventory following, will show the condition of the Institution, at the present time:—

INVENTORY OF STOCK, TOOLS, &c., OCT. 31, 1861.

Manufactured Goods, Bills, &c., in hands of agent,	$56,009 46
" " at Penitentiary,.....	1840 37
Stock and Tools in Factory, ...	2543 26
" " " Shoe shop,.....	6030 81
" " " Wood shop,.....	11,690 71
" " " Smith shop,.....	2824 41
" " " Engine room,.....	1449 50
" " " Artesian well,.....	3179 00
" " " Yard,.....	10,408 40
" of Oils, Provisions, &c.,.....	2860 50
" in Apothecary shop, ...	372 50
" of Office furniture and arms,.....	886 50
" Prison and kitchen furniture,.....	3909 00
" In Hospital,.....	45 00
Furniture at agency,.....	346 00
Stock of additional looms,.....	2774 09
Engine, Corn Mill and Machinery,.....	54,950 00
	$162,119 51

The last year has been a remarkably prosperous one. While the receipts have been double that of any previous year, the expenses have been correspondingly less.

You will notice that the amount of disbursements include salaries and all other expenses of the Institution.

The fact that the Institution is not one dollar in debt, argues well for its future prosperity.

The Tables marked A to O, will give you full details of the transactions of the Penitentiary.

Returning you my sincere thanks for the uniform kindness extended to me, during our official intercourse,—

I am, yours respectfully,

H. H. SMYTH, Agent.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PENITENTIARY,
JACKSON, MISS., November 1, 1861.

TO J. C. NAPIER, C. H. MANSHIP AND C. R. DICKSON—
Inspectors Mississippi Penitentiary:

It is again necessary in obedience to the laws of the State of Misssissippi for the government of this Institution that I should respectfully report to you in writing and through you to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Mississippi, the condition of the department over which I have been placed.

The past fiscal year has been one of unusual prosperity, owing solely to the unfortunate condition of our country—being in a state of war—which condition has fostered the machanical and manufacturing arts beyond anything known to the present generation.

During the sitting of the Convention which severed the ties between the State of Mississippi and the Federal Union—believing that it would result in war between the present beligerents, which would necessarily produce a demand for most of the articles which could be manufactured, I sought through the military committee to direct the Military Board which might be created by the Convention to the necessity of contracting with the Peneitentiary. They, in accordance with my wishes did so, passing an ordinance requesting the Military Board to contract with this Institution for all the equipments we could furnish. We have, therefore, in consequence of the contracts made with the representatives of that Board, viz: The Quartermaster and Chief of Ordnance, found constant and profitable employment for all of our inmates. I would especially direct your attention to the large balance due the Penitentiary from the Military fund. It should teach the importance of making provisions and shaping the policy and directing the labor of this Institution so as at least to make it self-sustaining, which can only be done by providing in advance buildings and machinery sufficient for the wants of the Institution.

The demand for tents for the last several months is the chief reason of our prosperity. All the surplus labor we could command above the necessary number for the successful running of our machinery was placed at the manufacture of Tents; which enabled us to keep constantly employed all the inmates, and the aged and

infirm could be profitably employed at this easily acquired occupation.

We have manufactured for the army, the following articles, viz: Gun Carriages, Tents, Bowie-Knives, Cartridge Boxes, Cartridge Box Belts, Waist Belts, &c.

It is due to the young men employed in the various work shops and cotton mill as foremen, or guards, to bear willing testimony that they have felt the importance of their position in reference to the wants of the army. Often I have heard them congratulate themselves that they were rendering good service to our gallant soldiers by providing them with comfortable tents, cartridge boxes, belts, and the various other equipments made by us for the army.

It is also due the unfortunate inmates to say that many of them worked with a good heart and willing hands to supply the army with equipments. However degraded the condition may be of a Southerner, he rarely forgets that this is the place of his birth, and that his allegiance and sympathy is due to his country in the hour of her trial.

By reference to the table it will be seen that we had but one death during the past year. When we remember the number of the inmates, it is remarkable that so little mortality should have occurred.

You will observe that we have not lost by escape a single prisoner during the past year who was not retaken. Many have tried to effect their escape but were prevented by detecting their object, or were arrested and returned to the prison.

For information as regards the religious and moral condition of the prison I would refer you to the report of the Chaplain, Mr. Lane.

For information in regard to the pecuniary condition of the prison I would refer you to the report of the Agent, Mr. Smyth, who has prepared various tables setting forth information touching his office.

Permit me, gentlemen, to again return to you my thanks for your valuable council and cheerful support in the management and discipline of the executive branch of this Institution.

Yours, most respectfully,

A. M. HARDIN,

Superintendent Miss. Penitentiary.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN.

JACKSON, MISS., November 1st, 1861.

To the Board of Inspectors of the Mississippi Penitentiary.

GENTLEMEN:—The province of Chaplain affords abundant opportunity for labor, and is such in material for useful reflection, but is comparitively poor in rich facts as can be clearly stated in a brief report. Moral results cannot be numerically expressed—spiritual statistics admit not of arithmetical statements. With one or two exceptions, Divine service has been regularly held in the prison every Sabbath morning, either by invited ministeas or by myself. The exceptional instances occurred in consequence of the joint facts of my own ill health or my inability to procure a substitute. Most of the men attend the service, that is, they come out of their cells and occupy the various floors along which the cells are arranged. I am constrained to the painful belief that but a meager minority of the men feel any desirable degree of interest in the religious exercises. During the progress of these exercises, many of them are moving about or engaged in conversation, and exhibiting the utmost indifference to the devotional and didactic parts of the service. The circumstances under which the religious instructions are given, are extremely unfavorable to secure attention or to procure for it a profitable reception. I cannot confidently assert that any considerable reformation has occurred in any instance; nevertheless, knowing that our labor in the Lord is not in vain, I shall continue to hope that the truth proclaimed will be so applied by the Holy Spirit as to awaken the consciences of some and radically to reform them, or, at least, so to ameliorate their depravity as to secure conformity to the requirements of exterior propriety. I do not much rely on circumstantial environment as an aid to religious instruction, nevertheless I think it probable that were there a well arranged chapel and were the admission of the men to the Sabbath services made to depend on their general good conduct, larger results than have hitherto been accomplished might be rationally expecte.d However this may be, I rejoice in the fact that the State recognizes and endeavors to fulfill her obligation to extend religious aid to those whom justice requires to be temporarily separated from general society.

Respectfully,
P. LANE.

[DOCUMENT A.]

Dr. H. H. Smyth, Agent Mississippi Penitentiary, in Acc't with

1860				
Novem.	To am't rec'd this month. . .			$1040 59
Decemb'r	" " "			640 43
1861				
January	" " "			9081 22
February	" " "			3451 89
March	" " "			10,889 78
April	" " "			8529 30
May	" " "			2773 61
June	" " "			20,025 77
July	" " "			8080 32
August	" " "			6417 74
Septembr	" " "			8810 74
October	" " "			19,120 84
				$98,862 23
1860				
Novem.	To am't drawn from Treasury	$108 07		
Decemb'r	" " "	6712 06		
1861				
February	" " "	1734 30		
March	" " "	4146 02		
April	" " "	3178 61		
May	" " "	3168 63		$19,047 69
	Total receipts			117,909 92

The above table includes all the Receipts and Expenditures of year ending Oct. 31, 1861.

Mississippi Penitentiary,
Agent's Office, November 1st, 1861.

[DOCUMENT A.]—Continued.

the State of Mississippi, from Nov. 1, '60, to Oct. 31, '61. Cr.

1860			
Novem.	By am't disbursed this month		1148 66
Decemb'r	" " "		7352 49
1861			
January	" " "		9080 12
February	" " "		5186 19
March	" " "		15,035 80
April	" " "		11,707 91
May	" " "		5942 24
June	" " "		20.025 77
July	" " "		8080 32
August	" " "		6417 74
Septembr	" " "		8810 74
October	" " "		18,433 47
			117,221 45
1861			
January	By amt. paid into Treasury,	1 10	
October	" " "	687 37	688 47
	Total disbursements,		117,909 92

the Institution including salaries of officers and guards, for the

E. E. H. H. SMYTH, Clerk.

DOCUMENT B.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements on account Mis-

To amount received from	Cotton Factory, ...	$88,743 72
" " " "	Wood shop, ...	7783 12
" " " "	Shoe shop, ...	1573 80
" " " "	Smith shop, ...	581 59
" " " "	Admission Fees, ...	180 00
		$98,862 23

Office of Agency Miss. Penitentiary,
November 1, 1861.

DOCUMENT B.—CONTINUED.

sissippi Penitentiary, from Nov'r 1, 1860, to October 31, 1861.

By amount paid on account of Factory,		$63,894 71
" " " " "	Wood shop,	6130 43
" " " " "	Shoe shop,	3484 47
" " " " "	Smith shop,	1622 34
" " " " "	Provisions,	10,862 04
" " " " "	Freight & Hauling,	3237 29
" " " " "	Forage and fuel,	7730 73
" " " " "	Conveying prisoners	1296 10
" " " " "	Contingent,	1598 93
" " " " "	Oil and lights,	1322 55
" " " " "	Discharged conv'cts	1118 50
" " " " "	Agency,	441 50
" " " " "	Building,	584 26
" " " " "	Inspectors' salary	444 00
" " " " "	Hospital,	189 75
" " " " "	Clothing,	13 75
" " " " "	Officrs & G'rds sal.	13,260 10
		$117,221 45

E. E. H. H. SMYTH, AGENT.

[DOCUMENT B.]—Continued.

COTTON FACTORY.

Dr.					
1860					
Novemb'r	Amount	received	this	month,.....	$846 64
Decemb'r	"	"	"	.....	620 68
1861					
January	"	"	"	.....	8784 05
February	"	"	"	.....	3370 34
March	"	"	"	.....	9973 91
April	"	"	"	.....	8225 82
May	"	"	"	.....	2607 36
June	"	"	"	.....	16,904 57
July	"	"	"	.....	5856 07
August	"	"	"	.....	5720 28
Septem'r	"	"	"	.....	8192 14
October	"	"	"	.....	17,641 85

[DOCUMENT B.]—Continued.

COTTON FACTORY.

					Cr
1860					
Novemb'r	Amount disbursed this month,			.....	$144 25
Decemb'r	"	"	"	.....	2948 60
1861					
January	"	"	"	.....	6338 70
February	"	"	"	.....	1743 13
March	"	"	"	.....	6040 88
April	"	"	"	.....	9146 78
May	"	"	"	.....	616 90
June	"	"	"	.....	14,804 75
July	"	"	"	.....	4336 80
August	"	"	"	.....	2769 84
Septem'r	"	"	"	.....	4411 33
October	"	"	"	.....	10,592 75

[DOCUMENT B.]—Continued.

WOOD SHOP.

1860					
Nov'r	Amount received this month,.....				$102 65
Decemb'r	"	"	"	.....	8 00
1861					
January	"	"	"	.....	177 05
February	"	"	"	.....	61 80
March	"	"	"	.....	313 63
April	"	"	"	.....	199 06
May	"	"	"	.....	152 90
June	"	"	"	.....	3008 55
July	"	"	"	.....	2161 55
August	"	"	"	.....	456 32
Septem'r	"	"	"	.....	539 59
October	"	"	"	.....	602 02

[DOCUMENT B.]—Continued.]

WOOD SHOP.

1860					
Novemb'r	Amount disbursed this month			.....	$11 72
Decemb'r	"	"	"	.....	85 00
1861					
January	"	"	"	.....	437 60
February	"	"	"	.....	467 70
March	"	"	"	.....	1462 57
April	"	"	"	.....	708 68
May	"	"	"	.....	384 27
June	"	"	"	.....	1292 36
July	"	"	"	.....	52 03
August	"	"	"	.....	196 03
Septem'r	"	"	"	.....	88 50
October	"	"	"	.....	943 97

DOCUMENT B—Continued.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

DATE.	RECEIPTS	AMOUNT.
Dec. 1861.	Amount received this month.	$ 2 50
Jan.	do do do do	7 72
March,	do do do do	8 65
April,	do do do do	71 17
May,	do do do do	1 00
June,	do do do do	5 00
July,	do do do do	23 75
Aug.	do do do do	72 64
Sept.	do do do do	59 41
Oct.	do do do do	329 75

To account for the small receipts in Blacksmith Shop, I would state that most of the work done is connected with the Wood Shop, and thus charged.

DOCUMENT B—Continued.

BLACKSMITH SHOP—Continued.

DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS	AMOUNT.
1860.		
Nov.	Amount disbursed this month,	$ 212 50
Dec.	do do do do	54 50
1861.		
March,	do do do do	152 10
May,	do do do do	259 58
June,	do do do do	87 50
Sept.	do do do do	327 62
Oct.	do do do do	528 54
		$1622 00

DOCUMENT B.—Continued.

SHOE SHOP.—Continued.

DATE.	DISBURSEMENTS.	AMOUNT.
1860.		
Novm'r	Amount disbursed this month,	1 25
1861.	do do do do	30 25
Jan'ary		
Febr'y	do do do do	240 10
March	do do do do	290 65
April	do do do do	547 15
June	do do do do	262 30
July	do do do do	63 50
August	do do do do	84 25
Octob'r	do do do do	1965 02

DOCUMENT B.—Continued.

SHOE SHOP.

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
1860.		
Novm'r	Amount received this month,	91 30
Decm'r	do do do do	9 25
1861.		
Jan'ary	do do do do	112 40
Febr'y	do do do do	19 75
March	do do do do	593 59
April	do do do do	33 52
May	do do do do	12 35
June	do do do do	107 65
July	do do do do	38 95
August	do do do do	168 50
Sept'br	do do do do	19 60
Octob'r	do do do do	367 22

DOCUMENT B.—(Continued.)

PROVISIONS.

1860		
November	Amount paid this month.....	107 87
1861		
January	" " "	1,517 39
February	" " "	1,384 79
March	" " "	1,805 49
April	" " "	242 28
May	" " "	1,056 11
June	" " "	2,183 10
July	" " "	83 66
August	" " "	1,682 51
September	" " "	211 85
October	" " "	586 99

FREIGHT AND HAULING.

1860		
November	Amount paid this month.....	103 09
December	" " "	103 78
1861		
January	" " "	74 60
February	" " "	51 40
March	" " "	354 84
April	" " "	360 96
May	" " "	174 08
June	" " "	440 69
July	" " "	69 92
August	" " "	692 10
September	" " "	428 20
October	" " "	388 63

DOCUMENT B—(Continued.)

FORAGE AND FUEL.

1860					
November	Amount	paid	this	month.....	236 53
December	"	"	"	.....	684 06
1861					
January	"	"	"	.....	252 37
February	"	"	"	.....	785 76
March	"	"	"	.....	191 25
April	"	"	"	.....	41 80
May	"	"	"	.....	48 75
June	"	"	"	.....	220 13
July	"	"	"	.....	3,155 99
August	"	"	"	.....	343 11
September	"	"	"	.....	545 09
October	"	"	"	.....	1,225 89

CONTINGENT.

1860					
November	Amount	paid	this	month.....	3 50
1861					
January	"	"	"	.....	231 71
February	"	"	"	.....	17 30
March	"	"	"	.....	44 64
April	"	"	"	.....	375 96
June	"	"	"	.....	225 64
July	"	"	"	.....	222 42
August	"	"	"	.....	171 13
September	"	"	"	.....	52 50
October	"	"	"	.....	354 18

DOCUMENT B—(Continued.)

OIL AND LIGHTS.

1860		
December	Amount paid this month.....	201 60
1861		
March	" " "	453 75
May	" " "	97 80
June	" " "	147 60
August	" " "	63 50
September	" " "	65 40
October	" " "	292 90

CONVEYING PRISONERS.

1860		
November	Amount paid this month.....	137 95
December	" " "	79 45
1861		
February	" " "	270 10
March	" " "	164 20
April	" " "	137 65
May	" " "	30 25
June	" " "	168 70
July	" " "	8 00
August	" " "	30 00
September	" " "	81 65
October	" " "	188 15

DOCUMENT B.—(Continued.)

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

1860					
November	Amount	paid	this	month.....	110 00
December	"	"	"	.....	120 00
1861					
February	"	"	"	.....	75 00
March	"	"	"	.....	140 00
April	"	"	"	.....	80 00
May	"	"	"	.....	40 00
June	"	"	"	.....	27 00
July	"	"	"	.....	00 00
August	"	"	"	.....	180 00
September	"	"	"	.....	120 00
October	"	"	"	.....	166 50

BUILDINGS.

1860					
November	Amount	paid	this	month.....	55 00
1861					
January	"	"	"	.....	109 50
February	"	"	"	.....	61 43
March	"	"	"	.....	175 43
April	"	"	"	.....	44 90
August	"	"	"	.....	120 00
September	"	"	"	.....	15 00

DOCUMENT B.—(Continued.)

INSPECTOR'S SALARIES.

1861		
March	Amount paid this month.....	116 00
October	" " "	328 00

HOSPITAL.

1861		
January	Amount paid this month.....	84 00
March	" " "	100 00
April	" " "	75
June	" " "	1 00
August	" " "	4 00

CLOTHING.

1861		
February	Amount paid this month.....	13 75

DOCUMENT B.—(Continued.)

OFFICERS' AND GUARDS' SALARIES.

1861		
October	Amount paid from November 1 1860	$13,260 10

AGENCY.

1861		
January	Amount paid this month.....	4 00
March	" " "	3 50
October	" " "	400 00

DOCUMENT C.

STATEMENT, showing the number of convicts in the

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
1	John Lee,	26	Lowndes,	Oct. 24, 1858
2	Newton Williams,	23	Hinds,	April 5, 1856
3	Frank Cannon,	23	Itawamba,	Oct. 25, 1857
4	Sidney E. White,	27	Lowndes,	Oct. 24, 1858
5	James Williams,	28	Jones,	Mar 30, 1861
6	John Tolford,	23	Marshall,	Oct. 5, 1861
7	George Richardson,	26	Warren,	May 26, 1860
8	Henry C. Goff,	29	Harrison,	April 30, 1854
9	Wm. Newman,	27	Calhoun	Sept. 21, 1861
10	Robert Collins,	19	Yallobusha	Nov. 23, 1861
11	Thompson, (Indian)	24	Neshoba,	April 14, 1861
12	B. J. Thompson,	50	Lauderdale,	June 18, 1858
13	J. M. Vaughan,	28	Copiah,	Nov. 10, 1859
14	James Mullins,	23	Warren,	Jan 23, 1861
15	A. J. Howard,	40	Tippah,	Sept. 10, 1859
16	John R. Craig,	40	Tishomingo,	April 21, 1852
17	H. H. Childers,	46	Marshall,	Oct. 15, 1859
18	James H. Gourley,	38	Kemper	Sept. 17, 1861
19	Charles Johnson,	29	Warren,	Jan. 23, 1860
20	W. F. Stephenson,	29	Marshall,	April 21, 1857
21	John Cotton,	26	Yazoo,	Dec. 25, 1856
22	N. A. Magee,	27	De Soto,	Feb. 16, 1857
23	E. J. Cooper,	53	Itawamba,	Sept. 17, 1861
24	William Welsh,	27	Warren,	June 27, 1857
25	W. R. Harris,	26	Warren,	Jan. 21, 1859
26	Thomas Barton,	25	Chickasaw,	May 31, 1859
27	Tillman Watson,	27	Clark,	May 10, 1859
28	Henry Beckman,	21	Pike,	Sept. 18, 1861
29	Pat. Fitzgerald,	28	Adams,	Mar. 13, 1857
30	Jos. C Henley,	22	Marshall	Oct. 5, 1861
31	Samuel Carpenter,	23	Yazoo,	Dec. 5, 1850
32	S. W. Mandeville,	29	Warren,	May 27, 1861
33	Wm. Huggins,	20	Clark,	Mar. 1861
34	Jesse Beason,	47	Kemper,	April 18, 1859
35	Andrew Hand,	30	Tunica,	April 21, 1857
36	F. N. Clasby,	25	De Soto,	Aug. 20 1860

DOCUMENT C—(Continued.)

Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31, 1861.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION.
Nov. 4, 1863	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Carpenter
April 21, 1866	Forgery,	Mississippi,	Carpenter,
Oct. 10, 1872	Burglary,	Alabama,	Carpenter,
Nov. 19, 1863	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Carpenter,
Mar. 21, 1866	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	No Trade,
Sept 26, 1866	Larceny,	Ireland,	Moulder,
May 26, 1863	Ob.money false pre.	Mississippi,	Baker,
April 1, 1864	Negro Stealing,	New York,	Machinist,
Sept. 12, 1863	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer
Nov. 17, 1869	Larceny,	New York,	Tel. Operator,
Mar. 22, 1866	Intent to kill,	Mississippi	Farmer,
Mar. 2 1862	Negro Stealing,	N. Carolina,	Saddler,
Nov. 10, 1861	Ob. goods false pre.	S. Carolina,	Overseer,
Jan. 12, 1762	Larceny,	Canada,	Deckhand,
Life	Rape,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Mar. 19, 1862	Negro Stealing,	Tennessee,	Mill Wright,
Oct. 15, 1864	Manslaughter,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Sept. 5, 1862	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer,
Jan. 23 1870	Burglary,	Louisiana,	Cooper,
April 21, 1882	Negro Stealing,	Missouri,	Overser,
Dec. 19, 1906	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Raftsman,
Feb. 16, 1867	Arson,	Tennessee,	Overseer,
Sept. 14, 1862	Larceny.	Tennessee,	Farmer,
June 22, 1862	Larcenry,	Ireland,	Blacksmith,
Jan. 21, 1866	Burglary,	New York,	Harnessmaker
May 5, 1869	Negro Stealing,	Alabama,	Farmer,
April 25, 1869	Negro Stealing,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Sept. 7, 1866,	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Life.	Manslaughter,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Sept. 21, 1864	Passing Ct. Money	Tenness,	Former,
Nov. 29, 1865	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Blacsmith,
May 21, 1863	Ob. money falsely	Virginia,	Machinist
Sept. 1, 1863	Larceny	Mississippi	Farmer,
Mar. 26, 1866	Negro Stealing,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
April 15, 1877	Passing C. money,	irginia,	Shoemaker,
Aug. 20, 1865	Larceny,	Virginia,	Engineer,

[DOCUMENT C.]—Continued.

STATEMENT—Showing the number of convicts in the

NUMBERS	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
37	Isadore Chummaset,	26	Marshall.	Oct. 5, 1861,
38	Samuel Thompson,	23	Warren,	June 22, 1858,
39	John Luna,	27	Amite,	Dec. 17, 1860,
40	Sam'l McCartey,	23	Lafayette,	Nov. 30, 1858,
41	Jacob Edwards,	55	Lauderdale,	Nov. 19, 1856,
42	W. R. Henning,	25	Yazoo,	Dec. 12, 1859,
43	Seaborn Bradford,	22	Neshoba,	Sept. 22, 1858,
44	Marcus Kinsley,	22	Rankin,	Aug. 27, 1859,
45	Seth Blackford,	23	Lowndes,	May 11, 1858,
46	M. Higgins,	27	Madison,	Ap'l 14, 1861,
47	John J. Fitzjerald,	21	Marshall,	Sept. 10, 1859,
48	A. B. Hudson,	30	Panola,	May 19, 1858,
49	James Downs.	40	DeSoto,	Jan. 21, 1858,
50	Martin Peterson,	37	Bolivar,	Nov. 4, 1859,
51	Edward Baltur,	37	Hinds,	Dec. 19, 1860,
52	Elizabeth Williams,	26	Pike,	Sept. 22, 1856,
53	H. J. Osburn,	31	Madison,	Feb. 17, 1857,
54	Bridget Collin,	50	Warren,	.....
55	Marion Skelton,	17	Lowndes,	May 12, 1861,
56	Jesse Williford.	54	DeSoto,	July 8, 1858.
57	James L. Smith,	19	Holmes,	Jan. 25, 1861,
58	John Johnson,	26	Warren,	July 22, 1858,
59	Britton Davenport,	45	Bolivar,	Mar. 24, 1858,
60	Sam'l Oxley,	31	Franklin,	Sept. 28, 1861,
61	John Allen,	24	Carroll,	Oct. 18, 1859,
62	George Thompson,	21	Warren,	Ap'l 28, 1861,
63	R. P. Braden,	25	Madison,	Ap'l 29, 1859,
64	Eli Webb,	43	DeSoto,	Jan. 1, 1859,
65	Thomas Garrett,	23	Carroll,	May 29, 1858,
66	Isaac T. Ater,	17	U. S. Court,	Dec. 21, 1857,
67	Larkin P. Heflin,	24	Lowndes,	May 12, 1861,
68	Henry Johnson,	29	Warren,	Jan. 23, 1860,
69	James G. Smith,	30	Sunflower,	Dec. 28, 1857,
70	James Ray,	35	Tishomingo,	Oct. 2, 1860,
71	Victor Bogard,	36	.....	.....
72	Jeremiah Gatlin,	24	Leake,	Ap'l 14, 1861,

[DOCUMENT C.]—Continued.

Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31, 1861.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION.
Oct. 1, 1864,	Manslaughter,	France,	Tailor
June 13, 1870,	Larceny,	Pennsylvania,	Cook
Dec. 1, 1863,	Negro stealing,	Texas,	Harness mak'r
Nov. 1, 1865,	Obst's on Rail-road	Tennessee,	Overseer
Nov. 1, 1861,	Attempt at Rape,	Georgia,	Farmer
Dec. 12, 1862,	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer
Life,	Rape,	Georgia,	Wagon-maker
Aug. 23, 1863,	Larceny,	Germany,	Silk weaver
Ap'l 30, 1863,	Negro stealing,	New York,	Book-keeper
Ap'l 10, 1866,	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer
	Larceny,	Ireland,	School teacher
May 13, 1873,	Horse stealing,	Tennessee,	Farmer
Jan. 21, 1878,	Negro stealing,	New York,	Pilot
Nov. 4, 1864,	Larceny,	Norway,	Raftsman
Dec. 19, 1862,	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Brick mason
Sept. 11, 1866,	Attempt to poison,	S. Carolina,	Seamstress
Feb. 26, 1864,	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Farmer
.....	.....	Ireland,	Seamstress
May 1, 1865,	Forgery,	Georgia,	Farmer
July 8, 1863,	Assault to kill,	Virginia,	Farmer
Nov. 20, 1863,	Shooting to kill,	Mississippi,	Farmer
July 12, 1870.	Burglary,	Tennessee,	Engineer
M'ch 18, 1865,	Manslaughter,	N. Carolina,	Overseer
Sept. 17, 1862,	Larceny,	England,	Farmer
Oct. 18, 1862,	Larceny,	N. Hampshire,	Engineer
Aug. 21, 1862,	Do,	Ireland,	Hack driver
Ap'l 21, 1862,	Horse stealing,	Georgia,	Shoemaker
Life,	Manslaughter,	N. Carolina,	Farmer
May 19, 1863,	Negro stealing,	Mississippi,	Farmer
Dec. 11, 1867,	Robbing mail,	Tennessee,	Mail rider
May 1, 1863,	Counterfeiting,	Alabama,	Farmer
Jan. 23, 1870,	Burglary,	Missouri,	Watchman
Jan. 24, 1887,	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Overseeer
Oct. 2, 1862,	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer
.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb. 26, 1862,	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer

DOCUMENT C.—Continued.

STATEMENT—Showing the Number of Convicts in

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	AGES.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
73	Joseph Williams,	17	Lawrence,	Dec. 11, 1859
74	George Hamilton,	56	Adams,	June 5, 1857
75	Charles Moore,	19	DeSoto,	Feb. 21, 1860
76	G. W. Gardner,	22	Madison,	April 28, 1859
77	James Dunn,	23	Warren,	June 5, 1854
78	Charles Wright,	32	Warren,	Jan. 23, 1860
79	Moses Thompson,	16	Lowndes,	April 26, 1860
80	John A. Walker,	29	Panola,	Jan. 1, 1859
81	R. D. Grant	41	Panola,	June 22, 1857
82	Joseph Wright,	22	Tippah,	Mar. 17, 1860
83	John Turner,	22	Warren,	Feb. 5, 1856
84	Henry Williams,	40	Wilkinson,	Dec. 21, 1859
85	Simeon Macklin,	33	Issaquena,	Mar. 31, 1856
86	John Thompson,	40	Tunica,	May 10, 1858
87	Andrew Thompson,	23	Warren,	July 22, 1858
88	Jefferson Wray,	42	Monroe,	June 8, 1861
89	James Rivers,	19	Warren,	June 27, 1857
90	Robert Summerville,	30	Warren,	June 27, 1857
91	George Carr,	19	Pike,	Mar. 15, 1860
92	Thomas D. Dulany,	32	Monroe,	June 29, 1860
93	George O'Brien,	35	Wilkinson,	July 14, 1858
94	Thomas McLaughlin,	22	Warren,	June 20, 1861
95	John Lynch,	28	Yazoo,	July 5, 1856
96	James Byrne,	30	Tunica,	May 10, 1858
97	Willis Pitman,	39	Choctaw,	Oct. 15, 1858
98	Greene Smith,	21	Tippah,	Oct. 8, 1856
99	Floyd Porter,	25	Neshoba,	Oct. 15, 1861
100	Robert Treadway.	20	Yazoo,	July 9, 1860
101	James Overstreet,	17	Choctaw,	Oct. 21, 1859
102	John J. Reese,	38	Tishomingo,	Aprl 29, 1859
103	W. R. McLean,	18	Marshall,	Oct. 25, 1857
104	Jesse George, (Indian)	19	Newton,	Oct. 18, 1860
105	Jas. Fair,	14	Copiah,	Oct. 19, 1861
106	James Breck,	21	Tishomingo,	Oct. 25, 1857
107	S. C. Smith,	28	Noxubee,	Oct. 20, 1861
108	J. R. Haynes,	31	Yallobusha,	Dec. 1, 1859

DOCUMENT C.—Continued.

the Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1861.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
Dec. 1, 1869	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	No trade,
May 30, 1868	Negro Stealing,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Aug. 21, 1862	Larceny,	Tennessee,	Painter,
Mar. 18, 1869	Assault to kill,	Pennsylvania,	Carriage Mkr,
June 1, 1864	Robbery,	Ireland,	Shoe maker,
Jan. 23, 1867	Burglary,	England,	Sailor,
April 26, 1862	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Shoe maker,
Jan. 1, 1863	Larceny,	England,	Laborer,
June 22, 1882	Negro Stealing,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Mar. 17, 1862	Larceny,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Jan'y 31, 1864	do	Ohio,	No trade,
Dec. 21, 1864	do	Pennsylvania,	Engineer,
May 12, 1866	Assault to kill,	Tennessee,	No trade,
April 17, 1873	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer,
June 26, 1868	Robbery,	Ireland,	Tailor,
May 24, 1863	Resisting Officer,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
June 22, 1862	Larceny,	Indiana,	Cook,
June 22, 1862	do	Kentucky,	Copper smith,
Mar. 15, 187[illegible]	Negro Stealing,	Louisiana,	Farmer,
May 22, 1865	Passing cft. money,	Tennessee,	Pilot,
June 16, 1868	Manslaughter,	Ireland,	Farmer.
June 17, 1876	do	do	Baker,
June 16, 1876	do	Ireland,	Brick mason,
April 18, 1873	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Oct. 2, 1863	Negro Stealing,	N. Carolina,	Farmer,
Oct. 8, 1871	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Carpenter,
Sept. 19, 1862	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer.
June 26, 1865	Forgery,	Tennessee,	Harness M'kr.
Oct. 8, 1864	Attempt to kill,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
April 2, 1864	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Clerk,
Oct. 25, 1867	Negro stealing,	Pennsylvania,	Painter,
Oct. 10, 1864	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Oct. 15, 1871	do	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Oct. 8, 1864	Attempt to kill,	Tennessee.	Farmer,
Oct. 14, 1863	Harboring Negro,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Dec. 1, 1862	Forgery,	Mississippi,	Farmer,

DOCUMENT C—Continued.

STATEMENT, showing the number convicts in the

NUMBERS.	CRIME.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
109	John Mitchell,	32	Warren,	Nov. 30, 1860
110	David Kysel,	36	Yallobusha,	Nov. 23, 1860
111	Lewis Ogle,	30	Holmes,	Nov. 28, 1857
112	Michael Fitzgerald,	32	Yallobusha,	Nov. 23, 1860
113	John W. Rollins,	29	Lawrence,	Dec. 19, 1860
114	H. W. Bass,	39	DeSoto,	Jan. 11, 1859
115	Moses White,	24	Warren,	Jan . 22, 1858
116				
117	Isham Lester,	27	Calhoun,	Sep. 30, 1860
118	Derry Duke,	20	Lafayette,	April 28, 1861
119	Samuel Carlisle,	22	Warren,	Jan. 22, 1858
120				
121	Alfred McKinsley,	39	Harrison,	Jul. 31, 1860
122	Albert Simmons,	25	Warrrn,	Jan. 22, 1858
123	John Boatwright,	45	Warren,	Jan. 22, 1858
124	Philip OBrien,	21	Bolivar,	Oct. 1, 1858
125	Julius Bushborn,	38	Adams,	Feb. 13, 1860
126				
127	Francis Riley,	25	Clarke,	Mar. 22, 1860
128	Augustus Branch,	23	Carroll,	May 19, 1858
129				
130	Tracy White,	27	Marshall,	April 23, 1860
131				
132	Albert G. Nations,	33	Yallobusha,	May 22, 1860
133	Michael Cooley,	49	Adams,	Nov. 25, 1859
134	John Johnson,	28	Warren,	Aug. 28, 1860
135	William Asdell,	25	Adams,	May 26, 1860
136	James Johnson,	46	Hancock,	July 14, 1860
137	John Turley,	25	Warren,	May 21, 1860
138	John McKenney,	26	Warren,	June 28, 1860
139	Richard Anderson,	48	Warren,	July 22, 1858
140	George Brown,	33	Warren,	July 6, 1860
141	John Ryan,	30	Warren,	July 6, 1860
142	Henry Austin,	18	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
143	John Schmidt,	33	Warren,	July 22, 1858
144	John Davidson,	30	Warren,	July 22, 1858

DOCTMENT C.—Continued.

the Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1861.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
Nov. 14, 1870	Assault to kill,	Ireland,	Deckhund,
Nov 17, 1862	Larceny,	Germany,	Painter,
Nov. 15, 1877	Manslaughter,	Virginia,	Raftsman,
Nov. 17, 1865	Assault and battery,	Ireland,	Gardener
Nov. 24, 1862	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Dec. 22, 1873	do	N. Carolina,	Farmer,
Jan'y 14, 1866	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Painter,
Sept. 19, 1867	Negro stealing,	Georgia,	Physician,
April 23, 1881	Rape,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Jan 14, 1866	Larnecy,	England,	Polisher,
	do	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Jan'y 15, 1862	do	Pennsylvania,	Gardener,
Jan'y 14, 1878	do	Canada,	Wood chopper
Sept. 16, 1883	Manslaughter,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Jan'y 31, 1868	Negro stealing,	Germany,	Gardener,
Mar. 22, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Plasterer,
May 19, 1873	Manslaughter,	Alabama,	Tailor,
Mar. 31, 1862	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Blacksmith,
May 16, 1863	do	Alabama,	Farmer,
Nov. 21, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Gardener,
Aug. 22, 1862	do	Ireland,	Laborer,
May 16, 1863	do	New York,	Physician,
July 14, 1870	do	Virginia,	Painter,
May 21, 1870	Robbery,	New York,	Deck hand,
June 28, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer,
July 2, 1863	do	Virginia,	Physician,
June 30, 1862	do	Sweden,	Cook,
June 28, 1870	Robbery,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Jan'y 23, 1865	Larceny,	New York,	Cabin Boy,
June 24, 1863	do	Germany,	Raftsman,
June 26, 1868	Robbery,	Ireland,	Laborer,

[DOCUMENT C.]—Continued.

STATEMENT—Showing the number of convicts in the

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
145	Charles Cambell,	34	Marion,	Feb. 16, 1861
146	Thomas Welch,	25	Warren,	July 20, 1859
148	Frank Jones,	30	Warren,	Jan. 10, 1859
149	Frank Gones,	23	Warren,	Feb. 21, 1861
150	Willis H. Gibson,	21	Monroe,	Jan. 16, 1859
151	George Lucas,	18	Warren,	Feb. 21, 1861
153	W. G. Easley,	43	Itawamba,	Ap'l 29, 1859
154	John McWade,	37	Claiborne,	May 30, 1859
155	John A. Harrison,	33	Newton,	Oct. 27, 1859
156	Thomas F. Scott,	59	Adams,	Dec. 13, 1859
157	John Cox,	20	Copiah,	Ap'l 30, 1861
158	William Brunfield,	37	Warren,	May 27, 1861
159	Jackson Arnold,	17	Scott,	May 25, 1860
160	John Wilson,	23	Warren,	May 27, 1861
161	John Wray,	51	Monroe,	June 8, 1861
162	John Roseman,	49	Choctaw,	June 30, 1859
163	George Roden,	17	Tishomingo,	June 30, 1859
167	Charles Allen,	21	Washington,	Dec. 14, 1859
170	John W. Currie,	42	Warren,	July 20, 1859
171	Jesse Ford,	37	Claiborne,	Oct. 27, 1859
172	Doctor Hughes,	51	Attala,	Mar. 25, 1860
173	James Montgomery,	23	Warren,	July 6, 1860
174	Michael Fannin,	33	Do	Feb. 21, 1861
175	Richard Horner,	24	Yazoo,	Jan. 8, 1860
176	Patrick Donohoe,	35	Warren,	Nov. 30, 1860
177	Benjamin Walker,	25	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
178	John McGuiggin,	34	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
179	John Brady,	20	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
180	J. S. Webb,	45	Warren,	Jan. 27, 1860
181	Florence O'Neal,	33	Warren,	Aug. 28, 1860
183	John Hancock,	17	Covington,	April 16, 1860
184	F. H. Ross,	28	Lawrence,	April 16, 1860
185	Wm. Harrell	49	Rankin	Mar. 14, 1861
186	Robt. Benson,	37	Lafayette,	May 7, 1860
187	James Sawyer,	39	Ma'll & L'fte	May 12, 1860
188	Joseph Wimes,	21	Warren,	July 19, 1860

DOCUMENT C.—Continued.

Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1861.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
Jan'y 25, 1865	Larceny,	S. Carolina,	Merchant,
July 9, 1869	do	Ireland,	No trade,
Dec. 21, 1868	Robbery,	Ireland,	Cook,
Feb. 19, 1863	Larceny,	Mexico,	Mule herder,
Dec. 10, 1062	Forgery,	Alabama,	Overseer,
Feb. 14, 1866	Robbery,	Ireland,	Cook,
April 14, 1862	Larceny,	Tennessee,	Farmer,
April 23, 1867	Negro stealing,	Ireland,	Bootmaker,
Oct. 12, 1864	Larceny,	Alabama,	Farmer,
Nov. 14, 1861	do	S. Carolina,	Overseer,
April 11, 1862	do	Mississippi,	Farmer,
May 18, 1881	Induc. slave to esc.	Kentucky,	Cook,
April 25, 1864	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
May 14, 1866	do	Ireland,	Moulder,
June 6, 1871	Mail Robbing,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
June 6, 1869	do do	Tennessee,	Mail rider,
May 24, 1866	Attempt to kill,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Dec. 13, 1861	Larceny,	Alabama,	Engineer,
June 27, 1864	do	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Oct. 15, 1862	do	Mississippi,	Brick maker,
Mar. 14, 1880	Manslaughter,	Georgia,	Farmer,
June 28, 1862	Larceny,	Isle of Man,	Saddler,
Feb. 15, 1863	do	Ireland,	Laborer,
Dec. 9, 1862	Manslaughter,	Ireland,	Sailor,
Nov. 14, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Farmer,
Jan. 23, 1862	do	Kentucky,	Farmer,
Jan. 23, 1880	Free pass Negro,	Ireland,	Sailor,
Jan. 23, 1862	Larceny.	Ireland,	Deck hand,
Jan. 23, 1862	do	Ohio,	Fireman,
Aug. 27, 1865	Assault to kill,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Mar. 31, 1862	Larceny,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Mar. 5, 1864	Robbery,	Mississippi,	Book-keeper,
Mar. 4, 1864	Accessory to murd.	Louisiana,	Farmer,
April 25, 1870	Larceny,	Ohio,	do
April 14, 1875	do	Alabama,	do
June 9, 1865	do	Tennessee,	do

DOCUMENT C—(Continued.)

STATEMENT, showing the number of convicts in

NUMBER.	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
189	Thomas McGorin,	23	Warren,	May 26, 1860
190	Matthew L McNoll,	26	Rankin,	Sept. 10, 1860
191	Frank J. Scanlan,	24	Warren,	May 26, 1860
192	Jack Smith,	50	Warren,	May 26, 1860
193	J. H. Mason,	26	Jefferson,	May 26, 1860
194	B. O'Riley,	28	Warren,	July 20 1859
195	Jamison Dismukes,	49	Lawrence,	June 8, 1860
196	R. H. Vanderdel,	20	Amite,	June 10, 1860
197	F. Stringer,	23	Warren.	Aug. 28, 1860
198	John Moore,	19	Warren,	Aug. 28, 1860
199	Richard Harrell,	16	Rankin,	Sept. 10, 1860
200	David Reaves,	30	Jasper,	Oct. 8, 1860
201	Hardy Dykes,	19	Jones,	Oct. 6, 1860
202	Josiah Odom,	36	Covington,	Oct. 12, 1860
203	John Simpson,	25	Tishomingo,	Oct. 16, 1860
205	J. W. Boyd,	35	Marshall,	Oct. 16, 1860
207	Richard H. Davis,	26	Itawamba,	Oct 16, 1860
208	Frank Gorman,	27	Warren,	Nov. 30, 1860
109	Henry Wilson,	19	Warren,	Nov. 30. 1860
210	Rich'd Lattimer,	35	Adams,	Nov. 30, 1860
211	Jacob Easel,	68	Adams,	Nov. 30, 1860
212	John J. Brown,	24	Adams,	Nov. 30, 1860
213	Jos. Mathews,	46	Adams,	Nov. 30, 1860
214	Duncan Murray,	30	Warren,	Dec. 10. 1860
215	Peter Hobern,	26	Warren,	Dec. 10, 1860
216	J. B. Branch,	20	Warren,	Dec· 10, 1860
217	Chas. Pittman,	25	Warren,	Dec. 10, 1860
218	Henry Portman,	26	Warren,	Dec. 10, 1860
219	William Burk,	30	Do	" 10, 1860
220	S. M. Smyth,	60	Do	" 10, 1860
221	John Wilson,	37	Do	" 10, 1860
222	James Ward,	46	Do	" 10, 1860
223	B. F. Jackson,	23	Panola,	" 13, 1860
224	Pat Taylor,	26	Warren,	Feb. 21, 1861
225	R. J. McGinty,	58	Carroll,	" 24, 1861
226	A. R. Burks,	37	Warren,	" 27, 1861

DOCUMENT C.—Continued.

the Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1861.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE. OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
May 21, 1870	Robbery,	England,	Steward,
Sept. 10, 1870	Negro stealing,	Georgia,	Brick maker,
May 21, 1862	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Confectioner,
May 21, 1870	Robbery,	Halifax,	Book-binder,
April 26, 1865	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Trader,
July 9, 1869	do	Ireland,	Weaver,
May 26, 1867	Attempt to kill,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
June 1, 1863	Larceny,	Germany,	Book-keeper,
Aug. 23, 1865	do	Louisiana,	Clerk,
Aug. 23, 1865	do	Louisiana,	Clerk,
Sept. 8, 1870	Manslaughter,	Mississippi.	Farmer,
Sept. 28, 1862	Attempt to kill,	do	do
Mar. 19, 1862	Larceny,	do	do
Sept. 28, 1862	do	Georgia,	do
Sept. 26, 1866	Attempt to kill,	Ireland,	Bridge builder,
Sept. 29, 1865	Forgery,	S. Carolina,	Farmer,
Sept. 6, 1862	Larceny,	Alabama,	do
Nov. 14, 1862	Larceny,	Ireland,	Laborer,
Nov. 16, 1862	do	New York,	Fireman,
Nov. 23, 1862	Receiving stol. gds.	Virginia,	Machinist,
Nov. 23, 1866	Robbery,	Russia,	Gardener.
Nov. 23, 1861	Larceny,	Canada,	Engineer,
Nov. 23, 1861	do.	Ireland,	Salesman,
Nov. 29, 1865	do	New York,	Boatman,
Nov. 29, 1862	do	Ireland,	Laborer,
Dec. 1, 1865	do	Louisiana,	Clerk,
Nov. 30, 1863	Obtaining mon. fal.	S. Carolina,	Bar-keeper,
Nov. 29, 1890	Manslaughter,	Germany,	Tailor,
Nov. 29, 1862	Larceny,	Georgia,	Mate,
Nov. 16, 1865	do	Tennessee,	Farmer,
Nov. 29, 1865	do	Kentucky,	Engineer,
Nov. 30, 1863	Obt. money falsely,	Maryland,	Cabinet mak'r
Nov. 17, 1865	Manslaughter,	Mississippi,	Farmer,
Feb. 19, 1863	Larceny,	Ireland,	Boatman,
Oct. 24, 1882	Forgery,	N. Carolina,	Clerk,
Feb. 27, 1871	Kidnapping,	Georgia,	Lawyer,

[DOCUMENT C.]—Continued.

STATEMENT—Showing the Number of Convicts in the

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	AGE.	COUNTY FROM.	DATE OF ADMISSION.
227	Thos. J. Ledbetter,	19	DeSoto,	Feb. 28, 1861
228	Mike Mahon,	30	Warren,	May 27, 1861
229	William Jones,	16	Do	" 27, 1861
230	William Bridges,	18	Do	" 27, 1861
231	George Young,	32	Do	" 27, 1861
232	George Tinckum,	26	Do	June 11, 1861
233	D. C. Wilson,	26	Marshall,	" 14, 1861
234	A. Tyler,	58	Warren,	" 20, 1861
219				

Mississippi Penitentiary, Oct. 31, 1861.

DOCUMENT C.—Continued.

Mississippi State Penitentiary, October 31st, 1861.

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	CRIME.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	OCCUPATION WHEN COMMITTED.
Feb. 21, 1866	Larceny,	Kentucky,	Carpenter,
May 20, 1863	do	Ireland,	Shoe maker,
May 18, 1871	Robbery,	Louisiana,	Waiter,
May 18, 1871	do	Kentucky,	Laborer,
May 20, 1866	do	do	Boatman,
May 30, 1863	Assault to kill,	New York,	do
June 14, 1869	Threat of Arson,	N. Carolina,	Blacksmith,
June 17, 1881	Induc. slave to esc.	Scotland,	Farmer,

A. M. HARDIN, Sup't.

DOCUMENT D.

STATEMENT—Showing the number of Convicts discharged from 31st October 1860 to 31st October 1861.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF ADM.
6	Riley Stafford,	Oct. 28, 1861
10	A. T. Roan,	Dec. 3, 1856
11	John Smith,	Oct. 7, 1860
30	R. S. Perry,	Nov. 3, 1858
37	Isaac Tumey,	Oct. 18, 1849
39	George S. Crittenden,	Dec. 19, 1855
51	Wilson Turner,	Dec. 22, 1855
55	Jeremiah Parker,	April 26, 1857
57	Thomas Brown,	Jan'y 23, 1856
67	Jackson Corder,	May 12, 1860
71	Sam. Prawdy,	June 5, 1857
71	Wm. H. Thompson,	May 21, 1861
72	James Lucas,	May 20, 1859
88	B. Isincrine,	June 5, 1856
105	Calvin Walker,	Sept. 15, 1860
109	Washington Skinner,	Nov. 28, 1857
112	Jas. Williams,	Dec. 18, 1857
113	John Duberry,	Jan. 12, 1858
120	Jno. Ryan,	Sept. 15, 1860
131	John Butts,	Jan. 10, 1859
145	Jno. Swightz,	Jan. 10, 1859
147	Jas. Stamps,	Apr. 29, 1859
149	Jas. Young,	June 11, 1859
151	John Phillips,	Jan'y 21, 1859
168	D. H. Northrop,	May 25, 1859
161	Hy. Beckman,	June 13, 1859
164	George Clarke,	July 7, 1859
166	Jas. Wright,	July 7, 1859
168	Thos. Brooks,	July 7, 1859
169	D. McCann	July 7, 1859
174	Jos. Gillespie,	Jan. 8, 1860
174	John Dillon,	Dec. 9, 1860
204	C. R. Willingham,	Oct. 16, 1860
206	Thos. May,	Oct. 16, 1860
228	W. Harrison,	April 14, 1861

DOCUMENT D.—(Continued.)

from the Mississippi State Penitentiary by Expiration of Sentence

EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.	COUNTY.	CRIME.
October 9, 1861	Jackson	Larceny
November 15, 1860	Chickasaw,	Larceny
March 29, 1861	Choctaw,	Larceny
October 13, 1861	Marshall,	Larceny
October 8, 1861	Claiborne,	Rape
December 19, 1860	De Soto,	Larceny
December 20, 1860	Yazoo,	Manslaughter
March 23, 1861	Wayne,	Larceny
January 23, 1861	Warren,	Larceny
April 30, 1861	Lowndes,	Larceny
May 21, 1861	Adams,	Manslaughter
August 9, 1861	Adams,	
April 8, 1861	Tunica,	
May 31, 1861	Warren	
September 1, 1861	Clarke,	
October 28, 1860	Pontotoc,	Larceny
November 19, 1860	Jackson,	Larceny
December 8, 1860	Monroe,	Larceny
September 1, 1861	Clarke,	Larceny
December 21, 1860	Warren,	Larceny
December 21, 1860	Warren,	Larceny
April 1, 1861	Tishomingo,	Attempt to kill
December 21, 1860	Warren,	Larceny
January 21, 1861	Yazoo,	Larceny
April 30, 1861	Jefferson,	Larceny
June 11, 1861	Amite,	Larceny
June 31, 1861	Warren,	Larceny
June 30, 1860	Warren,	Larceny
June 29, 1861	Warren,	Larceny
June 30, 1861	Warren,	Larceny
December 9, 1860	Sunflower,	Larceny
January 23, 1861	Lawrence,	Larceny
October 2, 1861	Tishomingo,	Larceny
September 29, 1861	Marshall,	Larceny
April 18, 1861	Madison,	Larceny

DOCUMENT E.

STATEMENT--Showing the Number of Convicts Pardoned from the Mississippi State Penitentiary, from the 31st day of

NO.	NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	EXPIRATION OF SEENTENCE.
5	John West,	June 9, 1859	June 1, 1864
14	Samuel Williams,	April 18, 1853	Mar. 16, 1861
18	John Jacobs,	Oct. 1, 1859	Nov. 28, 1861
23	Wm. T. Pope,	April 10, 1860	Nov. 28, 1861
28	Hawford Rowley,	Nov. 21, 1855	Mar. 24, 1865
22	Robert Jones,	Sept. 15, 1858	Nov. 21, 1862
60	Milton Smith,	Jan. 22, 1858	Sept. 13, 1868
62	Rebecca Robinson,	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan. 14, 1863
9	Francis Smith,	Mar. 11, 1857	Sept. 24, 1861
33	Wm. Baird,	Nov. 13, 1856	Mar. 15, 1861
46	R. L. Allen,	Oct. 21, 1859	Nov. 13, 1861
94	David May,	July 1, 1859	Oct. 8, 1867
99	Charles Williams,	Sept. 13, 1860	Jan. 1, 1866
107	Thomas S. Robinson,	Dec. 9, 1859	Sept. 19, 1863
110	David Gibson,	Feb. 6, 1858	Nov. 19, 1860
116	John Morris,	Dec. 8, 1859	Nov. 23, 1868
118	Sylvester Overton,	Feb. 7, 1858	Dec. 1, 1863
126	James Adams,	Dec. 11, 1859	Feb. 5, 1868
129	John B. Martin,	Jan. 21, 1859	Dec. 1, 1866
152	John B. Fisher,	May 21, 1859	Jan. 21, 1869
169	Wm. Morrison,	May 31, 1859	April 29. 1861
157	Wm. Smith,	May 22, 1859	April 30, 1861
182	Henry Hemphill,	April 10, 1860	Sept. 23, 1861
235	T. J. Gray,	Oct. 15, 1861	Oct. 15, 1861

[DOCUMENT E.]—Continued.

October, 1860, to the 31st day of October, 1861.

County.	Date of Pardon.	Crime.
Yazoo,	March 26, 1861	Passing count. money
Tippah,	January, 21, 1861	Manslaughter
Oktibbeha,	July 22, 1861	Larceny
Oktibbeha,	July 22, 1861	Larceny
Marion.	.....	Intent to kill
Pontotoc,	May 27, 1861	Manslaughter
Franklin,	Septem'r 13, 1861	Ditto
Warren,	March 18, 1861	Larceny
Kemper,	Septem'r 23, 1861	Ditto
Smith,	March 4, 1861	Ditto
Lafayette,	October 29, 1861	Bigamy
Choctaw,	.....	Manslaughter
DeSoto,	.....	Ditto
Calhoun,	October 8, 1861	Larceny
Oktibbeha,	Novem'r 15, 1860	Ditto
Madison,	August 20, 1861	Negro stealing
Hinds,	April 22, 1861	Larceny
Madison,	August 2, 1861	Negro stealing
Lawrence,	August 23, 1861	Attempt to kill
Warren,	Septem'r 2, 1861	Ditto
Lafayette,	.....	Larceny
Jefferson,	.....	Ditto
Marion,	Septem'r 23, 1861	Ditto
Neshoba,	October 15, 1861	Ditto

DOCUMENT F.

TABLE showing for what Crimes each Convict was sentenced.

CRIMES.	NO.
Larceny,	104
Attempt to kill,	10
Robbery,	14
Accessory to murder,	1
Negro stealing,	21
Manslaughter,	24
Forgery,	8
Receiving stolen goods,	1
Obtaining money falsely,	4
Kidnapping,	1
Assault to kill,	3
Rape,	3
Inducing slaves to escape,	1
Mail robbery,	3
Giving pass to slaves,	1
Shooting to kill,	1
Burglary,	6
Horse stealing,	1
Counterfeiting,	1
Resisting officer,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	3
Harboring negro,	1
Assault and battery,	1
Obtaining goods falsely.	1
Arson,	1
Obstructing Railroad,	1
Attempt at rape,	1
Attempt to poison,	1
	219

DOCUMENT G.

TABLE, Showing the Occupation of each Convict when admitted.

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Carpenter,	6
Moulder	3
Baker,	2
Machinist,	4
Tanner,	3
Telegrapher	1
Farmer,	66
Saddler	2
Overseer	8
Deckhand	4
Mill Wright	1
Cooper,	1
Raftsman,	8
Blacksmith	3
Harness-maker	3
Laborer,	24
Shoemaker,	5
Engineer,	7
Tailor,	4
Cook	6
Wagonmaker,	1
Weaver,	2
Bookkeeper,	3
Teacher,	1
Pilot,	2
No trade	4
Brickmason,	4
Seamstress,	2
Hackman,	1
Mail rider	2
Painter	5
Carriagemaker,	1
Sailor,	3
Coppersmith,	1
Clerk,	1

DOCUMENT G—Continued.

TABLE, Showing the Occupation of each Convict when admitted.

OCCUPATION.	NO.
Gardener,	5
Physician,	3
Polisher,	1
Plasterer,	1
Cabbinboy,	1
Muleherder	1
Steward,	1
Confectioner,	1
Bookbinder,	1
Trader,	1
Bridgebuilder	1
Salesman	1
Cabinet maker,	1
Lawyer,	1
Waiter,	1
	219

DOCUMENT H.

TABLE, Showing from what Counties Convicts were received.

From	Lowndes	6
"	Hinds	2
"	Itawamba	4
"	Jones	2
"	Marshall	10
"	Warren	73
"	Calhoun	2
"	Yallobusha	5
"	Neshoba	3
"	Lauderdale	2
"	Copiah	3
"	Tippah	3
"	Tishomingo	6
"	Kemper	2
"	Yazoo	6
"	De Soto	8
"	Chickasaw	1
"	Clarke	3
"	Pike	3
"	Adams	10
"	Tunica	3
"	Amite	2
"	Lafayette	4
"	Madison	4
"	Panola	4
"	Bolivar	3
"	Holmes	2
"	Franklin	1
"	Carroll	4
"	United States Court	1
"	Sunflower	1
"	Harrison	3
"	Leake	1
"	Lawrence	4
"	Wilkinson	2
"	Issaquena	1
"	Monroe	4
"	Choctaw	3
"	Newton	2
"	Noxubee	1
"	Hancock	1

DOCUMENT H—(Continued.)

TABLE, Showing from what Counties Convicts were received.

From	Marion	1
"	Claiborne	2
"	Scott	1
"	Washington	1
"	Attala	1
"	Covington	2
"	Rankin	4
"	Jefferson	1
"	Jasper	1
	Total	219

DOCUMENT I.

TABLE showing the nativity of Convicts now in the Mississippi State Penitentiary, 31 October, 1861.

NATIVITY.	NO.
South Carolina,	18
Mississippi,	29
Alabama,	13
Ireland,	45
New York	11
North Carolina,	6
Canada,	3
Tennessee,	23
Louisiana,	7
Virginia,	8
France	1
Pennsylvania,	5
Texas,	1
Georgia,	13
Germany,	6
Norway,	1
Kentucky,	12
England,	7
New Hampshire,	1
Missouri,	1
Ohio,	3
Indiana,	1
Sweden,	1
Mexico,	1
Russia,	1
Maryland,	1
	219

[DOCUMENT J.]

TABLE — Showing the Year in which the Convicts in Confinement were Admitted.

In 1850	1
1852	1
1854	2
1856	8
1857	16
1858	27
1859	36
1860	79
1861	49
	219

[DOCUMENT K.]

TABLE—Showing the Number of Prisoners at the end of each Year.

In	1840 there were	26
	1841 "	43
	1842 "	56
	1843 "	68
	1844 "	84
	1845 "	86
	1846 "	89
	1847 "	85
	1848 "	89
	1849 "	86
	1850 "	83
	1851 "	78
	1852 "	82
	1853 "	82
	1854 "	95
	1855 "	82
	1856 "	95
	1857 "	105
	1858 "	144
	1859 "	170
	1860 "	207
	1861 "	219

[DOCUMENT L.]

TABLE—Showing the number of Prisoners deceased in the Mississippi State Penitentiary, from the 31st October, 1860, to 21st October, 1861.

Name.	County.	Nativity.	When Died.
Thomas Peters	Copiah	Georgia	March 3d, 1861.

[DOCUMENT M.]

TABLE—Showing the Number of Convicts admitted in each Year.

In 1840	36
1841	23
1842	24
1843	26
1844	31
1845	24
1846	42
1847	26
1848	33
1849	25
1850	32
1851	27
1852	41
1853	49
1854	34
1855	25
1856	42
1857	35
1858	63
1859	65
1860 This year is from September 30, 1859, to November 1, 1860	105

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERRSITY OF MISSISSIPI.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

The Trustees of the University of Mississippi beg leave to present their regular biennial report of the operations of the University and of its existing condition.

The University has now been in actual operation for thirteen years. Throughout all this period its career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity, and it has been steadily advancing in usefulness, growing in reputation and gaining upon the public confidence.

During the last session the number of students upon its rolls amounted to two hundred and twenty-six, of whom one hundred and ninety one were undergraduates, and the remainder members of the department of law. The indications at the opening of the session promised a total materially greater than this, and had the accessions during the autumn and winter months been such as they have been in some former years, the number would possibly have reached three hundred. The number of new applicants for admission at the close of the first day and at the close of the first week was much larger than it had ever been in any previous session at the corresponding period. It continued still to be greater, though not in equal proportion, at the close of the first month.—The menacing aspect of the political sky, however, began at this time to produce a sensible effect on the increase, and few accessions were subsequently received. Still, the actual number of students as reported above was such as to place the University in this respect in the foremost rank of collegiate schools, and is materially greater than any institution of its class on the continent is known to have ever before gathered together so early as its thirteenth year. The list of American Colleges published in the American Almanac for 1861 contains the names of one hundred and twenty-three institutions, four of which ought to be rejected as not properly belonging to the class. The number of Colleges then, in the American States, is one hundred and nineteen. In only fifteen of them is the number of undergraduate students, as reported, equal

to that of the University of Mississippi during the past session, and of these fifteen only three, viz: the University of Virginia, the University of North Carolina and the College of South Carolina, are in the Confederate States.

The number of the *alumni* of the University of Mississippi at the close of the last session was three hundred and sixty-one, of whom two hundred and ninety-six were graduates in Arts, and sixty-five in Law. These facts are also entirely without precedent in the history of American Colleges. No collegiate institution in the country has ever produced the same number of liberally educated young men, or anything near to it, in the same brief period after its foundation. If we refer again to the list of Colleges above alluded to, which, having been published in December, 1860, presents the numbers as they stood in July of that year, and compare the number of graduates in Arts in this University which was then two hundred and sixty-eight, with the numbers recorded as having graduated in other institutions, we shall find that while there are nearly a hundred of those colleges which have been founded longer than this, for periods varying from more than two centuries downwards, there are fewer than fifty whose graduates yet equal those of the University of Mississippi. Sixty-two of these Colleges with an average age of twenty-eight years show an average number of graduates of one hundred and sixty-six, or fewer by a hundred and upward than the number on our list.

These exhibits fully justify the assertion that the success of the University of Mississippi has been without a parallel in the history of American Colleges, and that the amount of educational work which it has done has never been equalled or approached by any similar institution in the country within the same brief period after its foundation. It is natural that Colleges of long standing should be more resorted than those more recently established. Parents are interested in securing patronage for them, and send their own sons to drink in knowledge from the same fountains from which they drank themselves. There is, moreover, something venerable in AGE; and a well established reputation gives to an institution of learning long founded a powerful attractiveness.

In the competition for patronage, young institutions, therefore, labor under many disadvantages; and it may accordingly be fairly claimed, that when in spite of all these, a young institution takes rank, in point of numbers, among the most highly favored, it must possess more than ordinary merit.

In the foregoing remarks, the University has been considered in reference only to the department of Arts. Similar observations might with equal justice be extended to the professional school of Law. This department is of considerably more recent origin than the University itself, having been put into operation only in

the fall of 1854. The experiment was deemed a doubtful one even by those who most earnestly hoped for its success. Its career, however, has been one of unusual prosperity. By the diligence, the fidelity, the learning and the ability of its Professor, it soon acquired an enviable reputation, and bestowed a thorough legal education upon its students. It had thus entered upon a field of great and extensive usefulness to the country, and was sending out young men highly prepared to adorn their profession and to render the most important services in the administration of justice, the great end for which governments are instituted.

This auspicious result had been attained mainly by the untiring exertions of Prof. Stearns, who for the first six years had entire charge of the department.

At the close of that time the number of students had so greatly increased the labors that another Professor was found necessary, when Judge Trotter was elected, who, by his learning, ability and industry, extended still further the usefulness of the institution and added to his own distinguished reputation.

These remarks are made to [illegible] preparing the way to observe that though the University of Mississippi, for causes which are generally understood, but which will presently be more particularly explained, has been momentarily suspended in its operations, yet it has never been, throughout the whole period of its prosperous career, in the enjoyment of a prosperity more satisfactory than it was in the moment in which by a spontaneous impulse on the part of all its youthful and patriotic inmates to rush to the defense of an imperilled country, its halls were suddedly left vacant. As early as the month of January, when the danger of hostilities was yet very remote, a military company was formed among the students of the University, whose services were tendered to the Governor of the State and accepted by him. The exercises of the University however still went on, being in no way interfered with by the drill of the company, which took place out of class hours. Nor did there seem to be any considerable relaxation in the spirit of study until the exciting events of April absorbed the attention of the whole country, and gave token that the hour had come in which every citizen might be called on to defend his fireside from a wicked invasion.

After this time study in college substantially ceased. Lectures and recitations, and all other exercises, proceeded indeed as usual, but the interest in them was gone and they passed as empty forms. One student after another dropped away and enrolled himself in some company about to march from his own neighborhood. In their turn the company of University Greys became entitled to marching orders, and on the first day of May they actually took up their line of March for Virginia. In the memorable conflict of the 21st of July, on the plains of Manasseh, this company bore

a conspicuous part, and covered th[illegible]ves with imperishable glory.

Simultaneously, or nearly so with the departure of the University Greys, the graduating class of the University were brought to their final examination, and in accordance with custom, discharged until Commencement. The time of this examination had been anticipated by several weeks at the earnest desire of the class.

The loss of these two considerable bodies of young men reduced the already diminished numbers to a mere handful, and these within the next few days followed their companions. The University was not, therefore, suspended by any act of the Board or of the Faculty, though several neighboring Colleges were so, about the same time; but in the manner just described, the dissolution was spontaneous. The annual meeting of the Board was holden as usual in June. It was impossible at that time to conjecture what might be the attendance at the opening of the ensuing session in September, but it was obvious that it must be comparatively small. The payment of the officers of the Faculty being in a measure dependent upon fees, there seemed to be a necessity of some reduction in their number should the apprehended diminution in the attendance be realized.

The Board, however, unwilling to take any action which might seem ungracious unless driven to it by the pressure of positive necessity, merely addressed to each officer of the Faculty a note, of which an extract is given below, and adjourned to meet at the University in October following. The extract is in these words. "That while it is the desire of the Board to carry on the operations of the University, if practicable, in accordance with the present plan of organization, yet inasmuch as their ability to do so must depend on the amount, of patronage that may be extended to the institution, as well as upon the continued payment by the State of the standing appropriations in favor of the University, and inasmuch as the pending war, unless it shall speedily be terminated, may have the effect of so curtailing the patronage and resources of the University as to render it impossible to continue its functions at all, or without considerably reducing the present scale of operations, therefore the Board cannot engage to continue the payment of the salary of any professor beyond the date of their next meeting in Oct, 1861, if at that time it shall be deemed expedient to modify the existing plan of instruction by reducing the number of Professors, or wholly to suspend the exercises of the University, and in the mean time any Professor shall be at liberty to seek other employment if he shall think proper to do so."

Advertisement was immediately made in papers in different points of the State, of the intention of the Trustees to resume operations at the University as usual in September. Editorial notices were inserted in many papers to the same effect. And on

the —— day of —— there was published in the Mississippian, and subsequently copied into a large number of journals, an address to the people of Mississippi, by a committee of the Board, expressive of their conviction of the importance of keeping the University alive and their purpose to do so if the attendance justified. Notwithstanding these various expedients, the effort to secure a respectable number of students, on the day appointed by law for the commencement of the session, completely failed, and only four students presented themselves, nor was the number at all increased after the lapse of two entire weeks. It was under these circumstances that the Board reassembled. They had hardly convened before the resignations of most of the faculty were handed in, including those of Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Chancellor of the University and Professor of Physics, &c., Wm. F. Stearns and Jas. F. Trotter, Professors of Governmental Science and Law, L. Q. C. Lamar, Professor of Ethics and Metaphysics, Alexander J. Quinche, Professor of Latin and Modern Languages, and Burton N. Harrison, Assistant Professor in Physics.

At a meeting of the Legislature held subsequently to the annual meeting of the Board in June, a resolution had been passed recommending to the Board to consider the expediency of introducing into the University the Military system of instruction and discipline. This resolution coming up for consideration at this time, the spontaneous practical suspension of the functions of the University as an educational institution, however much on every other account to be regretted, appeared to furnish an occasion peculiarly favorable to the introduction, it thought expedient, of the proposed change. And the resignation of so large a number of the Faculty sensibly relieved the Board of what might have otherwise been an embarrassment, in case the change should be actually introduced. They accordingly accepted all the resignations offered, and in the same resolution declared the remaining chairs of Greek and Mathematics and of English Literature vacant.

The chair of Chemistry, it may here be properly observed, was already vacant.

Early in the month of September, evidence was laid before the Executive Committee that the incumbent of that chair, Prof. E. C. Boynton, had made use in writing of expressions evincing a want of attachment to the Government of the Confederate States. A quorum of the Board was convened, and in their presence the writing, an intercepted letter, was exhibited to Prof. Boynton, who avowed its authorship without hesitation. The paper, previously submitted to the judgment of Gen'l Polk, at Memphis, and the Confederate Judge of Mississippi, was pronounced, by them, to contain nothing constituting any offence which either the military or civil authorities could legally punish, but it was the unanimous judgment of the Board, that one whose sentiments were so out of

harmony with those of our people could not properly be permitted to hold office in the University, and he was accordingly removed.

The Board have observed with regret that ungenerous attempts have been made to use the delinquency of Boynton to their prejudice, as conservators of the interests of the University, and of Southern Education. It seems to them proper to state, therefore, that Prof. Boynton was first brought to their notice, as a suitable person to fill the chair of Chemistry, in the fall of 1855, by a Southern gentleman of distinction, who had, as visitor to the Military Academy at West Point in that year, been a witness of the performances of the classes which had been under his instruction. The recommendation was enthusiastic, and it came at a time when the Board had been much perplexed to fill this difficult department. Two years before they had elected a Southern man, who held the office but for one session, when he voluntarily withdrew. One year before they had elected another Southern man, who was an applicant for the place, and who had laid numerous testimonials before them, but who failed to fulfill his implied engagement, and thus left them a second time without a Chemist. At the time of Prof. Boynton's nomination, as ab ve stated, there was actually no other name before the Board which inspired in them the slightest confidence, and they resolved to make more particular enquiry regarding his claims to their acceptance, entrusting with their executive committee the authority to extend to him an invitation, in case they should find reason to be satisfied, not only with his qualifications as a man of science, but with the sentiments entertained by him upon the subjects of most vital interest to the South. The enquiry thus directed was carefully and cautiously made. Not only were the avowals of sentiment made personally by Prof. Boynton himself to a representative of the Board, authorized to visit him, entirely satisfactory, but testimonials obtained from those who had long known and had been associated with him were entirely consistent with these avowals.

Even now, after all the past, it is but an act of bare justice to say that he more than met the expectations which were formed of him, by the full and faithful discharge of his duties. He was thoroughly master of his profession, had a rare faculty of imparting his knowledge to his students, and by his uniform course of unexceptionable conduct, won the respect of the Trustees and the kindly regards of the students. Until the interception of the letter hereinbefore referred to, he never, to the knowledge of the Board, did an act or dropped an expression calculated to excite distrust of his fidelity to our institutions, and as soon as that letter was discovered, the remedy of dismission was promptly applied. This was the only remedy in the hands of the Trustees, and if there are any who think the measure of justice meted out to him was not harsh enough, this body has only to say that it is their

firm conviction that anything further would have been a breach, rather than a performance of their duty. Such is a succinct statement of the circumstances connected with the election, with the services, and the dismissal of Prof. Boynton. At the time of his election there was no known point on which his views were out of harmony with those of the people of the South, and he was a slave owner up to the time of his removal.

Like other bodies charged with similar trusts, this Board had selected its Professors with reference to their qualifications to fulfill the duties to which they were called. How could it have been anticipated, six years ago, that Prof. Boynton would fail to take part with the people of Mississippi, upon the question of the formation of a new government, (for that is the only question upon which he differed from us) when, six years ago, very few amongst us looked forward to a dissolution of the Union during the lifetime of the present generation.

In these remarks in regard to Prof. Boynton, as well as those which follow in reference to Chancellor Barnard, the Board seeks only to lay before your honorable body, a correct history of events connected with the institution. This is done as well from a sense of duty to the Legislature as an act of justice to men who have, to some extent, been placed under their supervision and control. About the 1st of March, of last year, a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was convened at Oxford, to pass upon certain charges which were prepared by Dr. Henry R. Branhem, against Chancellor Barnard. After an investigation of two days, the trial was ended by the acquittal of Chancellor Barnard, by the unanimous vote of the eleven Trustees who were present. A printed copy of the proceedings had upon trial, is herewith submitted, to which the attention of your honorable body is invited. The connection of Chancellor Barnard with the University is now at an end. Events, which have transpired since that occurrence, render eulogy at our hands unnecessary. He has been tendered a place in the University of the South, an institution projected by its founders to enable Southern young men to obtain the most complete and extensive reputation, without a resort to places of learning beyond our own Confederacy, and he is the only man to whom a position has been offered. Our highly gifted President has, since his retirement from the University, proffered him a position of great responsibility at Richmond, in which his vast scientific knowledge may prove of eminent service to the Government during the war. Chancellor Barnard came to our University from the University of Alabama, with a most brilliant reputation earned by a laborious service of seventeen years in that institution. That fame in the scientific world has since constantly extended, and carried along with it the name of our own University. He first became a Professor here in 1854, and in 1856, upon the retirement of Judge Longstreet, he was made President. The estimation in

which he is held abroad, has been manifested by offers of Professorships in other Colleges, by the consideration shown to his numerous contributions to scientific journals, and to his admirable report on the Coast Survey, by his election to the Presidency of the American Scientific Association, by his selection to deliver a course of lectures at the Simithsonian Institution and by his appointment to accompany an expedition to make important astronomical observations on a distant and difficult coast, upon the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun.

These distinctions were only won by his clear and comprehensive intellect, and by his extraordinary attainments in science.—His studies have, of necessity, very much withdrawn him from active intercourse with society, because such eminence can only be reached by patient, continuous, and uninterrupted thought.—Still less has he ever mingled in political strife, yet it is known that since the bitter agitation of the slavery question at the North, his pen has been wielded with effect in support of the rights of the South. All this, unfortunately, has not exempted him from imputations growing out of the circumstance of his Northern birth. Yet we frankly say, if there is any ground for a charge of want of sympathy with us, in our great struggle for Southern independencee, whave never seen its evidence. But there is a republic of letters and of science, eminence in which, like that of Humboldt, confers the title of citizen of the world, and if there be any one in the bounds of our knowledge, who deserves that high distinction, that man is Chancellor Barnard.

In former reports the Board have laid before the Legislature the views by which they have been guided in administering the affairs of the University. Their aim has been to erect it into an educational institution of the highest class, and advancing it, step by step, to raise it from the level of a mere College, to the dignity of a University, in the proper acceptation of that term. The fulfillment of this design required the creation of professional schools of Law and Medicine, of special schools of science, as of civil engineering, Agricultural and Analytical Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical Astronomy, and other subjects similarly important, and also in the more distant future, and as the progress of society should demand, schools of letters, Philosophy, Philology and History, such as are to be found in European Institutions of the same grade. It has, however, been their view, that the task of the present generation would be limited to the establishment of the professional schools of practical science. And that, in these views, they have been constantly in harmony with the Legislature of the State, has been evinced by the fact that the school of Law, already so flourishing, is the direct creation of the Legislature itself, and that propositions have repeatedly been introduced into one or other of the houses for establishing one or other the schools of science above named propositions which have

ceased to be pressed when it became understood that the erection of those schools was within the programme which the Board had prescribed to themselves. This programme could not of course be carried out until the institution, in its original aspect as a school of the liberal arts, had been so far perfected as to entitle the University to rank as a College among the first in the country. In order that it might justly hold this rank, it was indispensable that it should possess attractions to aspirants after knowledge, equal to those which belong to the leading institutions of its class elsewhere. Such, it is believed, have been provided for it by measures of which a detailed statement was made to the Legislature in the report of the Board of Nov. 1859. By reference to that report, it will be seen that the University commenced its operations in 1848, without apparatus, without a library, without collections of minerals or fossils or shells, in short, without only the buildings necessary for the accommodation of its officers and students. For five years, the only experimental illustrations given in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, were furnished by means of apparatus and instruments which were the private property of one of the professors, and which were removed by him on his resignation. The permanent income of this University, provided by law, did not allow the great deficiencies in its means of usefulness to be filled up from that source, and accordingly, in response to an urgent representation of the case to the Legislature by the Board in the winter of 1855-6, a special annual appropriation was made for the purpose by law, which expired by its own limitation in 1860. In the report already referred to, the mode of application of the funds thus granted was fully set forth, and an extension of the law was asked for in order to complete the provisions for the observatory, and to proceed with the enlargement of the library, a matter now esteemed of immediate and prominent importance. The extension was granted and an order was thereupon promptly given for the construction of a telescope, which should place the observatory of the University of Mississippi on a level with those of Cambridge, or Ann Arbor, or any other in the country, in instrumental resources. The introduction of astronomical observations has been regarded by the Board, as important, not only because of its opening to the youth of Mississippi of a school in practical astronomy, but because it associates the institution itself, with all that class of institutions throughout the world, which are engaged in the prosecution of original scientific research, and thus affects advantageously our reputation as a people. Considerations of this kind induced the Board in like manner, to accept the invitation extended to the University in communications from distinguished men of science, appended to their report of 1859, already several times referred to, to become associated in a systematic observation of the variations of terrestrial magnetism, in which the public authorities and the scientific associations of the principal civ-

ilized powers are engaged, and concerning which, more particular information may be found in a communication from the Chancellor of the University, appended to the same document. In order to realize this project but a moderate expenditure was necessary, and arrangenents had been completed for commencing the magnetic observations about the close of the spring of the present year, when the obstruction of communication made it impossible to obtain the instruments, although they were completed and ready for delivery.

A similar disappointment has been experienced in regard to the large telescope of the Observatory. Though notiee was received, just before communication with the outward world by letter entirely ceased, that the object glass of the instrument, (in the construction of which the main difficulty lies,) would be ready in August or September for a scrutinizing test examination; and though, therefore, with the ensuing spring there was every reason to anticipate the commencement of a systematic series of astronomical observation at the University, yet the interruption occasioned by the war has indefinitely deferred this gratifying prospect also. It may be proper here to remark, that though these instruments, magnetic and astronomical, have thus been prevented from reaching the University, there has nevertheless been no loss sustained except the important one of time, on this account, no moneys having been advanced to the constructors of the instruments in antipation of their completion.

While the disappointmehts just described have been suffered in reference to the realization of projects of improvement in progress, the Board have also to regret that the state of the times forbids and makes impracticable the present fulfilment of any part of that enlarged programme of operations which embraced the establishment at the University of schools of higher education in special departments of science. Had peace continued to bless the land, the present time is that which had been looked forward to for setting on foot at least the schools of Civil Engineering and Agricultural Chemistry, of which the practical importance is so generally acknowledged, and of which the South has so especial need. These and all other projects involving expenditure must, however, be for the present suspended, and of this necessity the unanimous conviction of the Board is expressed in the following resolution, adopted at their meeting in October last:

Resolved, That, until further ordered, the Treasurer of the Board be instructed not to draw from the Treasury of the State any more money than is actually required to defray the necessary expenses of the University, and to meet such liabilities as the Trustees have already incurred.

While, however, recognizing the necessity and the duty of postponing further measures of improvement connected with the development of the University to a season more favorable to that

high culture which can only thrive with peace, the Board still cherish the undoubting confidence that an institution which, favored by an enlightened policy, has already made so large advances in reputation and usefulness, will yet fulfil their most sanguine expectations and become, what they have endeavored to pave the way for making it, a University in fact as well as in name. In speaking thus of the necessity of deferring plans of improvement until the return of peace, it may be proper to make an exception in favor of the proposition which has come with legislative sanction before the Board, of introducing into the University the military system of education. As early as the annual meeting of the Board in June, and before the passage of the resolution of the Legislature referred to, this subject had been brought up for notice, though not for action. It was esteemed to be one on which it would not be safe or wise to act without more full information than was possessed by any member of the Board. At the meeting in October, certain documents were presented by the Chancellor, obtained from an institution in a neighboring State, in which the military system has been adopted, and certain statements were made by him, explanatory of features of the system as he had observed them during a personal visit to that institution; but there still remained a degree of indefiniteness in regard to the specific modifications which would have to be made in order to introduce the plan here, and especially in regard to the amount of expense which the necessary changes would involve, which induced the Board to request the Chancellor to complete the task he had commenced, and to report to them in full at their next meeting. This request has been complied with, and the report prepared under it is herewith communicated to the Legislature. The most important of its results, so far as they affect the question immediately under consideration, are the following:

1. The minimum of expense at which the proposed change would be effected is $22,000.

2. The dormitories require a modification, which, though not greatly expensive, would render them untenantable for several months.

3. There is for the moment a serious difficulty in the way of securing a competent military staff.

In a question involving outlay, the Board could not at this time think of taking any action without instructions from the Legislature. Hence, although they are disposed to regard the proposition with favor, and although the opinions of the report, which, considering the long experience of the Chancellor as an educator of youth, are entitled to high respect, are also favorable; they feel bound to limit themselves at present to the communication to the Legislature of the information which has been laid before them, and to leave the decision with the higher authority. It may, however, here be observed, that in case the introduction of the military system should be considered expedient, not at present, but at

some future time; the modification of the construction of the dormitories, which is a measure consumptive of time rather than of money, will be an inconvenience then as well as now. On the other hand, this modification of the buildings, if made immediately, would render them vastly more comfortable to their occupants than they are at present, whatever system of government prevails—a fact to which direct testimony may easily be obtained if there be an alumnus of the University among the members of the Legislature; and accordingly it might not be an unwise policy to make available for this alteration of construction, a moment like the present, in which no considerable attendance of students could probably be secured, were the re-opening of the University to take place to-morrow. This also is a question referred to the superior wisdom of the Legislature. During the existing suspension of the exercises of the University proper there is still maintained upon the premises a high school which has been placed under the charge of Messrs. A. J Quinche and B. N. Harrison, the former recently Professor of Latin and Modern Languages, and the latter recently Assistant Professor of Physics. These gentlemen have also been entrusted with the care and preservation of the University property. The school commands an attendof upward of thirty scholars, principally boys pursuing preparatory studies, and has given unqualified satisfaction to its patrons. Accompanying this report will be found the statement of the Treasurer, exhibiting an account of the finances for the two last fiscal years. It is a source of gratification to the Board that, in the administration of the large amount of funds which at various times within the last ten or twelve years have passed through his hands, we believe that not one dollar has ever been lost to the institution, or in any way diverted from its legitimate purposes.

In conclusion, the Board beg leave to add, that so soon as the pleasure of the Legislature shall have been expressed in regard to the important question of organization, it is their desire to reopen the University, on a scale suited to the times, at as early a period as it shall be found practicable to make the necessary arrangements.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. McRAE,
J. THOMPSON,
GEO. H. YOUNG,
J. W. CLAPP,
T. E. B. PEGUES,
JAMES M. HOWRY,
JOHN J. PETTUS,
W. L. SHARKEY,
C. P. SMITH,
ALEX. M. CLAYTON,
JAMES BROWN.

JACKSON, Novemb r 21, 1861.

NOTE.—Two of the Trustees, to-wit, Gen. Charles Clarke and Col. Wm. F. Dowd, are absent in the military service, and Col. James Alex. Ventress at home sick.

J. M. HOWRY,
Secretary of the Board.

REPORT

OF THE

LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.

JACKSON, MISS., November 25th, 1861.

To the Honorable, the Senate and
House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi—

GENTLEMEN: It is made my duty by the General Levee Law, approved 2d December 1858, to render an account to your Honorable body, of all the transactions of the General Board of Levee Commissioners, of which I am President.

Upon the organization of the Board in the spring of 1859, we found that portion of the delta of the Mississippi river embraced within the limits of the Levee district, one vast wilderness of waters. The breaches in the Levee occasioned by the previous flood, had not all been closed, when the flood of 1859 came, and swept off, at one stroke, the dikes at numerous other points, which had been erected to restrain it, and inundated the entire valley.—The voice of wailing was everywhere heard from the distressed and ruined valley, and its material interest then received a check from which it has not yet recovered. Upon this condition of the country, the General Levee System commenced its operations; the local system, or that operating under independent county jurisdiction, had been found by an experience of eight years, sadly defective, and the necessity of some general authority possessing the power to make judicious locations, construct levees adequate to the purpose, and apply the funds where most needed, without the restrictions of local influences, or sectional lines, was felt and acknowledged on all hands. The present law was the result.

The operation of this law for a period of two years, has developed material defects in its administrative details, while the subsequent legislation of the State in this behalf, instead of improving the system, now threatens to overwhelm it in ruin. I invite your attention to the defects of the law and propose for your consideration remedies for such defects as I shall notice.

Some of the defects in the law, as it now exists, have arisen from the opposition made to it by persons owning lands in the interior counties embraced within the limits of the Levee district, who ask to be exempted from taxation. Three surveys, made under the direction of this Board, viz: from Friar's Point, Melrose landing and Skipwith's landing—eastward to the hills, demonstrate conclusively the fact, that no portion of the district would be exempt from overflow in the absence of Levees on the eastern bank of the Miss. river, and every part should therefore justly be made to bear a portion of the burdens of protecting it: for proof of this you are referred to the report and accompanying profiles of the Chief Engineer. It is at war with the plainest dictates of justice that non-residents should be permitted to hold vast bodies of land exempt from taxatiom, in a State of wilderness,—adding nothing to the wealth and prosperity of the State, while the resident is required by law, or inexorable necessity, to expend large sums for the protection of these non-productive lands, in common with his own, and thus multiply their value, that the non-resident may reap all its benefits. Sound policy demands that all lands should be taxed which share the common benefit, and if the owner cannot pay the tax on his non-productive lands, let him sell to those who will reduce them to cultivation. The State should by a judicious system of legislation comprehend and acknowledge the Levee interest as one of State policy, and so vitalize it, as to enable the resident land holders of the district to control and direct its defenses; for the present the great enterprise is diseased by a virus infused into its system by distinguished non resident landholders, who greedily pocket the benefits, but skulk their proper share of the outlays necessary to the completion of the work. I entertain the hope that this will not continue to be so, but that the Legislature will soon proclaim the levee interest, a great State concern, the interest of the bottom an indevisable unit—and utter the fiat, that all land holders of the district must pay alike for its construction. The district under our charge presents a river front of three hundred and forty-seven miles; through this, there now extends from one end to the other, a line of embankment, three hundred and eleven miles long, broken at a single point in Issaquena county, a space of five hundred feet, by the flood of last May. As stated previously we found this line of embankment broken at numerous points by the floods of 1858 and 1859, and the country brought to the verge of ruin. As soon, therefore, as some necessary preliminary surveys could be made, contracts for closing these crevasses, and enlarging the levee at its weakest points were made. In the autumn of 1859, and in the ensuing winter and spring, work, to the value of eight hundred and seventy four thousand two hundred and thirty one dollars and forty cents, was done, embracing one hundred and five miles of Levee built and repaired, aggregating near four millions of cubic yards of embankment.

In the autumn of 1860, other contracts were made, and thirty-seven additional miles of levee built and repaired, embracing more than fifteen hundred thousand cubic yards of embankment at a cost of three hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

The report of the work done since the organization of the Board shows:

1600 miles of surveys,
5,512.076 cubic yards of earth work,
722 acres of cleared land,
142,3-10 miles of Levee constructed and enlarged, and a total expenditure; for graduation, right of way, engineering, general expenses, labor, officers' salaries, Inspectors salaries, guard service on Levee during high water, mileage and per diem of members, of $1,296,377 32, for the details, I refer you to the Treasurer's report hereto attached, marked "Exhibit A.," and the Chief Engineer's report in pamphlet form, which I submit and make a part of my report. I may add that the great work was conducted successfully through two seasons of high water, without incurring *any* loss from the flood, and no portion of the levee constructed or enlarged by me, has broken, though subjected to the severe test of May last, the highest flood ever known in the lower portion of the district; and with the slight exception of two small crevasses occurring in the old levee in Coahoma and Issaquena, the country has passed through two seasons of extreme high water, with entire freedom from overflow; these facts we claim should be placed to the credit of the General Levee System, and command for it that confidence and aid which would enable us to prosecute to a successful issue the work upon which we are engaged, and which must at last decide the question of the redemption and occupation of this valley by civilized man, or its surrender to its primeval state.

Of the above $1,296,377 32 expended, a portion, viz: $782,000 00 was derived from the special tax of the several counties on the river front, assessed under the 21st section of the levee law and placed under my control by the Boards of Police, $314,308 58 was paid in bonds of the Levee district, maturing at various dates as shown by the Engineers report, based upon the ten cents tax of the interior counties for ultimate payment, and the balance of this sum (less $31,353 58 percentage retained from contractors for unfinished work,) has been paid in cash derived from the ten cents tax of the interior counties of the levee district. Of the $782,000 00 special tax on the front counties, there exists small balances unpaid in Tunica, Washington, and Issaquena counties; these balances, which result from forfeited lands in those counties, remain a charge upon the counties.

The Treasurer's report shows $60,470 54 of levee district bonds redeemed, which reduces the outstanding levee district

bonds to $252,838 00 exclusive of interest. This amount will be slightly augmented, when final settlement is made for some unfinished work in Washington county, and the charge upon the special fund of Coahoma county will also be increased about $27,000 00 by the completion of work now in progress in that county.

The liabilties of the local Boards of the river counties, I have not been able accurately to ascertain, as they are not required to make a statement until June 1862, when the General Board is required by law to assume any balance of their debts remaining at that time unpaid; from the best sources of information that I have, I am inclined to think this debt will not be less than $600,000, add to this the liabilities of the General Board on its bonds issued, debt and interest equal to $265,000, and we find the levee district loaded with a debt of $865,000 An amendment made to the levee law on the 10th February 1860, was designed to procure an accurate registration of this local debt, but it failed of its purpose, and there are known to be large amounts of script unregistered. The amount registered, exclusive of interest and credits is $381,046 89. The Treasurer's report attached, shows the registration, aggregate amount, credits, nett amount due &c., in detail for each county. For the redemption of this large debt, besides the taxes assessed under the General Levee law, there are in the hands of the General Board two hundred and four thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres of lands, which were forfeited for the non payment of the levee tax in the counties of De Soto, Panola, Tallahatchie, Sunflower and Yazoo. This land has cost us in taxes and expenses of conveyance $36,752,24 which item is not included in the $1,296,377 32 charged to the construction account. The amount of lands forfeited to the local levee authorities in the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, will probaby equal two hundred thousand acres at a proportionate cost of taxes, and conveyance. The amount cannot be stated with precision, for reason that they are not required to report till June 1862; but assuming the whole amount at 400,000 acres, and we have this amount as a basis for the redemption in part of the $865,000 debt of the district.

The effect of the act of 6th of August, 1861, suspending the collection of the ten cents tax, will be to deprive the River fund of this land, one of its chief sources for the redemption of its liabilities. The State, County, and Confederate tax will be due next Spring, and our only means of paying them, was derived from the ten cents tax, which the act cited suspends. Thus at one stroke, our revenue is destroyed and our lands sold for the nonpayment of taxes, which the law deprives us of the means of paying. The injustice of its operation is so manifest, that it requires only to be stated to be seen, and I trust it will receive at your hands immediate reparation. If your Honorable Body

should decline to repeal the odious act, in toto, then we ask in the name of common justice, that you provide by law, that the purchaser of those lands at tax sale shall be required before certificate of purchase is awarded him, to pay to the treasurer of the Levee Fund, the full demand of the Levee commissioners against the land so sold; providing also that if the land or any part thereof, shall be struck off to the State or the Confederate Government, that the State shall pay to the Levee Fund the demand of the Board against the same, before the title shall pass. I trust, however, your honorable body will at once perceive the policy of repealing entirely the act of 6th of August last, and thereby wipe out the footprints of a third act of repudiation from the statute book of the State. Already has this act seriously impaired the credit of the State. I am cognizant of the fact that Mississippi Treasury notes declined ten per cent. in the Memphis market, on *the day* the passage of the act referred to, became known. A large portion of the levee securities are held by capitalists and merchants in Memphis and New Orleans, who receive them from contractors, for money and supplies, advanced in the prosecution of the work: these securities were based upon the solemn act of the State, levying a tax for their redemption, and were received as I well know, in confidence, that they would be met at maturity; but the State, disregarding this obligation, now says, the tax thus pledged, shall be suspended until April after the war closes. Why not have said, suspended until the millenium shall come? If the Legislatnre had the power to do one, it had power to do the other, and the latter would most likely have secured us an easier time to have paid as the period is indefinite; the State should not thus trifle with its obligations. Circumstances may justify the enactment of laws staying the collection of debts between citizens of a State, but never between the subject and the sovereign; any infraction of this rule is certain to receive its merited retribution—revolutions may upheave, pestilence and famine come, but the contract of a sovereign State, personifying the sovereignty of all, should in its majesty proclaim, this is the sworn obligation of one who can do no wrong. But it may be answered that the landowners are without money, and the taxes cannot be paid. This is doubtless true, except in rare cases; many would pay—but more would have to submit to a sale of their lands; but the law gives two years in which to redeem, if in that time the owner is not able to pay. Doubt may well exist as to whether he will ever be able to pay. To ameliorate the expense of the tax payer, the damages now imposed might, without injustice, be greatly lessened. Say that the landowner should be entitled to redeem his land within two years, by paying to the purchaser the amount by him advanced, with fifteen per centum per annum interest thereon from the date of purchase until the

day of redemption, placing the levee treasurer upon the same footing with other purchasers. This would not work any great hardship to the landowner, nor would it blur the statute book, while it would preserve the credit of the Levee Board, and enable it after a time to cancel its liabilities. But as the matter now stands, the period of taxation is limited by law, the debts of the Board are at heavy interest—soon the accumulating interest will have magnified the debt to a sum beyond the reach of the tax authorized. The Board of levee commissioners had sought with a studied care to preserve the credit of their fund, and with this view they had withheld from the market one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of bonds, which the law authorized them to sell; but while they were thus scrupulous in preserving their obligations, a blow from an unexpected source was given, and all was lost, irretrievably lost, unless the present legislature shall disown the act.

While in this connection, I desire to call the attention of your honorable body to another act of the called session of the legislature. The act to which I allude is amendatory of the levee laws, and was approved 5th of August, 1861, in relation to the question of compensation for right of way and damages. The original law is rendered even more complicated and embarrassing by this amendment, and the evil threatens to assume such magnitude as must eventually prostrate the entire system, if not checked by timely and judicious legislation. Under the present law, with its amendments, the levee authorities can take no legal step to procure the right of way, but must remain quiescent, till the landholder chooses to complain; though in the interval, the Board may have made preparations, and even constructed the work at great cost. The landowner makes his complaint, obtains a jury of easy nature, the damages are assessed at a fabulous amount, and this, the law says, shall be final, and the levee is not permitted to proceed, till the award is paid. Cases have arisen under the law in which the damages were assessed at one hundred dollars per acre, a sum which it would require a tax of ten cents per acre, for *one thousand* years, on an equal area in the interior of the county to pay, and yet this identical land would be considered almost worthless in the absence of the levee.

The question of damages will always be a vexatious one. In the location of a levee, the distinction between a damage done, and a benefit withheld is one that the common mind does not readily draw. The law should be so plain as to direct the jury on this point. The President of the Board of Commissioners should have power to apply to any Justice of the Peace of the county where the land is located for a warrant directing the sheriff of the county to summon a jury of freeholders to appear upon the land or property to be valued,

at a day named in the warrant. On this day, the President should be present, and point out to the jury the ground which he wishes condemned. He should be made to file with the jury a true plat, the area and description of the same. The jury should attach their verdict to this plat. The land-owner should be notified of the time and place of the meeting, and should be heard in his objections. The jury in their verdict should state clearly, the area damaged, the amount of damage, and in what manner, and from what cause damaged. Either party should have the right of appeal to the Circuit Court, within ten days, but the payment or tender of payment by the President of the amount of the award given, should entitle him to proceed with the work. By such means, the law of the case, as held by the High Court, might be applied in all questions of damages, but at the present, the sympathy of the jury or the popularity of the owner has often more to do with the verdict than the law and the testimony.

I shall now take leave of the Legislature upon the subject of levees. Long, long years have I struggled for the construction of a proper embankment on the great river shore. I have spoken and written much and believe I have worked some good. While I worked without a salary, none were jealous: The Legislature provided the office which I now hold; the Board of Commissioners fixed the salary. It is regarded a high one: and I became the object of jealousy. It is the popular opinion that the interest of the system require a reduction of this salary, I protest against it. Then again, the river influence is much disposed to the local system, a system which will ever bring ruin in its train. The interior counties think they should not be taxed, but that their neighbors should bear all the burdens, while the land-sharks are ever on the alert to see how the law may be avoided and themselves relieved of the payment of their just obligations. Among them, and with them, I have wrangled for twelve long years. The levee is not yet built, and I have grown weary; the strife has become distasteful to me; besides, much of the interest which I once felt in the subject, is lost; while the question of the practicability of the levee was pending, I labored for the pride of judgment, but the world has given the question up. All now say the flood of the great river can be restrained. The balance is mere detail. I regret that I have not been able to convince the people. that the one consolidated system is the only one from which they can hope for immunity, that cheap men are the dearest of all men when engaged in scientific enterprizes; but this they will find out from the teachings of experience. It is a dear school, but *some* will learn at none other. The State has not yet become sensible of her interest in this valley · a few more floods, and the sovereign authority will interpose; back and front counties will be taxed for a permanent system in which the individuality of the bot-

tom will be recognized, and established, and the river receive an immunity from danger. At the ensuing meeting of the Board of Commissioners, I shall resign my office.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

J. L. ALCORN,

President of Board of Levee Commissioners.

EXHIBIT A.

A CONDENSED Statement, showing the number of acres of land struck off to the Treasurer of the Board of Levee Commissioners of Mississippi at the Levee Tax Sales for the years 1859, 1860 and 1861, in the counties of De Soto, Panola, Tallahatchie, Sunflower and Yazoo, with the number of acres redemeed since sales—the number of acres now held by the Treasurer and the cost of the same.

COUUTY.	NO. ACRES AT SALE OF 1859.	NO. ACRES AT SALE OF 1860.	NO. ACRES AT SALE OF 1861.	TOTAL NO. ACRES STRUCK OFF TO TREAS.	NO. ACRES REDEEMED SINCE SALES.	NO. ACRES NOW HELD BY TREAS.	TOTAL COST OF LAND NOW HELD BY TREASURER IN TAXES AND COSTS.
Tallahatchie, ...	16,794 62	1,451 72	20,436 58	38,682 92	3,678 91	35,004 01	$5,918 48
Sunflower, ...	32,571 18	14,470 50	83,489 50	130,531 18	23,360 00	107,171 18	21,047 60
Yazoo, ...	.....	.....	26,488 29	26,488 29	.....	26,488 29	3,966 21
Panola, ...	3,208 00	5,190 00	10,786 00	19,184 00	1,552 00	17,632 00	2,842 71
DeSoto, ...	3,022 00	3,339 00	12,161 50	18,522 00	320 00	18,202 50	2,977 24
	55,595 80	24,451 22	153,361 87	233,408 39	28,910 91	204,497 98	$36,752,24

In addition to the foregoing list, the Treasurer's of the local Boards of Levee Commissioners of the counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena hold large quantities of land, a portion of which was struck off to them previous to the passage of the act of December 1858, and the balance struck off to the Treasurer of the General Board since the passage of the aforesaid act, but all of which by the terms of said act remain under the jurisdiction of the local Boards of said counties until after the expiration of three years from the time at which the same went into operation or until they shall have settled with and passed their assets over to the General Board which time is limited to the first day of June A. D. 1862—when said settlements are made, all of said land remaining unredeemed will become the property of the General Board.

Respectfully submitted,

IKE S. ROBINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer
of General Board of Levee Com. of Miss.

[EXHIBIT A.]

STATEMENT of amount of Scrip of Local Boards of Counties of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena, as shown by the Registry in my office.

County.	Aggregate Amount.	Amount of Credits Endorsed on Scrip.	Nett Amount of Scrip, less Interest.	Remarks.
Tunica.....	$73,105 44	$6103 52	$67,001 92	The Scrip of the several Counties as registered, is all bearing interest—some at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum after maturity, and some at the rate of six, eight and ten per cent from date
Coahoma.....	119,235 11	7622 59	111,612 52	
Bolivar.....	186,615 74	6851 29	179,764 45	
Washington.....	None	.....	.....	
Issaquena.....	22,668 00	.....	22 668 00	
	$401,624 29	$20,577 40	$381,046 89	IKE S. ROBINSON, Sec.

EXHIBIT A.

Statement of Financial condition of the Treasury of the

To amount of cash received from Taxes, Redemptions, &c., up to this date, ...	$214,941 60
	$214,941 60

EXHIBIT A.

Board of Commissioners of Mississippi, October 14th, 1861.

By this amount paid general Expense, ...	$21,369 21
" " " Engineer's salaries, ...	49,505 17
" " Bonds taken up & interest, ...	60,470 54
" " paid labor, ...	14,223 13
" " " Perdiem & m'ge of members,	1,767 74
" " " Officers' salaries, ...	20,575 06
" " " for Levee work, ...	39,870 40
" " " Contingent fund, ...	5,000 00
" " " Guard service, ...	513 50
" " " Inspectors' salaries, ...	452 00
By this amount cash in Treasury at this date, ...	1.194 85
	$ 214,941 60

Attest, IKE S. ROBINSON, Treas'r.

CHEIF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, MISSISSIPPI LEVEES,
PRENTISS, July 1st, 1861.

J. L. ALCORN, *President Board Levee Commissioners:*

SIR:—On the 18th June, 1860, I submitted a detailed statement of the work of construction on the levees of the several counties, under authority of contracts, with the general Board of Levee Commissioners, which had been done up to that date. In connection with that, I have here prepared a similar statement of the work, done during the levee season of 1860–61, which, when integrated with the former statement, will exhibit the entire result up to this date:

DESOTO.

The value of work done and estimated in DeSoto County during the leveeing season of 1860–61, by C. G. Nelms, contractor, is $4,681 64; of which, $3,730 00 have been paid in bonds of the Levee District, due 1st January 1863, with eight per cent per annum from 1st April, 1861; and $951 64 have been retained to insure the completion of his contract. The above amount has been estimated on portions of his work finished, and received, besides which, he has done 6,300 cubic yards of embankment below Fish Lake; worth at his contract price (seventeen cents per cubic yard,) $1,071 00—not embraced in the estimate returned, on account of its unfinished condition. The estimate returned embraces one mile of new levee, 25,767 cubic yards of embankment, and 8.2 acres of clearing, and plowing, at an average cost of 18,18 cents. Add the amount here estimated to that formerly reported, and we have for the total work done in DeSoto to this date, the following, viz

7.7 miles of levee constructed,
161,347 cubic yards of embankment constructed,
2,184 cubic yards of muck ditch excavated,
48.2 acres of plowing and clearing,

At a total cost of $32.639 84, paid and payable as follows:

In cash out of General Levee Fund,.....	$ 13,739 00
In bonds of Levee District, payable 1st April, 1861, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April 1860,	13,729 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st January, 1863, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st Apirl, 1861,.....	3,730 00
Total cash and bonds issued,.....	31,188 09
Leaving per centage retained to insure completion of the work,.....	1,45 84
Total value of the work done,.....	$ 32,639 84

My report of the 18th of June, 1860, exhibited a per centage of $2,500 20, retained from Coyle & Orne to insure the completion of their work. Since that period, they have done no work; but, by an agreement entered into with them by yourself, two thousand dollars of the per centage have been relinquished, the contract rescinded, and the remaining $500 20 forever forfeited to the Board of Commissioners. Of Coyle & Orne's original contract, there remains unfinished, about 65,000 cubic yards. A part of it was subsequently re-let to C. G. Nelms at the same price, (twety cents,) payable in the bonds of the Levee District, due 1st January, 1863: and also the work from Fish Lake to Norfolk Bayou, about one mile:—The latter at 17 cents per cubic yard, payable in bonds as above—the whole to have been finished the past season. He has not done more than one-third, but will finish the balance next fall and winter.

A consideration of the means necessary for present protection in this and other counties, I reserve for another part of this Report.

TUNICA.

In September last, a contract was made with M. B. Hewson for the building of six miles and a half of new levee, the repair of one half mile of old levee, and the excavation of McKinney Bayou Canal—amounting to about $90,000. This work was commenced and partially executed, when about the 1st December, Hewson failed, and immediate steps were taken to re-let it, and in December, a contract was made for the completion of a portion of Hewson's work, and for other works in the county, viz: the canal, the repair of old levee from McLemore's to Dale's, and a new levee at Dale's, the repair of old levee at Brinckley's, the repair of old levee at the slough below Austin, and for all repairs below Major Miller's—the new work and repairs at Dale's, with Joseph Rock, and the balance with Nelson Yocum. This work was to be paid

for partly in special scrip of Tunica county, and partly in bonds of the Levee District.

The new work embraced in Hewson's contract, lay mostly between Abbey's and Brinkley's, crossing the lands of ——— Fly, Esq., a distance of about two miles. The existing levee here, is located closely on the margin of a bayou, or bed of Old river—the slopes, in places, running down to the bottom of the bayou, and rarely, in any place, is there space left to procure material for enlarging or building. The existing levee is very tortuous. and wholly insufficient for protection. We therefore, located a line for the new levee, back of the existing levee, from twenty-five to seventy-five yards, conforming to the general direction of the existing levee, and eliminating only its most salient points, giving only room sufficient, between existing levee, and new levee line, for base and material. After the contractor had built shanties, and made arrangements to begin the work, Fly procured a jury which assessed $20,000 damages, when the area thrown out between the existing levee and new levee line, would not probably exceed fifty acres—or about four hundred dollars per acre—and that upon lands mostly in the woods, and remote from the river. Compelled by law to submit to this flagrant outrage upon all justice, or abandon the work, we chose the latter alternative, and in re-letting, this part was omitted Without undertaking to reflect upon the motive which prompted such a verdict, it is proper to mention that there have been strenuous and persitent efforts made to have the levee changed from its present position, where it was located, and built many years ago by the local Levee Commissioners, to one crossing Sawmill Bayou at Mr. Richard Abbey's, and recrossing Old river, near Brinckley's; thus forcing the levee much further, west, towards the river, and upon much more costly and dangerous ground. Every survey made with a view of testing the route, (of which there have been three—one by the local authorities and two by us,) served but to condemn it, and the local commissioners, years ago, located and built upon, almost the identical route from which it is now sought to drive us by such a verdict.

As soon as Hewson's work was re-let, the contractors, Rook and Yocum, proceeded till 7th January, when the Police Court of Tunica repealed the order, levying the special tax, and instructed the sheriff not to collect it. The instant effect of this action, was to prostrate the credit of Tunica scrip, and render it utterly value less in market, and thus to greatly embarrass the contractors.—They, however, resolved to carry out their contracts as far as practicable, and did persevere till they were ordered to stop, which order I gave on the 8th February, in accordance with your instructions. At that period, all the work at Dale's Point, which Dale would permit us to build, had been completed. A piece of new levee, one-half mile in length, embraced in this contract, lay partly in the lower end of Dale's field. After the verdict in

Fly's case, Dale applied for a jury to assess damages on this half mile. Desiring to avoid further litigation, I visited Dale, with the contractor, to obtain the right of way, but he would not permit us to build the levee where we had located it, and I therefore, directed the contractor not to begin it. The other contractor, Yocum, had nearly finished the repairs of the levee at Brinckley's, and had finished the excavation of McKenney bayou canal, except about 2,400 cubic yards in the bottom. Rock, who had contracted to do the repairs from Miller's to the Coahoma line, became alarmed at the action of the Police Court, and declined to prosecute it. This was the attitude of the affairs at the time (8th February,) the order was given to stop the work. I made final estimates for each contractor, and the amount of work done in this county since my report of 18th June, 1860, is $19,181 45, of which, there were payable out of

Special Tax of April, 1860		$ 418 40
Special Tax of April, 1861		16,921 00
Total payable out of Special Tax of Tunica		17,339 40
Payable in cash out of General Fund	$ 103 05	
Payable in bonds of the Levee District due 1st January, 1863, with eight per cent per annum from 1st of April 1861	1,739 00	
Total out of General Fund	1,842 05	1,842 05
Total in county since last report		$19,181 45

Done by the following parties:

M. B. Hewson	$5,303 00
Joseph Rock	5,217 00
Nelson Yocum	8,140 00
James Keefe	408 40
Steamer Victoria	10 90
Wm. Smith	35 00
S. R. Schuyler	48 05
Minor Meriwether	20 00
	$19,181 45

The estimate returned embraces:

New Levee constructed	0.74 miles.
Old Levee repaired	0.26 miles.
Canal excavated	0.60 miles.
Embankment constructed	36,297 cubic yards.
Muck Ditch excavated—	1,975, cubic yards.
Acres plowed and cleared	7 acres
The average cost per cubic yard is 24.1 cents; and 33,616	

cubic yards of canal excavated, at an average cost of 28.13 cents per cubic yard.

These integrated with the sums formerly reported, give for the total work done in Tunica to date, as follows, viz:

17.4 miles of levee constructed,
590,674 cubic yards embankment constructed,
36,616 cubic yards canal excavated,
1,975 cubic yards muck ditch excavated,
97 5 acres cleared and plowed,

at a total cost of $143,599 90, paid and payable as follows:

In cash out of General Levee Fund		$ 103 05
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st April, 1861 with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April, 1860		26,851 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st April, 1862, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April, 1860		26,846 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st January, 1863, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April, 1861		1,739 00
Total payable in Cash and Bonds of Levee Dis't		$55,539 05
Out of special tax of Tunica of April, 1860	$71,139 85	
Out of special tax of Tunica of April, 1861	16,921 00	
Total payable out of special tax of Tunica	88,060 85	88,060 85
Total in cash, Bonds and Special Tax		$143,599 90
Of this sum, there were expended—		
For McKinney bayou culvert		3,652 50
For McKinney bayou canal		10,303 00
For Levee embankment		129,644 40
		$143,599 90

As stated in a former report, the special fund of Tunica is entitled to a credit of $7,690 00, due from the assignor of the contractor, to Tunica county, so that the amount actually drawn upon the special fund, is only $80,460 85.

The former local Levee Commissioners of Tunica, overpaid Saffarrans, $12,600 00, which sum was recovered from his assignee, by agreement,—$7,600 00 in work, and $5,000 Tunica county bonds returned.

I had a line of levels run, as directed, from Flower lake, down Philips' bayou, to determine the practicability of draining Flower lake. It was done last autumn, when the lake had attained very

nearly its greatest depression. The descent down Philips' bayou from the surface of water in Flower lake, is 2.1, feet in a distance of 7,000 feet; thence, it is nearly level about five miles, into Bear lake. The estimated amount, required to cut a ditch the above 7,000 feet, 12 feet wide in bottom, slopes of 2 to 1, is seven thousand cubic yards. And this will not drain the lake below its level at the time the survey was made, in the autumn of 1860.—The instrumental examinations, and estimates were made by G. H. Meade, Esq. I made in person, a careful examination of the former embouchure of the lake, into the Mississippi river, and am satisfied, the lake could never have maintained its discharge there, even had the levee not been built. The mouth is at the head of a large island, nearly connected with the main land in low water. This island extends down three or four miles, and its head forms a bulwark for the lodgement of driftwood and earth deposit.—There extends now, more than a mile above the embouchure, a mud. and sand deposit, covered thickly with small timber, the result of the lodgements made at the head of the island, and evidently of a date, long anterior to the building of the levee, which crosses the bayou at this point, more than a quarter of a mile from the river.

The argument of those, demanding the opening of this canal for the drainage of Flower lake, is, that until the levee was built across the bayou constituting the outlet of the lake into the river, the flow of water was sufficient to keep the channel open, and therefore, the levee authorities are bound to provide for its discharge elsewhere. But I think it manifest, that no amount of water ever discharged from Flower lake, is adequate to the removal of the constantly accumulating deposits going on above, and sustained by the island, and a thick growth of timber, as a buttress. Even were there no doubt of this we cannot be too cautious of venturing into a system of *internal improvements* which, under a latitudinous construction, may be perverted into one of stupendous taxation, and extravagance. This is by no means, a parallel case with the drainage of McKinney bayou. *That* drained a very large area, many miles in extent; having its source above Commerce, and during the most protracted drought, discharged into the river, and usually, with a rapid current: and it became a matter of safety to the levee itself, as well as one of clear legal obligation, to provide for the discharge of its waters, which accumulated behind the levee to the depth of fifteen or sixteen feet.

COAHOMA.

The amount of work done in this county the present season, is $82,405 85, by the following named parties, viz:

Flynn & O'Brien	$2,205 75
Martin Flynn	74 00
Aaron Shelby	2,482 50
Temple Stewart	398 00
C. S. Severson	77,245 60
Total	$82,405 85
Of this sum, there are payable—	
Out of the special tax of April, 1860	$ 975 75
Out of the special tax of April, 1861	64,953 40
Out of the special tax of April, 1862	
With six per cent per annum fron 1st April, 1861	1,295 00
Out of debt due from Aaron Shelby, to Coahoma county	2,482 50
Per centage retained from C. S. Severson, to insure completion of work	12,699 20
	$82,405 85

The estimates returned, embrace—

New levee constructed.....4.26 miles.
Old levee repaired.....5.43 miles.
Embankment constructed.....329,035 cubic yards.
Muck dith excavated.....11,834 cubic yards.
Plowing, and clearing.....29¾ acres.

At an average cost of 24.15 cents per cubic yard.

These, integrated with the sums formerly reported, give the total work done in Coahoma county to date, as follows, viz:

24.19 miles of levee constructed,
972.215 cubic yards of embankment constructed,
14.121 cubic yards of muck ditch excavated,
99.75 acres cleared, and plowed,

At a total cost of $269,055 91, paid and payable as follows, viz:

In Cash out of General Levee Fund	$25,000 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st April, 1861 with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April, 1860	39,320 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st April, 1862, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April 1860	21,633 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st June, 1862, with 8 per cent per annum from 1 April, 1860	20,763 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st April 1863, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April 1860	1,980 01
Out of the Special Levee Tax of April, 1860	64,752 10
Out of old debt, due from Aaron Shelby, to the levee fund of the county, worked out in 1860, by contract with Mississippi Levee Commissioners	3,215 00
In implements furnished by the county, to W. B. Greenlaw & Co., at Yazoo Pass, in 1860	1,268 70
Out of the Special Levee Tax of April, 1861, with	

8 per cent per annum on $694 of this sum, from 1st April, 1860	65,647 40
Out of the Special Levee Tax of April, 1862, with 6 per cent per annum from 1st April, 1861	1,295 00
Out of old debt due from Aaron Shelby, to the levee fund of the county, worked out in 1861, by contract with the Mississidpi Levee Commissioneers	2,482 50
And per centage retained from C. S. Somerson, to insure the completion of work	12 699 20
Total	$260,055 91

We have repaired the present season, in Coahoma, a short piece of levee at Thompson's, above Yazoo Pass; the unfinished Shelby levee, of last season, below Yazoo Pass; the levee, from Delta to Friar's Point; the levee on Mrs Wilkerson's place; that on Temple Stewart's front; and the levee from Lewis' swamp, down to General P. M. Grant's; and are now building a new levee, on the line of permanent location, across Vandevort's point from Bland's bayou, to Lewis' swamp—a distance of four miles, at a cost of about $75,000 00. This work was nearly completed, when, about 20th of April, the contractor discharged his hands, on account of the hot weather, and excess of water standing over the land from which he procured earth for the embankment. At that date, no flood, such as he have recently had, was anticipated, and the old levee, around the point, was thought to be sufficient, to resist any which would probably come. Though much worn down, and cut away, it has thus far, by most diligent working, and watching, served the purpose of protection, and the county may now be considered safe at this point, for the present season. No time should be lost in completing the new levee next autumn, that it may become well settled before the floods of winter. This will require about one-quarter of a mile, of thirteen feet levee.

BOLIVAR.

The amount of work done in this county, the present season, is $91,143 40, by the following named parties, viz:

James Madden	$15,669 90
G. L. Boney & Co	1,580 00
Hale & Halloran	5,874 00
John Dole	18,440 00
Patrick Lantry	3,345 00
J. R. Murphy	4,474 00
James Bain	6,627 00
Thomas Moran	912 50
Robert Bailey	7,196 00

W. B. Greenlaw & Co	9,000 00
Buckner and Maguire,	16,166 00
Edmund McGehee	837 00
Thomas Childress	840 00
Isaac Hudson	182 00
Total	$91,143 40
Of this sum, there are to be paid—	
By Miles H. McGehee, on his private account	5,510 00
By John C. Kirk	2,016 00
Out of the Special levee tax of April, 1860	172 00
Out of the Special levee tax of April, 1861	82,179 40
Out of the Special levee tax of April, 1862	837 00
With eight per cent. per annum on $557 00 of this sum, from the 1st of April, 1860	
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of June, 1861, with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st April, 1860	140 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of June, 1862, with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st of April, 1860	140 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of June, 1863, with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st of April, 1860	150 00
Total	$91,143 40

The estimates returned, embrace—

New levee constructed	5.50 miles.
Old levee repaired	6.62 miles.
Embankment constructed	419,340 cubic yards.
Muck ditch excavated	22,977 cubic yards.
Plowing and clearing	68.3 acres.

At an average cost per cubic yard, of 19½ cents.

These integrated with the sums formerly reported, give for the total work done in Bolivar county to date, as follows, viz:

Miles of levee constructed	47 42
Cubic yards of embankment	1,278,067
Muck ditch	54,250
Acres plowed and cleared	177.7
At a total cost of $271,870 22 paid, and payable as follows, viz:	
Out of the Special levee tax of April, 1860	86,384 79
Out of the Special levee tax of April, 1861	82,179 40
Out of the Special levee tax of April, 1862	837 60
With eight per cent. per annum on $557 00, from the 1st of April, 1860	
By J. C. Kirk, on his private account	2,015 00

By Miles H. McGehee, on his private account	5,610 80
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of April, 1861, with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st of April, 1860	20,599 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of June, 1861, with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st of April, 1860	16,535 00
In bonds of Levee District, due 1st of April, 1862, with eight per cent. per annum from 1st of April, 1860	2,024 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of June, 1862, with eight per cent per annum, from 1st of April, 1860	17,680 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of June, 1863, with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st of April, 1860	38,106 03
Total	$271,870 22

There is an apparent discrepancy between this statement, and my report of 18th of June, 1860. In my report of that date, the amount payable out of the special levee tax of April, 1860, is stated at $70,113 82, and out of the special levee tax of April, 1861, at $54,055 00, and in bonds of the Levee District at $56,558 00

The next day after that report was made, the sheriff of Bolivar furnished me the following statement of the special levee tax receipts, viz:

Total amount of twenty-five cents tax for April, 1860		$143,617 31
Deduct for lands exempt from tax	$5,234 32	
Deduct for land sold special levee treasurer	19,406 04	
Deduct commissions of sheriff on $138,382 99	4,211 48	28,851 84
Total net tax		$114,765 47
Deduct amount of orders of police court, given to 19th of June, 1860, including $1,370 73 of interest		28,380 68
Leaving a balance of		$86,384 79

Subject to the order of the General Board of Levee Commissioners.

We had already issued scrip, payable out of this fund, to the amount of $70,113 82, supposing that would be the full amount subject to our order, and $54,055 00 directed to be paid out of the special tax of April, 1861, contingent upon the ratification of the Police Court. The Police Court, in the interval, had declin-

ed to ratify it, and directed the application of the tax of April, 1861 to other work. Upon receiving the statement from the sheriff, I made a pro rata distribution of $16,098 97 among the contractors, substituting positive special scrip, of April, 1860, for the contingent scrip of April, 1861, and, for the balance of the $54,055 00, directed the issuance of bonds of the Levee District, due June, 1863, equal to $37,956 03.

A portion of the $16,098 97 special scrip, I believe, remains unpaid, though due now, more than a year, and the funds with which to pay it, reported as collected; which has given rise to much complaint with contractors. Much discontent also exists among contractors of the present season, on account of the delay in obtaining payment, after the completion of their work; and unless more promptitude is exacted of the officers, charged with collecting the revenue, serious embarrassment in letting work, at fair, and reasonable prices will be the result.

The work of the present season consists of—

Repaired levee from Perkins' to Stokes' bayou;
Repaired levee, McGehee's front, on Lake Concordia;
New levee, McGehee's front, across Victoria Neck;
New levee, sections 20, and 21, and Kirk's wing:
New levee, Moore's front, below Prentiss;
Repaired levee, Wildwood front, below Prentiss;
Repaired levee, Starke's front, below Prentiss;
Repaired levee, from Ancrum's to Neblett's bayou;
Repaired levee, Chotard's front;
New levee, Fowlk's front on Catfish Point;
New levee, parts of sections 53, 54, 55, and wings, Choctaw Bend;
New levee, sections 57, 58 and wing, Wilkerson's Point,
New levee, Port Anderson to Washington county line.

Before contracting for any of the above work, an agreement was entered into with Greenlaw & Co., for the construction of 1,500,000 cubic yards, contained in sections 29, 21, 22, and wings; 41, 42, 43, 44, and wings; 48, 49, 50, and wings; 53, 54, 55, 56 and wings; all except the wings being new levee on the permanent line. They commenced operations in October last, at Harrison's store in Choctaw Bend, and proceeded to construct a wing from the existing levee, down the bank of Boone Lake, to intersect the located line They commenced simultaneously, on the land of Mrs. Curry, in the same bend. As soon as they had reached the land of John D. Eastin, a jury was empannelled, at the demand of Eastin and Harrison, and heavy damages awarded to each of them. The verdict had reference to the land affected by the wing only. By this time, the work had been commenced on the main line, in Eastin's field; when another jury awarded additional damages for the land affected by the main levee. We refused to pay, and Eastin enjoined us, and so terminated our

labors upon his land. Between Eastin and Mrs. Curry, is a side levee, connecting with the front levee, and extending back into the interior, through a series of plantations, several miles. A breach in the front levee, above the side levee, does not affect those living below the side levee; as the water is repelled, and carried off through Williams' bayou. After the injunction in Eastin's case, I proposed to some of the people below the side levee, to continue the work on Mrs. Curry's land, up to a connection with the side levee; provided we were permitted to do so, and directed the contractor accordingly. Mrs. Curry demanded a jury, which awarded $3,000; but no attempt to arrest the work was made, the design being, to let us build the levee, and then claim the damages. Upon learning the award in this case, a letter was dispatched by a messenger, asking her to relinquish her demand for damages, and urging the necessity we would be under, of stopping the work, if persisted in. She refused to do so, and we stopped the work at once. It was then undertaken by several planters of the neighborhood, who have now finished it, on the identical line commenced by us, and amounts to $10,221 57, as estimated by the engineer, A. W. Gloster, Esq., whom they employed to superintend it. This sum has been refunded to them by the Police Court, out of the special levee tax of April, 1861, so I am unofficially informed.

To relieve the Levee Commissioners, of any responsibility for damages, I at once notified Mrs. Curry, that we had entirely abandoned the attempt to build a levee on her land; and if she permitted those, who had assumed to do so, to proceed, it must be at her own peril; and the engineer, in charge of that division, was instructed to withdraw from that portion of the work; and though he did afterwards superintend it, it was at their request and in his individual capacity, and not as an officer of your corporation.—The burden now rests upon those, who built the levee, and upon the Police Court, which has made itself a party to the transaction, by assuming the payment of the work. I will not here, enter into a defense of the propriety of our location, in this bend. The caving is proceeding rapidly, and any candid man, acquainted with all the facts, will say, it is not one inch too far back—the extreme distance at the time of the controversy, being 800 yards. If this state of things continue, the entire Levee system is practically overthrown, It is now in the power of one land owner, to stop any work, however urgent, or necessary for the defense of the country; or compel you to submit, without redress, to pay any damages, however extortionate and vindictive. And thus we have been met in every county, except DeSoto, and Coahoma, with the demand, "Your purse or your life," which, if yielded to, would be a surrender, of both purse, and life; for the most plethoric treasury could not satisfy the demand.

Before dismissing the subject of the Greenlaw contract, it is proper to remark, that for the 1,500,000 cubic yards, $100,000 were to have been paid out of the special tax of April, 1861, and the balance, out of any future tax, provided by the Police Court, for that purpose—a resolution having been passed by said Court advising such a course.

The new levee across Victoria Neck, and repair of levee on Concordia Lake, below McGehee's lane, are to be paid for, by Miles H. McGehee, in consideration of our not building on the located line so long as the same may be entirely safe. The Kirk wing was built to avoid turning his field out; in consideration of which, he agreed to pay two thirds the cost of it. He now refuses to pay over $1,280 00—his proportionate share being $2.015, and has, I am informed, made the contractor sign an acquittance of all demands, for $1,280,00. We are only bound to the contractor for one third, and it remains for you to determine whether you will enforce Kirk's agreement with us to pay the remaining two-thirds. Kirk alleges, in justification, that the levee costs more than Mr. Schuyler, the assistant engineer, told him it would; but that has no effect, for his contract with us was unconditional, and Mr. Schuyler is no party to the agreement.

WASHINGTON.

In this county, we contracted for a new levee—sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, on the permanent location across Carter's Point, from Dr. Lowe's to Mrs. Campbell's, about four miles in length. Its history is but a repetition of that in Choctaw Bend. The contractors built shanties, partly cleared the way, and prepared for work, when we were driven from the field with injunctions, without so much as an application for damages.

At Mrs. Brown's, in Millers Bend, a short piece of new levee has been constructed, to avoid a caving bank, and is now secure for several years. The old levee, from Judge Griffin's to Mrs. Brooks' has been enlarged; and from Mrs. Brooks' to Sam Worthington's, the existing levee, constituting a part of the line of permanent location, has been enlarged to the full standard, and nearly a mile of substantial timber breakwater, on Worthington's front, on Lake America, finished. In this vicinity, there are eight consecutive miles of permanent levee completed, and nearly the whole of it, well protected by a thick coat of Bermuda. The enlargement of old levee, on Buckner's front, below Eggs Point, is nearly completed, and sodded with Bermuda. The portions of Kentucky Bend levee, which had settled by yielding of foundations, and excessive shrinkage, have been raised to the grade of four and a half feet, above high water; and sections 48, and 49, new levee, on permanent line, terminating at the Issaquena line, are finished. The amount of work done, the present season, is $89,365 22, by the following parties, viz:

Francis Biggins,	$5,350 00
Hale & Halloran	2,000 00
Mathew Nary	13,428 00
Patrick Carroll	16,917 06
Mike Daily	13,886 16
Samuel Worthington	10,483 55
Wade Hampton	1,378 00
Mrs Ann Worthington	327 00
A. M. Gwin	22,581 45
Thos G. Polk	3,014 00
Making the total work of the present season	$89,365 22
Add to this, percentage released from works of last season, now complete	6,965 00
	$96,320 22
Of this sum there are to be paid—	
Out of the Special levee tax of April, 1861	$19,000 00
Out of the Special tax of April 1862	23,238 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of January 1863, with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st of April, 1860	1,586 00
In bonds of the Levee District, due 1st of January, 1863 with eight per cent. per annum, from 1st of April, 1861	46,131 55
Percentage returned, to insure completion of the work	6,374 67
Total	$96,330 22

The estimates returned, embrace—

New levee constructed.....1.75 miles.
Old levee repaired.....7.65 miles.
Embankment constructed.....354,487 cubic yards.
Muck ditch excavated.....13,910 cubic yards.
Plowing and clearing.....80.25 acres.
Breakwater constructed.....4,952 feet lineal.

At an average cost of 21.9 cents per cubic yard.

These added to the sums formerly reported, give the total amounts done to date, as follows, viz:

31.4 miles of levee constructed,
1,639,272 cubic yards of embankment,
41,576 cubic yards of muck ditch,
204¼ acres plowed and cleared,
4,952 feet lineal of breakwater,

At a total cost of $331,929 22. paid and payable as follows, viz:

Out of the Special Tax of April, 1860.....	$119,002 00
Out of the Special tax of April, 1861, with 8 per cent per annum on $107,771 of this sum from 1st April, 1860	126,771 00
Out of the Special Tax of April, 1862, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April, 1861.....	23,238 00
Out of the Special Tax of Washington county on the 1st January, 1865, to Offutt & Wilkerson, with 8 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1860, provided their levee be standing in January, 1865, to the satisfaction of the President of the Levee Board; and will, in his opinion, continue to be safe from caving, and sufficient for purposes of protection; otherwise not to be paid at all	5,842 09
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st January, 1863, with 8 per cent per annum from 1st April 1860	1,586 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st January, 1863, with 8 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1861	46,131 55
Leaving per centage retained to insure completion of work.....	9,358 67
Total.....	$331,929 22

I may as well state here, that in the report of work, of the present season, in the several counties, the draft upon the special tax of April, 1862, is contingent upon the ratification of the Police Court; the contractsrs having in every case, assumed the risk of the Police Court paying for it; and holding the Levee Commissioners exempt from all liability for the same.

ISSAQUENA.

The work done in this county, the present season, amounts to $79,560 37, by the following parties, viz:

A. M. Gwin	$78,167 12
Thos. W. Hays	1145 25
F. E. Mayfield, right of way.....	120 00
Pettiway Estate, right of way....	128 00
	$79,560 37
Add to this, per centage released from works of last season, now complete	151 75
Total.....	$79,712 12
Of this sum, there are to be paid—	
Out of Special Tax of April, 1860.....	15,800 00
Out of Special Tax of April, 1861.....	61,473 00
Out of Special Tax of 1862, with 8 per cent. per	

annum from 1st of April, 1861.....	1297 00
Leaving per centage retained, to insure completion of work.....	1142 12
Total.....	$79,712 12

The estimates returned, embrace—

3.49 miles of new levee constructed,
.60 miles of old levee repaired,
342,263 cubic yards of embankment,
10,809 cubic yards of muck ditch,
39 acres of plowing and clearing,

At an average cost of 22.46 cents per cubic yard.

These, added to amounts formerly reported, give the total work done to date, as follows, viz:

14.19 miles of levee constructed,
678,508 cubic yards of embankment,
35,321 cubic yards muck ditch,
95 acres plowing and clearing,

At a total cost of $149,221 42, paid and payable, as follows, viz:

Out of the Special Tax of April, 1860.....	$61,013 55
Out of the Special Tax of April, 1861, with 8 per cent. per annum on $8380 of this sum, from 1st April, 1860.....	69,853 00
Out of the Special Tax of April, 1862, with 8 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1861....	1297 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st April, 1861, with 8 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1860.....	1963 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st April, 1862, with 8 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1860.....	1125 00
In Bonds of the Levee District due 1st January, 1863, with 8 per cent. per annum from 1st April, 1860.....	11968 00
Leaving per centage retained to insure completion of work.....	2001 87
Total.....	$149,221 42

There is in this, as in the case of Bolivar county, an apparent discrepancy between the amount of bonds, and special tax, here reported, and the amount formerly reported. My report of 18th of June, 1860, showed $20,348 payable out of the special tax of April, 1861, with eight per cent. per annum from 1st of April, 1860, contingent upon the ratification of the Police Court. The Court having failed to do this in full, bonds of the Levee District, due January, 1863, to the amount of $11,968 were substituted, leaving only $8380 of the original sum payable out of the spe-

cial tax of April, 1861. The proper credits and debits being made to the two funds, the account now stands as above.

The work of the present season consists of—

New levee, section 1 on permanent location near Washington County line.

New levee, Cammack levee, partly on permanent location.

Repaired levee, Judge Hay's front—contract of 1859 and 1860.

In this county also, the question of damages was raised, and a jury awarded Cammack, Mayfield, and Pettiway $30 per acre, for all land between the front, and rear locations. I endeavored to obtain a relinquishment of their demand for damages, but without success. I then ordered the works to be stopped on all but Cammack's land, upon which, it was then nearly completed. At this juncture, several public-spirited citizens proposed to pay, for all land, except that occupied by the levee, and borrow pits, which I had agreed, we would pay for, at the market value thereof; and thus, we were enabled to proceed without opposition, except as to Cammack, whose claim is yet unsettled.

The famous Cammack levee, though it protected the country during the recent, unprecedented high water, has never been finally completed, and received. The engineer in charge, in staking the work, neglected to check the Bench Levels, till the contractor had passed over a portion of it; when he discovered an error of 1.7 feet, being that much too low. As soon as detected, the work was re-staked, and the contractor, A. M. Gwin, notified to add the amount, requisite to complete it to the proper grade. This, he delayed to do, till the portion he was then at work upon, was connected with the front levee, when a flood came, and covered all the land, in front of the levee. The land owners being much opposed to taking earth from the rear of the levee, and believing it safe, from any probable flood of that season, the contractor was permitted to withdraw his forces, and transfer them to Carolina Landing, where the levee had caved off, and the country become exposed to certain destruction, from even an ordinary overflow, unless another levee was speedily constructed. This work, embracing some 160,000 cubic yards, was executed by Mr. Gwin, with the most commendable energy, and dispatch, under extraordinary difficulties, just in time for the recent flood. It was then too late to complete the Cammack Levee, and hence, it now stands unfinished, and not received. The late high water has induced the belief, that there is a greater error in the construction of this levee, than reported by the engineer in charge. I had a level run over the work, for the purpose of testing it, connecting the grade, and high water marks of 1859, with those of 27th of May, 1861, on which day, it reached its culminating point. The levee here, constitutes, from its form, almost a *cul de sac*, or bay, within which, the water, was dammed, from 2 feet, to 2.45 feet higher, than the flood of 1859, as taken in front of

levee, at Caminack's residence, before its breach; while in the channel, it was only 1.25 feet higher, than in 1859—showing the water within the bay, to be ten inches higher than in the channel. This, with the admitted deficiency of 1·7 feet, disposes of four feet of the apparent error; but, at one or two points, there is a further deficiency of ten or twelve inches which may, or may not be attributable to excessive shrinkage, or subsidence of the foundation. The levee has settled so unevenly, passing, as it does, in this vicinity, over wet and boggy ground, that it is difficult to decide. It is a source of much regret with me that even a cause for *suspicion* of error, in any portion of the work, should exist. I have endeavored, not only to procure competent, and reliable assistants, but to guard them in the best manner, against the commission of mistakes. In this, there cannot be too many checks, and I purpose, should there be a continuance of the work, next season, to employ the most thorough, and accurate assistant, who shall be charged with the duty of testing each piece of work in the district, after it has been pronounced complete by the engineer in immediate charge of construction, and of certifying its completion, before it is received from the contractor.

To exhibit at a glance, the essential facts here detailed, the following condensed tabular statement is presented, together with a statement in brief, of the construction account, and a recapitulation of the several amounts, and classes of bonds, of the Levee District, issued to the different counties:

WORK OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

COUNTY.	Cubic Yards Embankm't	Cubic Yards Muck Ditch.	Acres Plowing and Clearing.	Miles Levee Constructed	COST.
DeSoto....	25,767		8.20	1.00	$4,681 64
Tunica....	72,913	1975	7.00	1.00	19,181 45
Coahoma..	329,035	11,835	29.75	9.69	82,405 85
Bolivar....	419,340	22,977	68.30	12.12	91,143 40
Washington	354,487	13,910	80.25	9.40	89,365 22
Issaquena..	342,268	10,809	39.00	4.09	79,560 37
Total.....	1,543,810	61,506	232.50	37.30	366,337 93

TOTAL WORK TO DATE.

COUNTY.	Cubic Yards Enbankm't.	Cubic Yards Muck Ditch.	Acres Plowing & Clea'g	Miles Levee Constructed	COST.
DeSoto....	161,347	8134	48.20	7.70	$32,639 84
Tunica	627,290	1975	97.50	17.40	143,599 90
Coahoma ..	972,215	14,121	99.75	24.19	260,055 91
Bolivar....	1,278,067	54,250	177.70	47.42	271,870 22
Washington	1,639,272	41,576	204.25	31.40	331,929 22
Issaquena..	678,508	35,321	95.00	14.19	149,221 42
Total	5,356,699	155,377	722.40	142.30	$1,189,316 51

CONSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

	DR.
To graduation DeSoto county	$32,639 84
To graduation Tunica county.....	143,599 90
To graduation Coahoma county	260,055 91
To graduation Bolivar county.....	271,870 22
To graduation Washington county	331.929 22
To graduation Issaquena county.....	148, 73 42
To right of way Issaquena county	248 00
To general expenses	15,866 72
To Engineers' salaries	48,190 17
To labor of hands with engineer corps.....	14,193 13
	$1,267,566 53

	CR.
By instruments sold on general expense account.....	$ 293 00
By cash paid out of general fund..	116,789 07
By bonds of Levee District issued, due April, 1861.....	102,462 00
By bonds of Levee District issued, due June, 1861,.....	16,535 00
By bonds of Levee District issued, due April, 1862.....	51,628 00
By bonds of Levee District issued, due June, 1862.....	38,443 00
By bonds of Levee District issued, due Jan'y, 1863.....	65,154 55
By bonds of Levee District issued, due April, 1863	1980 00

By bonds of Levee District issued, due June, 1863.....	38,106 03	
By scrip payable out of special levee tax of April, 1860.....	394,692 30	
By scrip payable out of special levee tax of April, 1861.....	361,371 80	
By scrip payable out of special levee tax of April, 1862.....	26,667 00	
By amount paid on Saffarrans' debt to Tunica county.....	7600 00	
By amount paid on Shelby's debt to Coahoma county.....	5697 50	
By implements furnished at Yazoo Pass, Coahoma county.....	1268 70	
By amount assumed by J. C. Kirk, Bolivar county.....	2 15 00	
By amount assumed by M. H. McGehee, Bolivar county.....	5510 00	
		1,236,212 95
To balance.....		$31,353 58

Of which, $25,511 58 are per centages retained on unfinished contracts, and $5,842 are to be paid to Offut & Wilkerson on 1st January, 1865, on the conditions previously recited.

An examination of this account, will show an expenditure among the several counties of cash and bonds of the "General Levee Fund," of $353,140 63, as follows:

DeSoto has received in cash.....	$13,729 00
DeSoto has received in bonds due April, 1861..	13,729 00
DeSoto has received in bonds due January, 1863	3730 00
Total for DeSoto.....	31,188 00
Tunica has received in cash.....	103 05
Tunica has received in bonds due April, 1861...	26,851 00
Tunica has received in bonds due April, 1862....	26,846 00
Tunica has received in bonds due January, 1863	1739 00
Total for Tunica.....	55,539 05
Coahoma has received in cash.....	25,000 00
Coahoma has received in bonds due April, 1861.	39,320 00
Coahoma has received in bonds due April, 1862.	21,633 00
Coahoma has received in bonds due June, 1862..	20,763 00
Coahoma has received in bonds due April, 1863..	1980 00
Total for Coahoma.....	108,696 00

Bolivar has received bonds due April, 1861.....	20,599 00
Bolivar has received bonds due June, 1861.....	16,535 00
Bolivar has received bonds due April, 1862.....	2024 00
Bolivar has received bonds due June, 1862.....	17,680 00
Bolivar has received bonds due June, 1863.....	38,106 03
Total for Bolivar	$94,944 03
Washington has received bonds due January, 1863	47,717 55
Issaquena has received bonds due April, 1861....	1963 00
Issaquena has received bonds due April, 1862....	1125 00
Issaquena has received bonds due January, 1863	11,968 00
Total for Issaquena	$15,056 00
Total for all the counties	$353,140 63

Cash paid the counties,.....	$38,832 05
Bonds due April, 1861.....	102,462 00
Bonds due June, 1861	16,535 00
Bonds due April, 1862.....	51,628 00
Bonds due June, 1862.....	38,443 00
Bonds due January, 1863.....	65,154 55
Bonds due April, 1863.....	1980 00
Bonds due June, 1863.....	38,106 03
Total.....	$353,140 63

Drafts have been made upon the special levee fund of the several counties, for work done under authority of the Levee Commissioners, as follows, viz:

DeSoto has no special tax.	
Tunica special tax of April, 1860	$63,539 85
Tunica special tax of April, 1861.....	16,921 00
Total special levee fund of Tunica....	$80,460 85
Coahoma special tax of April, 1860.....	64,752 11
Coahoma special tax of April, 1861.....	65,647 40
Coahoma special tax of April, 1862.....	1295 00
	131,694 51
Bolivar special levee tax of April, 1860.... ...	86,384 79
Bolivar special levee tax of April, 1861.....	82,179 40
Bolivar special levee tax of April, 1862.....	837 00
	$169,401 19

Washington special tax of April 1860.....	119,002 00
Washington special tax of April, 1861.....	126,771 00
Washington special tax of April, 1862.....	23,238 00
	$269,011 00
Issaquena special tax of April, 1860	61,013 55
Issaquena special tax of April, 1861.....	69,853 00
Issaquena special tax of April, 1862.....	1297 00
	$132,163 55
Total draft on special fund of all the counties,.....	782,731 10

The presentation of this subject has involved necessarily, much tedious detail, but it is one which so nearly concerns every tax payer, that I have thought it important to place upon record, a minute statement of our fiscal operations.

PRESENT NECESSITIES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Before proceeding to general estimates, of a permanent line, I will give a statement of the different points in the counties, requiring immediate attention, with the sums necessary, to place them in proper condition for present protection.

DESOTO.

Besides the work now under contract with General Nelms, there are three miles of work on Horn Lake, and three miles at the lower end of the county, which should be completed the next winter. This will require about $50,000. This region is the key to all the interior Yazoo valley, drained by the Tallahatchie, and its western tributaries; and the interior counties, which furnish the general fund, are more interested in this, perhaps, than in any other levee of the same extent, (Yazoo Pass excepted) in the entire District, and its application to the thorough protection of this county, would be but an act of simple justice. This work, if no other, should be done the ensuing winter; and some steps taken to realize the cash from the Levee District bonds, for this purpose; as in the present state of the country, it is almost impossible to find contractors, who will advance the cash, and take bonds, payable in January, 1863, to which class we are now limited.

TUNICA.

In this county a piece of new levee, about half or three fourths of a mile, at Dale's Point; six miles of new levee between Commerce and Brinckley's; repair of levee at Brinckley's—repair across Willow Slough at Austin—two miles of new levee just below Major Miller's, and repair of a considerable portion of the Levee thence to Trotter's field, are all requisite to its present protection. This will require about $150,000. Nothing, however, can be attempted in this county, the Police Court having withdrawn the local fund from our control, and the proportion of the GENERAL FUND, due to Tunica, having been already expended.

COAHOMA.

In this county, we shall require not less than $150,000, and that promptly and imperatively. The bank at Mrs. Crenshaw's at the lower extremity of the Lewis Swamp Levee, is caving rapidly, and the river is now within a few feet of the Levee. The position here, is such as to require a new levee across Lewis Swamp, and back on the banks of Hushpuckana bayou, 4½ miles long, and of great hight. This cannot be avoided, and there is no time to be lost in its construction. The present Levee will inevitably cave off before another winter, and the work is of such magnitude, as to require a very large force, a full season of most favorable weather, to complete it. This place ranks second in importance only, to Yazoo Pass. A large portion of Bolivar county is dependent upon it, and the devastation in that county alone, from a crevasse here, must be estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars. Besides this, the Severson contract, across Vandevorts' Point, must be completed, and the crevasse at Mrs. Wilkerson's must be closed. There are other Levees also needing repair, but everything must be merged for the present, into these three places. What are we to do? Under the present law there is no resource. We are limited to a tax of twenty-five cents per acre. We have already consumed the special tax of April, 1861, and partly anticipated that of April, 1862. The tax, at most, in this county is $70,000, and this is less than half the sum required.

I would suggest that an effort be made to obtain subscriptions from the planters of Coahoma and Bolivar, who suffer from a crevasse at this point, to the amount of $80,000, to be reimbursed out of future taxes with interest; and that an act of the Legislature be obtained, at its next session, authorizing the Police Court to levy a special tax to pay this subscription. Something of this sort must be done, or the country remains exposed to another flood.

BOLIVAR.

The points requiring most immediate attention in this county, are Carson's Landing above, and Yerger's Bend, below Prentiss. They alone, will absorb more than one tax of twenty-five cents, and it is, therefore, unnecessary to consider any other points. Both are of pressing necessity, and some definite understanding should at once be arrived at, with the Police Court, in reference to another tax. I do not forget the dangerous condition of Choctaw Bend, but the injunction in Eastin's case, forbids our doing anything there, even if we had the means.

WASHINGTON.

In this county, a new levee across Carter's Point, on the route located from Dr. Lowe's to Mrs. Campbell's, the same upon which we were enjoined, is very much needed; also a new levee at the town of Greenville; the completion of Carroll's and Daily's works on Lake America; of Buckner's front, below Eggs Point; the repair of the levee down the chute of No. 89 to Leota; from Maryland to Flournoy's, and the levee below Princeton, are essential to the protection of this county. Suffice it to say, that it will require more than one year's tax to accomplish it.

ISSAQUENA.

This county requires a very large amount of work to place it in a tolerable condition of safety. A new levee at Skipwith Landing; the enlargement of Hampton's front; Hunt's front; the enlargement of the entire levee from Ellerslie to Hunt's place, below Tallula—a distance of eight miles—the completion of the Cammack Levee; the enlargement of levee on the Burnly place, and More's front; a portion of Dr. Coffield's front, and a considerable portion of the levee thence to a connection with the Brunswick levee, built by A. M. Gwin, in 1859—all require additions to the hight and base. This will take not less than $200,000, or about three years' taxes. This county has also withdrawn her *local* fund from our control, leaving us entirely destitute of means to operate upon, within her limits.

I think we may now regard the practicability of constructing a line of levee, adequate to the perfect protection of the entire District, as fully demonstrated. The late flood, higher in many places than any in the memory of man, effected only two breaches in a line of 346 miles—the one in Coahoma, at Wilkerson's, about 150 feet in width—the other in Issaquena, above Tallula, about 500 feet in width, (both in old levees, built years ago, of most contracted dimensions) and filled, in one of the cases, at least, with logs, which had decayed. But in no case, has a new levee broken, nor even an old one, which we had enlarged and repair-

ed. Behind a continuous line of levee, constructed to the full standard, under our specifications, and properly protected at exposed points, by Bermuda sodding, or artificial timber-work, from the cutting of the waves, the planter may rest with absolute security. It is much to be regretted, that just as its perfect utility has been made manifest, there should arise a disposition to abandon the system, and relax the efforts hitherto made in its prosecution. I know this is partly induced by the general financial distress of the country, but it is also due to the feeling of security from inundation, indulged by those who have passed unharmed, through the season of the late flood. But it is a false, and, if acted upon, will prove a fatal security. True the levees have, with the two exceptions enumerated, afforded ent re protection, but they are not secure against a repitition of the flood; they are precarious in many places, and the sluggard that rests supinely, under the belief of safety, will be awakened from his slumbers by the fierce roaring of a devastating flood. Some persons argue that the people cannot support the burden of a war tax, and levee tax, at the same time; but I can tell them, that if they suspend the levee tax, certain ruin will follow, and then they can pay neither.

PERMANENT LOCATION.

We completed in June, 1860, the location of a line through the entire Levee District, from the hills at Horn Lake to the Warren county line, which is styled the Permanent Location—being placed at such distance from the caving b nks of the river, as to insure its permanency for several generations at least. The following general description, with the accompanying map, will serve to mark its position, in reference to the river front.

DESOTO.

Beginning at the base of the hills, near the debouchement of Murray's branch into Horn Lake, nine miles from the Mississippi river, the lake shore is pursued (passing a short distance into Tennessee and back again into Mississippi) several miles, to a connection with an old Levee, formerly built from Mud Lake to Norfolk, and thence down the route of the old Levee, to the river at Norfolk; thence with the general route of existing Levee to Beaver Lake, where it diverges, passing to the east, and running one-quarter mile back of Wallace's residence, at DeSoto Front—returns to the general route of existing Levee, a short distance below Caruthers' residence, to the rear of which it passes: thence ob serving the general route of existing levee to the Tunica line—a total distance of 17.42 miles from the beginning, and 8½ miles of river front.

TUNICA.

From the DeSoto line to McLemore's, around Buck Island, the location is in close proximity to the existing Levee; passing thence to the rear of Dale's, and cutting off Dale's Point, it re-unites with the old Levee at the crossing of Indian Creek bayou, and from there, it pursues the general route of old Levee to Andrew J. Polk's; passes through his front yard, and passes to the rear of Ransom Byrne's residence, at the old town of Commerce. Leaving the river here, we proceed on the most direct line to Richard Abbay's on Sawmill bayou; through Abbay's front yard to the east of Sawmill bayou. and in close proximity to the old Levee, to Brinckley's, where we again approach the river. At Brinckley's we leave the river, cutting off another long point, and do not approach it again till we reach the town of Austin. For the first two miles from Brinckley's, we pass considerably east of the old Levee, cutting off a bend; then approaching the old Levee, observe its general course to the town of Austin, which we pass in the rear. From here to the Coahoma county line, we pursue the general direction of old Levee, sometimes in close proximity, at others distant from 400 to 500 yards. This portion of the line passes to the rear of Kerr's, Harbert's, O'Neal's and Major Miller's residences, and in front of Bedford's, Johnson's, Nash's, and through Trotter's field, to the east of Eagle Lake, and entering Coahoma on Powell's ridge—a distance of 41 miles from the De Soto line, at a point 1½ miles from the river, and opposite the town of Helena.

COAHOMA.

Running down Powell's ridge, in the rear of Jacob Thompson's quarters, we unite with the existing Levee at the crossing of Yazoo Pass, and adopt that levee, as now constructed, to Warren's ridge (one mile); thence up Yazoo Pass, with general route of old Levee, to the town of Delta, where we approach the river. From the Tunica line to Delta, another location was made to the east of Moon Lake—the merits of which will be discussed in another part of this report, when I come to present the claims of other rival routes. From Delta, we run from 100 to 300 yards east of the old Levee, through the town of Friar's Point, to John G. Miller's, where we leave the river entirely, and pursue closely the route of old Levee around the point of Horse Shoe Bend, through the site of old Port Royal, to the crossing of McNeill's bayou, below Ledbetter's. Here we leave the old Levee, passing to the east, about 500 yards from Mrs. Wilkerson's house; and thence east of Sanders', Beard's, Miffleton's and Burke's, to Temple Stewart's, where we unite with old Levee, and pursue it a short distance. Diverging again, we pass east of Robson's residence, and cross Bland's bayou 300 yards from the old levee, where we leave the river entirely, crossing Vandevort's Point, and return to

the old Levee at the intersection of Tally's ridge. Here we adopt the old Levee, one mile, and then diverge from it rapidly, crossing Lewis Swamp as far east as Hushpuckana will permit; crossing Crenshaw ridge, half mile from the river, and passing through the eastern margin of the Crenshaw farm, we gradually return to the old levee at the lower side of General P. M. Grant's farm; leaving the residences of Vanderpool and Grant to the west: From this point to W. P. Boddie's, we adopt the Malone and Boddie levee, built in 1859-60. At Boddie's, we leave the old levee, and cutting off the long bend around Hick's, run down the east side of Lake Charles, on a high ridge, through McNeill's and Perkins', entering Bolivar county at the dividing line, between these two gentlemen—a distance of 44.31 miles from the Tunica line.

BOLIVAR.

Continuing this route, we pass through Perkins' quarters, thence on the most direct route, about one thousand yards east of Australia Landing, and a short distance east of Whitworth's residence, to an intersection with the old levee at Gilchrist's. From here, we adopt existing levee to Edmund McGehee's field, where we leave it and pursue a ridge through his field to his residence, and passing through his yard, diverge rapidly from the river, passing four hundred yards to the east of Nelson Blanchard's house at Carson's Landing, to a connection with existing levee on Concordia Bayou, near Mrs. Dean's. From this point, our location is in close proximity to the existing levee on the bayou, a distance of six miles, where we leave it, and crossing the lake plantation of Miles H. McGehee, join it again, near his horse lot. Adopting this short distance, we again leave it and enter McGehee's field; thence through J. C. Kirk's, one-quarter mile east of his residence, and back to the existing levee, where we leave Kirk's field. Thence with the general route of existing levee to the Porter place, passing in front of the residence; thence through Hairston, Jones, Craig and Wright, from four hundred to eight hundred yards east of their dwellings, thence through Hannah's and Piercfield's, on the east side of Bear Lake and Willow Lake, passing in front of Judge Kingsley's, through Montgomery's to the rear of Beulah—rear of Gayden's—immediately in front of Dick Bell's house, eight hundred yards from the river, and four hundred yards back of Gen. Clarke's. Here we leave the route of old levee, strike for Vermillion Lake, and pursuing its eastern shore, approach the river, and old levee at Dr. Niblett's, fourteen miles below, cutting off the long bend in which Prentiss is located; by which we effect a saving of ten miles. From Niblett's, our location passes back of Cook's, Yerger's, Vick's and crosses Lake Bolivar, nine hundred yards from the river; thence across

the Willow-flat, passing to the rear of Col. Manly's quarters, in front of Col. C. I. Field's residence; thence through his plantation and that of David Field, nearly to the lane between David Field and Chotard. Here, turning to the left, the location crosses the narrow neck of Catfish Head, passing near the margin of Berryman's Bayou, and approaches the river at Childress. Here also, we effect a saving of ten miles. Passing to the rear of Childress' house, and on the bank of the Bayou in front of Kirk's, we crose the head of Boone Lake, and enter the field of John D. Eastin, at the intersection of a line located on the east side of Lake Bolivar, diverging from the regular location here described, in the plantation of Gen. Vick. Passing through Eastin's field, a short distance in front of his gin house, we enter Mrs. Curry's plantation and pass through it, eight hundred yards from the river; thence through Gallaway, in front of his quarters; thence to the rear of Lyon's and Wilkerson's, and unite wtth existing levee again, half mile below Wilkerson's Point; thence pursuing closely the route of existing levee to the Martin place, we diverge from it and enter Washington Conny five hundred yards from the river.

WASHINGTON.

From the entrance into this county, the located line passes one-fourth of a mile back of Offutt and Daniel, through the heart of Offutt's Utopia place; and thence back to Mrs. Brown's, Dr. Polk's and Morris', around Miller's Bend, to Dr. Lowe's. Passing to the rear of Lowe's quarters, it crosses Carter's point and approaches the river again, at the upper side of Mrs. Campbell's field. Thence through her field, it passes through the rear of her residence, down to the chute, back of Guinard Scott's; in front of Dr. Blanton's; thence through Blantonia back to Greenville, down Rattlesnake Bayou—and returning to the existing Levee at Mrs. Brooks', on Lake America, adopts it from there to Eggs' Point, a distance of eight miles, From here, it pursues the ridge through Mrs Eggs' field, on an air line four miles to A. C. Bullit's, and passing immediately in front of his dwelling, bears southwest to the famous Kentucky Bend Levee, built by Hampton and Johnson in 1859–60. Adopting the route of this levee to the church on the chute of Island 89, it runs down the chute one mile, and turning to the left, crosses the plantation of Mrs. Worthington's, in front of Leota. Thence to the Issaquena line, it passes a short distance in the rear of Goza's, Ward's, Flournoy's, Princeton, Mrs. Bass', and in front of Murphy's, Kershaw's, and back of Turnbull's store, at Carolina Landing, a distance of 48.52 miles from the Bolivar line.

ISSAQUENA.

Leaving Washington County, the line enters Judge Fitz's, and runs down the bank of the lake, in front of his house; through Spencer's, Turnbull's, and Hampton's, down the chute to Skipwith's, Landing, where it again approaches the river. Passing in front of Henry Duncan's residence it diverges from the river, passing back of Col. Harris' quarters and residence, and through his plantation, falls into the general route of old levee, near Judge J. W. M. Harris, and pursuing this till the land of Andrew Hunt is passed, diverges and passes to the left of A. C. Gibson's and in front of Wade's and Smith's, and through the six plantations of Stephen H. Duncan—"Homochito," "Holly Ridge," "Oakley," "Reserve," "Duncannon," "Ellerslie,"—thence through Park's plantation, back of Ben Lemond, and uniting with the old levee again, its general route is adopted thence six miles to Tallula. At Tallula, the line is in front of the Court-house, and running for the distance of a mile near the old levee, it diverges, passing to the rear of Geo. Hunt's, and thence across the low cypress swamp, more generally known as the location of the Cammack Levee. Thence back to Fitler's, Moore's, Hays', Christmas', Nelson's, in front of Leatherman's, back of Wirt Adams', in front of Bonham's back of Balfour's, of Duval's, Hamerons, Langley's, Mrs. Eustis', Chotard's, and Gwin's, to the Warren county line, the southern limits of our district—a distance of 49 87 miles from the Washington line, and 262.154 miles from the initial point at Horn Lake.

The description of a line located through a country, so monotonous in topographical features, must, of necessity, be uninteresting to those not familiar with it; but I have written this, even at the risk of tediousness, for the benefit of persons residing upon the route whose local knowledge will invest it with an interest which it does not possess for the general reader. Below, I submit a statement of the comparative length of river front, old levee, and located line in each county, and estimated cost of located line:

COUNTY.	MILES RIVER FRONT.	MILES OLD LEVEE CONSTRUCTED.	MILES OF LOCATED LINE.	DIFFEREENCE OF OLD LEVEE AND LOCATED LINE.
DeSoto.....	8.50	12.70	17.42	
Tunica, ...	54.50	45.00	41.00	4.00
Coahoma,....	56·75	55.50	44.34	11.16
Bolivar,.....	84 75	88.00	61.00	27.00
Washington..	80.50	60.00	38.52	11,48
Issaquena....	53.33	50.50	49.87	0.63
Total,....	338.33	311.70	262.15	54.27

ESTIMATED COST.

We have for the cost of a levee built on the above described location, embracing such portions of old levee in several counties as we found standing in June, 1859. and which were deemed safe in location, the following estimate, covering embankment, muck ditch, clearing, plowing, sodding and breakwater, viz:

DeSoto,.....	17.42 miles,	$	264,299 50
Tunica,.....	41.00 miles,		862,575 05
Coahoma,.....	44,34 miles,		1,139,788 95
Bolivar,.....	61,00 miles,		1,579,528 25
Washington,.....	48,52 miles,		1,071,297 55
Issaquena,.....	49,87 miles,		1,360,083 35
	262,15 miles.		$6,277,576 65

This estimate is made for a top width of ten feet, and slopes of 4 to 1 on the front. and 2½ to 1 in the rear—with grades above the high water of 1859, of—

5.9 feet in DeSoto;
5.0 feet in Tunica;
5.5 feet in Coahoma;
6.0 feet in Bolivar;
6.0 feet in Washington;
6.5 feet in Issaquena.

By an addition of $780,000, a levee may be constructed to the above grades, with top width of five feet, and slopes of 6 to 1 on the front and 2½ to 1 on the rear. This is so incomparably superior to the other, that I would not hesitate a moment to incur the above additional cost, and recommend the adoption at once, of that standard, for all levees. at all exposed to the action of the waves.

The amount of work now completed and available, as a part of the permanent location is as follows, viz.

DeSoto.....	$ 35,000
Tunica.....	65,000
Coahoma,.....	200,000
Bolivar,.....	100.000
Washington,.....	150,000
Issaquena,.....	100,000
Total,.....	$650,000

This deducted from the above estimate, will leave amount now required to complete permanent levee, to the standard of ten feet crown, slopes of 4 and 2½, equal to $5,627,576 66, or $6,407,576 65, if the slope of 6 to 1 be adopted. This includes nothing for engineering or general expenses, which must vary with the time occupied in constructing the work. Nor does it include any-

thing for old levee, available as a part of the permanent work, and which may be estimated very nearly at $610,000; the net result, aside from the momentary protection, of the eight or ten years leveeing prior to 1859.

I subjoin the details of the above estimates for your inspection, but their publication may as well be omitted, as they are at considerable length, and their substance is given above.

This sum will not appear very large, when the interest at stake is considered. The area embraced in the Levee District, and dependent upon the levees for protection, is not far from 3,500,000 acres, and we have subject to tax under the present law—

In DeSoto.....	42,033 acres.
In Tunica,.....	377,419 acres.
In Coahoma,.....	320,000 acres.
In Bolivar,.....	574,469 acres.
In Washington.....	677,577 acres.
In Issaquena,.....	394,124 acres.
In Panola,.....	74,556 acres.
In Tallahatchie,.....	220,444 acres.
In Sunflower.....	435,831 acres.
In Yazoo,.....	212,275 acres.
Levee District,.....	3,328,738 acres.

Supposing only one-seventh of this vast era, reduced to cultivation, we would have 500,000 acres of the finest land on the continent—every acre good for a bale of cotton; worth at its most depriciated value, $30 00. Five hundred thousand bales at $30 00, make $15,000,000, the product of one season—a sum sufficient to build a levee of the dimensions required, 650 miles long. Can this immense interest, counted by hundreds of millions of dollars, with such ample resources for defence, be abandoned for a moment to the devastation of the flood? The struggle of the people for twenty years, to avert it, respond in the negative. There must then be a thorough reorganization of the levee system, if you would succeed. There must be more ample powers, and ample means granted to the Levee Commissioners. The Legislature must come to your aid: amend the law and divest it of the clogs that shackle you: enlarge your resources, and place them directly under your own control, without the intervention of local authorities; in a word, divorce finally, and forever, the local from the general system, and place the latter upon an independent footing, with means sufficient to accomplish its mission. Then, and not till then, will this splendid domain, the richest upon earth, be effectually reclaimed and protected. Permit me to suggest as a means to the accomplishment of this great object, some amendments much needed in the present law:

1. Leave the present ten cents tax in force in the river coun-

ties, in the hands of the local commissioners, to pay old debts.—Let the Legislature levy an unconditional tax of ten cents per acre, per annum, for a period of ten years, on all the lands now subject to levee tax, or which may become subject to levee tax, under the existing law, in the counties of Panola, Tallahatchie, Sunflower and Yazoo; and a similar tax of twenty-five cents per acre in DeSoto, Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena: the tax to be collected the 1st Monday of October of each year, and paid over to the general levee Treasurer. This will yield a revenue of $650,000 per annum. Forbid the issuance of any more scrip; confine your operations to that amount annually paying cash monthly. This will save at least twenty-five per cent, in the cost of the work. The high price of work, and enormous discount upon scrip and bonds, hitherto issued, attest the ruinous system of credits, that has consumed the substance of the tax payer, and left him at best, with the mere pretence of a levee. If persevered in, it must bring the community to bankruptcy.—The tax can be paid in October, often with more convenience to the planter than in April.

2. Amend the nineteenth section, so that in case of disagreement with the land owner, or for any other cause, the right of way cannot be obtained, application may be made by the Presideet, to any Justice of the Peace, in the county where the land is located; who shall, thereupon, issue his warrant to the Sheriff of said county, directing him to summon five disinterested freeholders of the county, to appear upon the land, or property to be valued, at a day named in the warrant, not less than five nor more than fifteen days, after issuing the same. Make it the duty of the President, through himself or agent, to appear upon the ground, at the day named, and point out to the jury, the ground which he wishes condemned for the construction, and occupation of the levee, and file with the jury a true plat, showing contents and description of the same. Let the jury, under oath or affirmation, previously administered by the Justice or Sheriff, proceed to estimate impartially the value of the land sought to be condemned, and reduce their verdict to writing, attach it to said plat, and sign and seal the same.

If the land owner should consider any other part of his land or property damaged, besides that occupied and used in building the levee, require him to appear on the ground at the day named in the writ, and show to the jury the land and property so damaged, and file with them a correct map, showing contents and description of same, and showing the true relative position of said land to the proposed route of the levee; said map to be made by the county surveyor, or any surveyor, whom the parties may choose. Then let the jury proceed to consider the damages in this case, and if they find any, reduce their verdict to writing, stating particularly the area damaged, the amount of damage, and in what

manner and from what cause damaged, and attach to it the plat, and sign and seal the same; both papers to be delivered to the sheriff, to be returned by him to the office of the Probate Clerk of the proper county; there to be reduced to record, when payment or tender of payment, shall have been made. Permit either party to appeal from the decision of the jury, within ten days, to the Circuit Court, but let the tender of payment by the President, entitle him to proceed with the work without delay, and permit no Judge or Court, in such case to grant any injunction, delaying or stopping it. The land owner should be entitled to due notice of the day in the writ, by summons. or written notice, left at his house, if he have one in the county, or a notice to his agent, if he have one;—otherwise proceed without notice to him. I have merely attempted to give the substance of the mode. It is the usual practice in railroad cases, and I feel assured, would accomplish the end of justice, in a manner much less obnoxious, than that now pursued.

3 Reorganize entirely the system of inspection. Employ paid inspectors, who shall have no other business; and remain on the levee the year round. Let them have the same authority as now, to call out hands in case of danger. Let the inspectors be composed of the engineer corps, who, during the fall and winter, would be engaged in superintending the work of construction, and during the spring and summer, in watching the flood and guarding against its ravages. Erect division houses, at intervals of fifteen miles, where the inspector should reside, and where a suitable supply of wheelbarrows, shovels and plank should be kept on hand for emergencies. Each engineer or inspector, should be supplied with transit and level, and be required to keep a daily register of the river, throughont the year, showing its rise or fall, velocity, volume, discharged per second, etc.; and this he could do, during the greater part of the year, without conflict with other duties, after once obtaining a correct transverse section of the channel, and velocities of the current at different depths. It is only by accurate observations, at numerous points, taken with reference to a common datum line, and recorded daily for a series of years, that the philosophy of this great river can be mastered. The phenomena of the recent flood, afford examples of its mysterious workings, which the possession of such information would perhaps easily explain. At Memphis, the late flood reference to that of 1259, minus 18 inches; at Friar's Point minus 4 inches; at Sunflower and Australia, plus 8 inches; Prentiss, plus 2 inches; at Catfish, 25 miles below, minus inches; at Keutucky Bend, plus 8 inches; and at Cammack, plus inches. These fluctuations, which we found, even more capricious in the floods of 1858 and 1859—require more accurate information, than we have at command, for their solution, and which can only be

obtained by numerous and systematic observations, through many years. The present expense may deter the people from its adoption now, but come to it some day, they must, and sooner it is done, the sooner will the information necessary to complete success, be obtained.

As affecting the question of taxation in the interior counties, it becomes important to ascertain if any portion of them within the limits of the Levee District, were above the flood line of the Mississippi. To determine this, three surveys were made on lines nearly due east—one from Friar's Point to the Hills; one from Melrose Landing, and one from Skipwith Landing. With the exception of two or three narrow ridges crossed in Coahoma County, no portion of the country traversed, was above the flood line of the river at the initial points; on the contrary, it was from two ot twenty-five feet under the flood line, showing conclusively that the entire District is dependent upon the levees, and should therefore, justly bear a portion of the expense of building them. It is true, that a few places were crossed upon which there were no water marks visible, and which the inhabitants had supposed to be above overflow, for the reason that they had not been submerged within their knowledge; but the fact is incontestible, that no portion of of the country would be safe from inundation in the absence of levees, and the partial exemption mentioned, is referable to local causes, such as the position of a crevasse. As the profiles accompanying this report, will show, the country traversed by numerous bayous or drains, flowing generally in a south-easterly direction, from the Mississippi towards the Tallahatchie, and Yazoo, into which they discharge; each successive one, lower than the preceeding, till the great dip is attained as you approach the Yazoo, in the southern part of the valley, or east of the Suflower and Cold Water rivers, in the northern portion. Intervening ridges separate these bayous or drains. It will be readily perceived, that a crevasse in the levee above, and near the head of one of these drains, will flood all that country between the two adjacent ridges, while the influx from the river may be insufficient to raise the water above their summits. But remove the entire line of embankment, and the whole country must inevitably be submerged.

I have in preparation, a profile showing the flood lines of 1858 and 1859, the line of lower water in November, 1859, the surface of land on the river bank, and their descents per mile, from Horn Lake to the Yazoo River—to which will be added, as the levels are finished, the flood line of the recent high water. The results cannot be presented in words without too great length, and the sheet, when lithographed, will explain itself.

COMPARISON OF RIVAL ROUTES.

During the progress of the location, several lateral lines, presenting claims to precedence, were examined. The following are the estimates of length and cost, as compared with corresponding portions of the located line. In each case, I have assumed the adoption of the line described in the general location, believing it the best, not always because it was cheaper or shorter, but sometimes because the rival route involved an unnecessary sacrifice of land—the protection of which is the chief object sought, and which should govern, when not incompatible with reasonable economy, and the safety of the whole. If the Board should think any change necessary in the line which I have laid down, it would be well to consider and determine them now

BEAVER LAKE LINE.

In DeSoto County, just above Wallace's, the old levee crosses the head of Beaver Lake, and passes in front of Wallace's house. The regular location diverges, passing around the lake, east of Wallace's house, and returns again at Caruthers'. The side location pursues nearly the route of old levee between these points. The side location is five hundred feet shorter, but 49,000 cubic yards more costly, besides being entirely too near the river.

ABBAY'S TO BRINKLEY'S.

Between these points (in Tunica County) the regular location is entirely on the east side of "Saw Mill" Bayou and "Old River," as I have described, and is in close proximity all the way, to the existing line of levee, and I believe too, the only levee ever built between these points—a levee built there many years ago. The river here makes a very long bend to the west. Between the river on the west, and "Saw Mill" Bayou and "Old River" on the east, are 5,000 acres of land, so stated, which certain parties in that part of the county, wish to have protected. They applied to the local Levee Commissioners of Tunica, several years ago, to locate the levee there. The Commissioners had surveys made, and the result was so decidedly against it, that they refused, and continued the levee where it now is. When your Board came into office, they memorialized you at great length, again urging the location west of the bayou. We made surveys to test the question, with the following result, viz: The side line is 8,200 feet shorter, but 227,000 cubic yards more costly, than the located line, besides involving very large, high levees, and consequently very unsafe levees, at the crossing of the bayou, and bed of Old River. I do not think the proposition should be entertained a moment.

MOON LAKE—COAHOMA CO.

This line possesses no present interest as the levee is already built on the located line ; but as the estimates are made, I submit them for future use. The feasibility of leveeing Yazoo Pass, between Moon Lake and the river, long a question of doubt, on account of the treacherous character of the foundation at the head of the lake has received a practical solution, after many failures in the construction of a magnificent levee which successfully resisted the recent flood, and capable of resisting any flood likely to come. The only question now to be considered, is the caving bank, and even that, I think is adjourned beyond our life time.—The levee is 1,200 feet from the river, and the bank here has ceased to cave, and a bar is extending down. The point of greatest danger is about two miles below, where the caving is rapidly approaching the banks of the Pass, being now within 300 feet of it. Should the river cut through and make a chute of the "Pass" to Delta the levee on the east bank of the "Pass" will ultimately be greatly endangered. Should this ever occur, there will be no alternative but to build a levee around Moon Lake, and drain "Phillips" Bayou, through "Muddy" Bayou into Cold Water River. The Moon Lake survey, diverged from the located line, about one and a half miles below the Tunica line, and passing down "Powell's" ridge to Thompson's field, crosses directly to Moon Lake, and then meanders its eastern shore to Delta, where it connects again with the located line. The length is twelve and a half miles, or 5.35 miles looger than the located line. It will cost, exclusive of the drainage of Phillips' Bayou, $307,000 00. The drainage of bayou will cost $25,000, making a total cost of $332,000. The located line, between same points, will cost $160,000, exclusive of the existing line of levee, which for much of the way, including the famous Pass levee, is embraced within the located line, and to that extent, reduces its cost.

The only other point in this county, where a line differing greatly from the located line, deserving of consideration, is the route proposed, direct from "Old Port Royal" to Mrs. Crenshaw's, crossing Hushpuckana, at her place. I have not reliable estimates at hand, by which to speak positively, but a saving of seven miles in distance may be made, and a levee not exceeding in height, that on the located line, I think can be constructed, sufficient for every purpose of protection. If that be the case, a saving of 700,000 cubic yards can be effected. But this involves the sacrifice of many thousand acres of valuable land, some of it well improved, and therefore not to be thought of, so long as the levee can be maintained across Lewis' swamp.

LAKEE BOLIVAR ROUTE—BOLIVAR CO.

Diverging from the regular location in the plantation of the the late General Vick, above the town of Bolivar, a location was made down the east shore of Lake Bolivar, and uniting again in the field of John D. Eastin, at the head of Boone Lake. This line is 4,270 feet shorter, and 250,000 cubic yards cheaper than the located line, but it crosses Deer Creek, which drains Lake Bolivar, and the large area in the bend, in which the lake is the resevoir for sipe and rain water, and its construction is not to be thought of except in one contingency—the cavin. of the bank above Glencoe (Harrison's store) to such extent, as to force us back into the lake eas: of Childress field. The space between the river and the lower margin of the lake is not exceeding 3,000 feet; our location is between the two, and there is great tendency to cave. Should this continue, some years hence, we may be forced to adopt the eastern route.

I desire, in conclusion, to acknowledge the great service rendered me, by J. Tunno. Champneys, Principal Assistant Engineer in the location of the line, and management of the work of construction, and by J Geo. Roberts, and Louis Nickerson, in the preparation of the estimates, and material for this report, and to thank the members of the corps, for the zealous and cheerfeul discharge of the various duties assigned them.

Respectfully yours,
MINOR MERIWETHER,
Chief Engineer Miss. Levee.

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON THE

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

MR. PRESIDENT—

The joint standing committee on the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, beg leave respectfully to report, that in the discharge of their duty they have visited the institution, walked over the grounds, examined the buildings, and attended the recitation of the several classes, and were much pleased with the evident economy and good management that seemed to prevail in all the departments.

The grounds of seventy acres have some forty or fifty cleared and cultivated, mainly by the labor of the pupils, have during the present season yielded several hundred bushels of corn, hay, oats, potatoes, vegetables, &c., which will supply the institution with those necessary articles for a considerable time, and in the estimation of your committee, the labor system adopted at the institution, is praiseworthy, as it promises to accomplish the purpose for which it was instituted, in promoting the health and happiness of the pupils by encouraging habits of industry and economy, learning them to be self-reliant, and fitting them in the future to be useful members of society.

We would respectfully suggest, that tools and implements, in addition to those already on hand, pertaining to the trades, in mechanics, might be purchased with a very small outlay of money, and the labor-system varied, so as to adapt it to the peculiar talents of the different inmates, with profit to the institution, and usefulness to the pupil.

In looking through the buildings, your committee saw nothing to condemn, but everything to command its favor,—rooms neat and cleanly, well-ventilated, and made comfortable, with the limited amount of furniture on hand disposed to the best advantage, and every precaution observed that would be promotive of cheerfulness and the health and happiness of the unfortunate child of silence.

Our visit to the school-room was highly satisfactory, and to those of us who were members of the same committee, at your last regular session, there appeared to be a marked improvement in the advancement of the pupils, and in the method of instruction, and think we do but justice when we say, that the friends of this unfortunate class have cause of congratulation in having secured the services of the present zealous, able and intelligent principal, with his gifted and accomplished assistants.

For particulars, in the mode of instruction, conduct of the school, and daily routine duties required of the pupils, we respectfully refer you to the very lucid report of the principal For the general government and prosperity of the institution. we call your attention to the able report of the Board of Trustees, who have discharged their whole duty as philanthropists in every way commendable.

For the financial condition, we cite you to the accurate report of the Treasurer, all of which reports are herewith presented.

The report of the Treasurer, shows that the regular standing annual appropriation of a previous Legislature, has not been consumed, but by what amount your committee are unable to determine, as they are informed there are some debts now due, and unpaid, but feel secure in saying that the present annual appropriation will be sufficient for the wants of the institution, as they are at present advised, and would recommend no change in that particular.

In view of the eminent success of this institution, and for the benefit and welfare of the unfortunate deaf mutes scattered throughout our State, your committee respectfully recommend that three hundred copies of the Trustees' report, and the report of the Principal, with the alphabet of the sign language appended thereto, be published in pamphlet form, and be delivered to the Board of Trustees of this Institution, to be by them disseminated within the limits of the State, wherever in their judgment they will accomplish the greatest good in the enlightenment of that portion of our race deprived of the inestimable blessings of hearing and speech.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. M. QUIN, Chairman.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, referred to in the above report:

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

TRUSTEES.

A. B. Cabaniss, F. S. Hunt, W. H. Brown.

PRINCIPAL AND SUPERINTENDENT,

A. G. Scott, M. A.

INSTRUCTORS.

A. G. Scott, L. W. Sanders, Mary C. Head.

MATRON.

Mrs. Caroline Allen.

Dr. *Mississippi Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, in*

1861		
	To this amount disbursed furniture and tools,	$414 50
	" " " for books and stationery,	176 45
	" " " Bedding,	90 25
	" " " Supplies,	5446 60
	" " " Servant hire,	1351 40
	" " " Salaries of teachers, &c	5074 40
	" " " Medicines & Physicians' bills,	461 92
	" " " Improvement and repairs,	839 04
	" " " Clothing for pupils,	749 06
	" " " Incidental expenses,	604 44
	" " " Traveling expenses,	120 00
	" paid discount on warrants, Nos. 402 and 403, per order of Board of Trustees, there being no funds in State Treasury,	60 00
Octo'r 31	Balance,	242 94
		$15,631 06

This account shows the disbursements for two years. There are several accounts still due, created before 31st October, 1861, not included in this account, which will more than cover the amount of balance on hand.

account with W. H. Brown, Treasurer, Cr.

1860		
Nov'r 1	By balance on hand as per last report,.....	$631 00
	" amount of warrants drawn on account of the Institute, for the years 1860 and 1861, as per certificate of Auditor, herewith filed,.....	15,000 00
		$15,631 00
1861		
Oct'r 31	By balance this day on hand, ...	242 94

W. H. BROWN, Treasurer.
Mississippi Institute for Deaf and Dumb.
October 31, 1861.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Auditor's Office, Jackson,

I hereby certify that Auditor's warrants have been issued at this office, to William H. Brown, Treasurer of Mississippi Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, from 1st November, 1859, to 31st October, 1861, inclusive.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Jackson, this 18th day of November, A. D., 1861.

A. B. DILWORTH,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The following is the report of the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, presented by the joint committee on said institution:

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

MISSISSIPPI DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:

In obedience to your requirement, and to custom, I have the honor to lay before you a report of the progress and condition of the Mississippi Deaf and Dumb Institute, for the past two years.

Through the care and blessing of a benificent Providence, the household has enjoyed general good health during the past two years, except in a few cases, which, though serious, have yielded to the skill and attentive treatment of our worthy Physician, aided by the kind and careful nursing given by the matron, and others of the household.

Since the date of your last biennial report, the number of pupils in attendance at the Institution, has increased from thirty-four to fifty-seven. This is a most unusual and gratifying growth, for it is only seven years since its first establishment, and yet its numbers exceed those of any other similar school in the Confederacy when at the same age. It is evident that this institution has made very commendable progress towards fulfilling the noble design for which it was established. It is just cause of gratulation to every lover of humanity, and creditable to the great State of Mississippi, that she has moved forward to aid in the "holy work" of ameliorating the sad condition of the unfortunate, and that her legislators have manifested so willing a disposition to acknowledge the high claims of that particularly deprived class in society, who, in the boasted period of Rome's greatest civilization and liberty, were stripped of all civil rights, were forbidden to buy, sell, or hold property, and were doomed to the same condition as idiots, but who now, throughout the civilized world, are recognized as entitled to the paternal care and fostering aid of government.

The importance of education to every people cannot well be overestimated. In every free government the only sure guaranty, for stability and perpetunity, is to be found in the virtue and intelligence of the masses. If the masses be educated, enlightened and elevated, but little is to be feared from domestic foes or foreign enemies. Can the State of Mississippi safely afford to neglect

the educational interests of her rising generation, or to leave any of her citizens in the fetters of blind ignorance? In family and in State, there is no single member, who is entirely unimportant, or valueless; however weak or deficient. There can no longer be any doubt that deaf-mutes can be educated and well educated, and thereby be made useful members of society. No class of persons need education more than do the ignorant, and isolated, deaf and dumb, nor are there any in whom its benefits are more perceptable, and it is to be hoped that the silent, but impressive appeal of those who can neither hear nor speak will not be disregarded. Without the blessings of education they are a burden to themselves, to their friends and to the community, and are cut off from society and usefulness. Without it, their minds are a blank almost, and their moral natures entirely undeveloped—they are governed by their passions and appetites, so that when they become men and women, they almost universally become extremely restless, roving, passionate and unhappy.

When uneducated they are indeed misfortune's "cheldren of silence"—alone in the midst of society, and solitary, though surrounded by numbers.

The sordid cynic, might say that the expense and labor of eduuating such beings was useless, but enter their school rooms and behold the results, see, that here, they have access to the avenues of knowledge,—to the ever enlarging book of human science,—and to the far more glorious book of God's revelation, which else would be to them forever sealed. See these, become to their wondering minds living voices, full of strange and beautiful harmony—waking up their dormant faculties to the understanding and embrace of truth. Here are fellow beings to whose ears the gentle sighings of the wind, the melody of flowing waters, and all the varied music of nature, are as though they were not, and through whose ears, no word of human kindness, nor voice of love, not even the loved accents of a mother's voice, ever found its peaceful way to their hearts.

Is it nothing, that they who are thus doomed to journey lifes pilgrimage, as it in living dungeons, to mingle with their fellow beings as strangers, or beings of another race—to regard themselves as degraded, or cursed with inferiority—shall here be enabled to gain the power of free, full, and easy conversation with others, and be taught with the hand to speak, and the eye to hear, and through them, reach all attainable knowlege, revealed to those hidden inward senses, of which the outward are but "types and images." Surely there are none whose sympathies will not go out to those unfortunate ones? Shall we falter in this noble cause, or shall we in the true spirit of the age in which we live, strive to carry it forward? Already have many difficulties been overcome to build up and establish the Institution. You have agreed with me, that strenuous efforts are needed, and must be extended to

sustain it, and that if the school now be closed, it would be years, perhaps, ere it could be again resumed. The teachers, who are so scarce, and almost impossible to obtain would be gone away, and be engaged in some other pursuits,—and the school and house-hold furniture and the farming implements, &c., would be neglected, and become wasted, destroyed and stolen. Many other reasons not necessary to mention will present themselves to your mind.

Not having been connected with the Institution, but *one*, of the two years, which this report embraces, it is somewhat embarrassing, with the meagre data before me, to make a full report for the two years. When I entered upon the discharge of my duties here, I found the session already commenced, and the school, from want of a Principal, to enforce rules, and general system, to be much embarrassed. I immediately prepared rules, and explained them to the school; showing the necessity of order and system, and of co-operation on the part of each and all, in order to ensure harmony and success.

The result has been a very pleasant and harmonious session to all. Much of this happy result is due to my assistants, Miss Head and Mr. Sanders, and allow me here to testify to their zeal, and untiring energy, in performing their often tedious and laborious work. The classes that were under their instruction have made commendable progress, and prove how faithfully they have labored. They are beloved by all the school for kindness, and sympathy, and for their constant efforts to promote the happiness of all. The conduct of the pupils has been generally very good. They have been kind and courteous to each other, and have yielded a cheerful obedience in almost every instance to their teachers. All have seemed happay and contented, regarding the Institution as home.—It is our constant effort to make the every-day domestic life in the Institution, like that of a well regulated family, and to have its government to be parental. The main object of the Institution is to make intellent men and women of our pupils, and to qualify them to take an useful and honorable position in society. To attain this end, then, we strive to educate and improve their moral, mental, and physical natures. Much attention is given to imparting religious information to our pupils. Every sabbath morning a sermon or lecture is written on the large black boards, and is delivered in the sign language.

These Sabbath instructions, in the sign language, natural to all deaf mutes, and readily comprehended by them, are of the utmost importance, since they afford almost all the religious information the pupils ever obtain.

It will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to give, here, the history of a days routine of business in the Institution.

All are required to rise at or before five o'clock in summer and ix in winter,—at six in summer, and seven in winter we break-

fast—after breakfast all engage in some work until eight o'clock; at half past eight o'clock the boys and girls, in their respective rooms; are assembled for study, at nine o'clock all assemble in the chappel, where school begins by the explanation of a verse of scripture, and a prayer in the sign language, then the pupils go to their recitation rooms; at twelve o'clock M. intermission is given for dinner; at half past one o'clock P. M., school re-opens, and closses at four P. M.—all then engage in work for one hour and a half, after which play or some recreation is engaged in until supper, which occurs at six o'clock in winter and seven o'clock in summer, then play until early candle lighting, when the evening study is resumed: at half past eight the small pupils, and at nine all the others, retire to bed. Each pupil when well, is required to work some both morning and evening of every day except on Saturdays and Sabbaths. This promotes health, develops the physical, and is a source of saving and economy.

The young ladies assist in the domestic work of the family, such as making up their beds—sweeping their rooms and the halls, washing and drying the dishes and re-setting the tables, &c. They are also instructed in sewing and knitting and cutting out garments.

The boys saw all the wood needed, and do almost all the work in the garden and on the farm, and atte d to feeding and watering the stock. Habits of industry are here thus formed and our pupils are prepared for the duties of life. The farm has yielded each year a large amount of vegetables and grain.

This year the grounds have yielded some two hundred dozen of oats, four hundred bushels of corn, near two hundred bushels of sweet potaotes, two thousand bundles of fodder, and two stacks of hay, and besides these the garden has yielded a large supply of vegetables.

Such results as these bear ample testimony to the wisdom of your exchange of the property in the city, for this in the country. There you were crowded in one small lot. Here we have seventy acres of land, of which forty-five or fifty are in cultivation or pasturage, and the remainder, being mostly timbered, affords shady play-grounds and grassy lawns, where the pupils may recreate, and enjoy the benefits of pure invigorating country air; and heretoo the boys are away from the ever present temptations and allurements of a city.

During the past session we have received from, Wales in in England, fifty large school slates, two and a half feet in width, and four feet in length. These are admirably adapted to the peculiar mode of instruction necessary for deaf mutes. They have already proven to be of great advantage in the advancement of our pupils. There are still needed for our school rooms some geographical and astronomical globes and maps.

In one of my quarterly reports, made soon after my arrival here, your attention was called to the necessity of making a few much

needed improvements. Among which were, the erection of lightening rods to the buildings—the building of a fire-proof house for ashes, a cow house and well picketed poultry yard, but you were prevented from carrying out these suggestions by the pressure of hard times.

Frequent inquiries are made, and much curiosity manifested by persons, to know how we teach deaf mutes. I would like to devote a few pages here to this subject but my limits for this report prevent me from doing so. I will, however say this much, we instruct our pupils by the use of a sign language, natural to all deaf mutes, and universally understood by them. Speaking and hearing persons, first learned it from deaf mutes, then improved upon it, systematised it and added to it, from time to time. It is very desirable that parents should develop this sign language, as much as possible, in their deaf mute children, before they come to school, but after having been to school it is by far the best for them to converse with them by writing.

The Institution is supported by the State and is free to all deaf mutes in the State between the ages of nine and twenty-five. Parents are expected to furnish their children with proper clothing, and pay their traveling expenses to and from school.

Unsolicited contributions from different persons, have been made, whose names we would give, but fear it might not meet with their approbation. Mr. C——, of Pontotoc county gave a twenty dollar gold piece to a little orphan boy here, and Mrs. Y—— of Jackson gave a handsome dress to one of the girls. Mrs. M. of Jackson presented one of our little girls with two dresses and several other garments, and another of our pupils was presented, by Mrs. S—— of Canton, with two dresses and four other garments. Mrs. C—— living near the Institution presented the entire school several times with large baskets full of delicious plums.

The editors and publishers have the thanks of both teachers and pupils for the following newspapers which they have sent gratuitously to the Institution, and which have been perused by our more advanced pupils, with much interest and improvement: "The Jackson News" and "Mississippi Baptist," "The Vicksburg Whig" and "The Vicksburg Sun," "The Wilkinson Gazette" and "The Copiah News," and "The Brandon Republican." Some of the above list have sent regularly and some for only a part of the two years.

A list of the pupils who have been in attendance at the School during the last two years, is appended to this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. GETTYS, SLOTE,
Principal, Miss. Deaf and Dumb Institute.

List of Pupils in attendance at the Mississippi Deaf and Dumb Institute, from October 1st, 1859, to October 1st, 1861.

LIST OF PUPILS.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	CAUSE OF DEAFNESS.
William Allen,	Hinds,	Jackson,	Congenital.
Anna Allen,	"	"	"
B. V. Allen,	"	"	"
Martha Atkins,	Tishomingo,	Corinth,	"
Robert Barnes,			"
A. E. Battle,	Leake	Carthage,	"
James M. Blaker,	Lafayette,	Paris,	Bealing of ears.
Ellen D. Burke,	Pike,	Magnolia,	Congenital.
Willie Cabaniss,	Hinds,	Jackson,	Scarlet Fever.
Willie Capers,	Claiborne,	Port Gibson,	Semi mute.
Fanny Capers,	"	"	Congenital.
Thomas Carter,	DeSoto,	Tyro,	Bealing in ears.
Brookey A. Cochran,	Green,	McLeod,	Scarlet Fever.
Joel Crane,	Yazoo,	Yazoo City.	Congenital.
W. H. Davis,	Copiah,	Linden,	"
Fanny Davis,	"	"	"
Robert Davis,	Lafayette,	Abbeville,	"
James W. Delbridge,	"	Oxford,	Semi-mute.
Walter Delbridge,	"	"	"
Sarah J. Gamel,	Scott,	Morton,	Congenital.
A. J. Gilbert,	Newton,	Decatur,	"
Sarah M. Harvey,	Pike,	Holmesville,	Scrofula.
Mary Head,	Pontotoc,	Sarepta,	Congenital.
Louisa Head,	"	Pontotoc,	"
Tilmon Howell,	Holmes,	Durant,	"
Mary C. Howell,	"	"	"
J. Henry Job,	Itawamba,	Camp'ellton,	"
John B. Job,	"	"	"
Thomas Jones,	Pontotoc,	L'g Branch,	Use of Quinine.
Hamilton Jones,	Holmes,	Lexington,	Congenital.
Marion Keils,	Panola,	Mt. Pleasant	"
Angeline Ladnier,	Harrison,	Biloxi,	"
Elijah Lawrence,	Lowndes,	Caledonia,	"
Monroe Lawrence,	"	"	"
John Q. McClendon,	Pike,	Holmesville,	"
James W. Alexander,	DeSoto,	Senatobia,	"
Annie McFarland,	Hinds,	Jackson,	Scrofula.
Lenora A. McShan,	Itawamba,	Camp'ellton	Cold.
George L. Miller,	Clark,	Nicholson,	Congenital.
John B. Moran,	Hancock,	Gainsville,	"

Valery Moran,	"	"	"
Susan V. Newsom,	Warren,	Cardiff,	Use of Quinine.
C. C. Nettles,	Kemper,	Blackwa er,	Disease in head.
Sarah E. Reid,	Lawrence,	Fair River,	Congenital.
C. O. Rutledge,			"
Martha P. Slate,	Lafayette,	Oxford,	Semi-mute.
Flora A. Slate,	"	"	"
Nancy E. Smith,	Pontotoc,	Old Town,	Scarlet Fever.
Wm. J Stafford,	Jackson,	O'n Springs,	Congenital.
J. H. Stancell,	Arkansas.	Harrisburg,	"
Robert B. Thomas,	Chickasaw,	Houston,	"
Adaline Taylor,	Copiah,	Linden,	"
Ed. Waddlington,	Yazoo,	Lacy's,	"
Benjamin Williams,	Lafayette,	Abbevi le,	"
Mary E. Williams,	"	"	"
W. H. Williamson,	Warren,	Vicksburg,	Bealing in ears.
Charles A. Willis,	Yalabusha,	Grenada,	Congenital.

Females,..... 21
Males,..... 36

Total..... 57

The following is the Report of the Board of Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution as referred to and submitted by the committee on said institution:

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE "MISSISSIPPI DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE."

To the Legislature of Mississippi:

The Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, are happy to be able to report that this interesting institution, intrusted to their care, is, under the smiles of a beneficent Providence, in a higely prosperous condition, and fulfiling in the most satisfactory manner, the benevolent designs of its founders.

Since its first establishment by the State Legislature of 1854, beginning with only six pupils, we have watched it with deep interest and solicitude to the present hour; and as we have seen it increase steadily, year by year, dispensing its light and blessings to this afflicted yet interesting class, until it has attained its present prosperity, we have felt and still feel that we are abundantly recompensed for the difficulties overcome and the services rendered in the promotion of this great trust.

The school has grown rapidly in the last two years, and we

have every reason to believe would continue to do so but for the unhappy national troubles that surround us. For the number of pupils in attendance, and for the health and general condition of the school, we would respectfully refer you to the "Report of the Principal," hereto appended.

The remarkable preservation of the lives and general health of the pupils and entire household, demands renewed expressions of gratitude to that kind Providence who has watched over the Institution throughout its whole existence.

The Trustees take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and energy and faithfulness with which the Principal and his assistant instructors, and the matron have performed their patience-requiring and arduous duties. They have not only succeeded in advancing their scholars rapidly in their studies, and improving them in their manners, but have been uncommonly successful in winning their confidence and affection. By kindness and a sympathizing interests in all the cares and wants of the pupils, they make the Institution a happy home to those who enter it homeless, and to those more favored ones, who come from pleasant and loved firesides, they render it like home, and prevent them from sighing after the home circles they have left behind.

We regard the Institution as particularly fortunate in having the services of instructors and officers of such eminent fitness for the positions which they fill.

The general deportment of the pupils has been worthy of high commendation. They are polite and studious, nd render, almost without exception, a cheerful compliance with the rules of the school. They seem to be almost always happy and contented here, and a cloud is seldom ever seen on their faces. The halls of the Institute, and their ample play grounds resound with laughter and shouts no less joyous than those which are heard from other happy youths who possess all their faculties. These pupils are gathered here from all parts of the State and from all conditions of life; though by far the most come from the poorer classes. Many of the pupils we are compelled to clothe either in part or wholly.

Some changes have occurred in the officers of the Institute since our last report.

In September, 1860, Mr. A. K. Martin resigned his position as principal of the Institute to accept one in the Louisiana Institution. He had labored faithfully to build up the school, and had won an enviable place in the hearts of his pupils. His resignation occurring as it did, so near the opening of the incoming session, embarrassed us very much, leaving us as it did, without a principal. We anticipated much difficulty in filling the position with a competent person, because there are but few instructors of the deaf and dumb, and of these only a portion are capable of filling the responsible place of principal. We immediately opened a

correspondence with different institutions for the education of deaf mutes, in the south, and succeeded beyond our expectations, for by the 1st of October, we had engaged the service of Mr. A. G. Scott as principal, who had been for seven years an instructor and for four years of that time principal of the Tennessee Deaf and Dumb Institution. He came highly recommended to us by some of the Board of Trustees there, and by other gentlemen of that State. He is a graduate of East Tennessee University, and is well qualified for the position he holds. It is needless for us to say more of Mr. Scott, than that he has equaled our highest expectations, and has given entire satisfaction to the patrons and friends of the Institute. He entered immediately upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and has prosecuted them with energy and devotion.

Mr. Lawrence Sanders, a former pupil of this Institution, and who, for several years past, has been instructing the beginning classes, was desirous of re entering the school to finish his education, and upon his application, has been permitted to do so. We have engaged him to teach a portion of each day.

During the Autumn of 1859, we employed as instructors, Mr. James Goodwin and Miss Mary E. Head, both mutes, and are graduates of the Illinois Institute. Both proved to be most excellent and pleasant teachers, winning the love and respect of all. Miss Head continues to teach in the Institute and merits our highest commendation.

Mr. Goodwin was induced to resign his position here and go to Louisiana with Mr. Martin. He had been the foreman in our cabinet shop, and his withdrawal left us without any one who could teach the trade to the pupils, and forced us to close up the shop which we very much regretted. Since then, we have been unable to supply his place with a suitable person.

It will be seen from the Principal's Report that the agricultural department has been well managed, and has proved to be an important auxiliary in its operations. Almost all the institutions for the deaf and dumb, on this continent, have found it necessary and profitable to have an agricultural department attached to them.

There are always some of the pupils in a school of this kind, who cannot become mechanics, but all may profitably learn the agricultural arts, even the small boys who are too young to learn trades.

A portion of the time of all the male pupils is required in some necessary work, and the female pupils are instructed in the various branches of housewifery. A wholesome diet is provided and great attention is given to carry out the sanitary regulations of the establishment.

The fiscal concerns of the Institution for the past two years, will be exhibited by the account of the treasurer, which accompanies this report, marked Document —

The comparatively small number of the deaf and dumb, in proportion to the whole body of our population, together with the manner in which they are scattered throughout the community cause them too frequently to be overlooked and forgotten. It is surprising and lamentable, how many of the deaf and dumb there are in the State who do not come to the school and who are suffered to grow up in ignorance. Much of this state of things is the legitimate result of the neglect of the intelligent among the people, that influence with prejudiced or parsimonious parents, which their superior knowledge and standing in society might enable them to exercise and which might easily secure to the unfortunate children that invaluable intellectual and moral culture which is so adapted to render them not only wise for this world but to render them wise unto salvation. If every individual who has a heart to feel for the misfortunes of his kin, would make use of that measure of influence which heaven has given him, in endeavoring to prevail on parents and guardians simply to accept the proffered bounty of the State, and allow their children to be educated, then might we soon have the satisfaction of knowing that within our State there remained nothing further to be accomplished for the deaf and dumb.

The Legislature of Mississippi have too often expressed their determination in the most decisive manner to encourage and sustain, by every means in their power, the cause of deaf and mute education, to leave a doubt that such is to be the settled policy of the State.

The Institution is a creature of their own making, and has grown up under their fostering care and from its steady increase in numbers, advancement in reputation and progress in improvement, it is evidently far from having yet obtained the summit of its usefulness. While therefore the Board congratulate themselves upon the past, and contemplate it with no ordinary degree of pleasure, they look forward to the future with a cheering confidence that succeeding years will bring with them additional cause of encouragement and gratification to every friend of unfortunate humanity.

A. B CABANISS,
F. S. HUNT,
W. H. BROWN,
} Trustees.

REPORT:

WHEREAS, a northern President, under false pretences and without authority of law, has made war upon the southern people, and refused to listen to any propositions of equitable adjustment; and a norther congress, without the warrant of power under the Constitution of the United States, has invaded the soil of the southern States and blockaded their ports: And whereas, the northern government, in view of the great importance of controlling the cotton crop, keeps up a blockade of southern ports for the purpose of forcing the shipment of cotton through northern ports, of rendering its money value unavailable to the Government of the Confederate States or their people, therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the committee of Ways and Means is hereby instructed to report the most practicable plan of making the present cotton crop available, both to the government and people of the Confederate States, without rendering it subject to capture by the enemy.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the foregoing preamble and resolution were referred, after having given the subjects embraced therein that careful consideration which their importance at this time demands, ask leave to make the following report:

The people of the States who once formed the United States of America, are now engaged in a bloody war of great magnitude to themselves and of lasting interest to many other nations. This war has been brought about by no indisposition on the part of the people of the southern States to comply in good faith with their obligations under the United States Constitution, but from long continued attacks of northern people upon the lawful condition of the negro race within the southern States for ulterior purposes. Under the false pretence of extending the rights of freemen to the black slave, a powe ful northern party has been active in laying schemes and making enactments which, if carried out, could only end in the complete vassallage of the whole southern population for the aggrandizement of the comer &c. To prepare the enlightened governments of Europe to connive at the contemplated subjugation of the southern States, the leaders of this northern party have for years through their press, their pulpit and through

the common halls of legislation, systematically traduced the character of the southern people. They have been by their treacherous northern brethren held up to the world as no better than Mahomedan Turks or the Hindoos of British India.

The people of the commercial and manufacturing States of the north have permitted their lust after political power and love of wealth to overshadow every better incentive to human action; they have made a God of wealth and power under the worship of which the "mental reservation" and "higher law doctrine" sprang into existence, and under the baneful influence of which the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine arose. In order to obtain control of the Federal Government and gain a permanent ascendency over the southern people, the teachers of these doctrines proffered to give away the public lands belonging to the United States, to the rabble population from all quarters of the world. On landing in the northern States, the right of suffrage was extended to the foreign hordes. Under such inducements, the pauper and criminal population of Europe flocked to the northern section of the Union, where they were taught that the southern people were enervated by the system of African slavery, and could easily be overrun by the energetic men of the North.

For twenty years, southern statesmen and patriots exhausted their powers of eloquence to induce these people to respect their solemn obligations under the constitution of the country, and leave the people of the southern States to regulate their domestic policy in peace. With Carthagenian cunning and Punic faith, they avoided the one and violated the other.

After the last Presidential election, when it was evident that a majority of the norther people sided with the "higher law" party, the success of whose principles could only end in destroying well regulated liberty and put an end to peace in the Union, the cotton States promptly, by regular lawful conventions of the sovereign people separated from their false friends. Although this course was in strict accordance with the reserved rights of the States, in consonance with the cherished principles of self-government, and secured to the people by the successful termination of the revolutionary war with Great Britain, yet the northern government would listen to no terms of adjustment short of unconditional submission to their rule, and, without the warrant of power under the constitution of the United States, wages a vandal war against the southern people. While Kings and Emperors of Europe set aside their treaties of 1815 in order that the people of the Italian States might govern themselves for their own happiness and prosperity. These modern Carthageniahs, with professions on their lips of a great desire for the universal freedom and "perfect equality of all mankind of every color," dispute, at the mouth of the cannon and the point of the sword, the right of self-government on the part of the people of the Confederate States. Their hollow desire for

negro freedom is thus so evident that even that race can no longer be deceived by their hypocracy. They now, through serpentine beguilements held out to the negro, seek to reduce to complete vassalage the whole southern people.

Should the northern government succeed in conquering the Confederate States, the laws which that government have already enacted and the military proclamations issued, would by their execution, place the people of these States in the condition of the Hindoos of British India. Their lands, with all other property which they possess, would be confiscated to the northern government, and for the future our people would be compelled to pay rents for their own lands. The people of the cotton States, fully aware of the never-ending ruin that would be brought upon their section by submitting to the rule of the northern people under their many corrupt and baneful influences, are fully determined, without distinction of party or class, that while powder will burn, while cold steel will do its work of death, and they have stout hearts to fire the one and strong arms to wield the other, northern dominion shall have no abiding place within their limits.

Up to a late date, many patriotic citizens of the border States believed that a majority of the northern people would eschew the false political principles of the higher law party. Since, however, the northern government, under the control of this dangerous party, has disregarded the laws of the land; set aside the Constitution of the country; had city councilmen and members of the Legislature, who were lawfully elected by the people, thrown into prisons; had helpless women and innocent children savagely shot down in the streets; whose soldiers have brutally violated the persons of virtuous women; wantonly burnt dwellings and destroyed household furniture; suspended the writ of habeas corpus; suspended the freedom of the press; and all this usurpation and high handed wickedness is tolerated by the northern people—a large majority of the people of the border States are rapidly coming to the conclusion that "war, famine and pestilence would be more tolerable" than longer political connection with a people given over to unbridled licenciousness and crime. When the Confederate States withdrew all their delegated powers from the United States government, leading men and influential presses of the North were of the opinion that the great movement to uphold constitutional liberty, which the people of these States had inaugurated under their reserved rights, but which the northern government persists in treating as a rebellion, would soon be crushed out and put down. They believed that as soon as the loud war cry was raised and the southern soldiers had marched to the frontiers in numbers sufficient to check the onward march of their armies, the negro population would become unruly and cease to work—that consequently very short crops would be made and less gathered, and that by closing the western trade with the South,

her people would soon be starved out and whipped into subjugation.

The northern war trumpet was sounded throughout the land, and the war was to be short and decisive. Every soldier was to have a comfortable home and a good beginning on southern soil as soon as peace was made. Under such alluring prospects held out to a licentious rabble, the grand army of the North was marshalled at short notice and completely equipped. The word was "on to Richmond," the Capital of the Confederate States.—So certain were the northern people of an easy victory, that their women who moved in the highest circles, with membels of Congress equipped themselves for a splendid ball at Richmond. In fine carriages, they followed in the rear of the grand army. The battle of Manassas was brought on. After hours of hard fighting, under skillful generalship, the grand army became panic stricken and made an inglorious flight. Many of the soldiers, who expected to get fine farms and comfortable homes in Virginia, procured, what southerners believed them justly entitled to, "a nice little piece of ground three by six." Ladies who left Washington, dressed in fine silks and riding in splendid carriages to dance over the conquest of the South, returned straddle of bare-backed horses. Uunder an All-wise Providence, their soldiers and their women received that humiliation which their wicked hearts deserved.

The successful shelling of Sumter, the battles of Bethel, of Bull Run, Manassas, Oak Hill, Lexington, Leesburg and Belmont ought to teach the Northern people that they are not engaged in a contest with the sick man of Turkey, nor with Hindoos of British India—that they need no longer calculate on a Sepoy army to assist them in conquering and subjugating the southern country. The Whigs of the south, whom they calculated would take their part in the contest have proved by their actions what they always professed to be, true whigs of the revolutionary character, determined to uphold constitutional liberty, but never to submit to usurped despotism. While our soldiers have on every important battlefield proven that they were not degenerate sons of a noble ancestry or "enervated by slavery," as a northern press has represented to the world, and driven back the invading for with slaughter and discomfiture. The negroes have remained at their work with unusual cheerfulness and contentment. With well directed labor and genial showers, the southern States have made unusually abundant crops. Thus, at the peaceful home of the planter and farmer, and upon the closely contested battlefield, the Great Ruler of the Universe sustains and upholds the southern cause.

The people of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, and Arizona are determined to throw off the lawless northern despotism. The identity of feeling and interest on the part of the people of these States and territories with those of the Confede-

rate States, is certain at no distant day, to unite them all under one government.

The Confederate States would then embrace an area of one million, one hundred and fifty thousand square miles, which is five times larger than France, and nine times larger than Great Brittain, and, at her density of population to the square mile, would contain two hunnred millions of human beings. They now contain a population of over twelve millions. Wihhin their limits are soils, climates and seasons capable of producing all the elements of food and raiment necessary for civilized men; water power sufficient to drive all the machinery in Europe and America; vast coal fields inexhaustable for ages; iron ore of the best quality in the midst of the coal fields that know no limit; long lines of railway of low grade and cheap construction; with thousands of miles of navigable streams emptying into the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean, at a number of points, sufficient for all useful commercial purposes, and with over fifteen hundred miles of sea and gulf coast never closed by ice or even obstructed. This country now, produces a greater surplus of agricultural products for annual exportation than any other, and is, therefore, the greatest agricultnral country in the world. Upon these large exports may be based an extensive commerce, and, with the unequalled advantages of this section of country for manufacturing purposes, this great branch of human industry may be carried to such an extend as to render the people of the Confederate States entirely independent of all others. This section not only has all the natural elements necessary to make it a great agricultural, commercial and manufacturing country, but has a population that renders more safety and stability to investments in any pursuits of life then any of the surrounding countries. None of the dangerous dogmas of the day can take root in this section. Rights of property, according to our constitution, are strictly regarded.—These States contain the best material (for an army) of the age and a slave population in numbers sufficient to raise army supplies for any probable war. We have ther, within the Confederate States, every element of the highest national credit. If the paper of the Confederate States can not be sustained, all other paper within our limits must become worthless. The people of the thirteen States, during the revolutionary war, had not more than one fifth of the wealth of the States above named, nor more than one fourth the population. Their Congress had no power to directly collect taxes from the people. The fact that Continental paper depreciated under such circumstances is no reason why Confederate States paper will depreciate now.

From natural advantages in climate, productions and labor, only half the nnmber of laborers to population are required to make a supply of food and raiment that are required for the same purposes in the North. As a necessary consequence, the twelve

millions of people in the South can keep fully as many soldiers permanently in the field of battle as can the twenty million of Northern people.

For forty years past, a majority of the people of the commercial and manufacturing States of the North have been intent on so weakening the power of the South as to bring her down under their permanent rule for the purpose of completely monopolizing the rich trade, arising from her large annual surplus productions. To shed the blood of their own people, and spend their own money to any great extent for this purpose was no part of their plan of operations.

By false political issues, and cunningly devised schemes of fraudulent legislation they expected to keep up divisions among our people, and thereby make them pay the cost and do the greater part of the fighting for their own subjugation. The seceding States by promptly taking possession of their forts, arsenals and custom houses, and appointing all officers within their own limits defeated their cunningly devised schemes of an easy conquest. Listening to no terms of an equitable settlement, in hot haste they wage a war against the Southern people without any warrant of power under the constitution.

Up to this time, through the great energy and skill with which the Confederate government has been conducted, and the enthusiastic support which the people has rendered it, the enemy has made but little headway towards their desired end. Thus it appears, that the Southern people are to have no peace in or out of the Union. If, then, the country is to have no peace while the irrepressible conflict party exists and sways the Northern people, the sooner the power which wages the war is broken up or demolished, the better for surrounding nations as well as the broken sections of the Union.

The capacity of the commercial and manufacturing States to carry on war for any length of time depends upon their getting supplies from the South and West. Their avaricious propensity to monopolize the commercial and manufacturing interest of the whole country, with their intermeddling acts in regard to the domestic policy of the Southern people, brought about the separation of the Confederate States from the North. No sooner do they loose in one section than they attempt to make it up in another.—Their high tariff laws and non-intercourse policy completely monopolises the trade of the West. Under the operation of these laws, the Western people are compelled to pay the highest price for their imported and manufactured goods, and sell their produce to the Eastern people at the lowest price. The West, before the war and non-intercourse measures, furnished a market for about one third of the imports and manufactures of the commercial and manufacturing States and the South furnished a market for about two thirds. From the South, they receive their entire supply of cotton, and from the west, they receive the greater portion of their

provisions. War measures have already broken up the purchase of goods from them on the part of the people of the seceded States. The trade from the South, including tariffs and other monopolizing schemes, was a clear annual profit of not less than one hundred million of dollars and the withdrawal of which has swept overboard hundreds of their most substantial business men. The trade of New York has fallen off to one fifth its former amount and hundreds of houses are closed with the ominous words, TO RENT, written upon their doors.

The importance of possessing a city in time of war depends upon the extent of its outward and inward trade, the number of people in various ways directly or indirectly dependent on or interested in that trade and the necessity under which all these people labor to keep the trade open. Should the outward or foreign trade consist altogether in articles of luxury, or in such things as could be obtained on as goods terms elsewhere by the people interested, the possession of it by an enemy would be of little consequence.—On the other hand should the trade of the city consist in such articles or material as were of the greatest necessity to carry on the various employments of the country, and could be obtained nowhere else on living terms, its possession would be of the highest importance.

When we consider the large amount of capital invested in the North in cotton factories; the great number of persons directly or indirectly depending upon their successful operation for a means of living; the fact that machinery for the manufacture of cotton can be used for no other purpose; that from no other source than the Confederate States can a supply of cotton be had for their successful operation; and when we take into consideration another great fact, that European countries have capital and labor sufficient to manufacture all the cotton made in the Confederate States and supply their people with better goods at lower prices than they heretofore obtained them from the North, a sound war policy indicates that the Confederate Government should loose no time in taking the most effectual steps to prevent a bale of cotton from finding its way into the enemy's country. While the Confederate States Government has it in its power to stop the Northern supply of cotton, and thus render their vast capital invested in cotton manufacturing machinery worthless, the enemy can inflict no such loss upon the cotton States. If they were to curtail the production of cotton to the amount of their own consumption, their land could and would be profitably cultivated in other products.—The only effect that a permanent refusal of other countries to take the surplus cotton, now made in the Confederate States, would be to render at no distant day the people of these States entirely independent of all others. Nor would their ability to live in affluence be curtailed in the end. Their natural advantages for manufacturing purposes are so great that in an incredibly short time they

could have made, within their own limits, everything necessary to their prosperity or comfort.

A strict embargo upon cotton, so that the northern people could in no manner obtain a supply, would do more to cut down their ability to prosecute the war than any other measure which can be adopted. Thousands of their laborers would be thrown out of employment. They would have no means of purchasing the provisions of the West. The cry of "BREAD OR BLOOD" would resound through their commercial cities and manufacturing towns Those who had been promised an easy conquest and comfortable homes in the South, and were driven back by Southern steel with a fair prospect of cold graves, if they ever returned, would search in the North for that plunder they found so difficult to obtain in the South. The worshipers of the "Golden Calf" would fall upon the worshipers of the higher law God. Those who had the good things of this world would be compelled to fall before the rabble hordes whom they had enticed from the prison walls and pauper haunts of Europe for the purpose of circumventing their Southern brethren. Cotton is now worth in Europe from 18 to 22 cents per pound. At a low estimate, a crop of three and a half millions of bales, if not hampered by the blockade or speculated in to an unreasonable extent, would nett to the producers two hundred and eighty millions of dollars If we take into consideration the amount of private and bank capital which derives profits from the trade in cotton, the vast amount of shipping, of commercial and manufacturing capital, drawing dividends from it, and the millions of people in Europe and America whose daily bread and annual clothing depends upon a full and regular supply of cotton, and the fact that a sufficiency cannot be had from any other sources than the Confederate States, we see at once the vast importance of controlling this great citidel of power. Its possession and control at this time is of greater importance than that of a dozen cities The Northern government, being well aware of its importance, will leave nothing undone, within their power, to possess and control as much of it as possible. If the Congress does nothing to prevent cotton from being thrown into market, the wide margin between the price in Liverpool and New York, and that for which it may be purchased under a high money pressure within the Confederate States, will lead parties into extensive speculations in the article and attempts to run the blockade. The result will be low prices to the planter and frequent captures by the enemy, which, in the end, will much reduce the ability of the people of the cotton States to vigoriously prosecute the war, and greatly encourge the enemy.

The financial embarrassments which will arise from the blocking up of three hundred millions worth of exportable cotton and tobacco, provided nothing adequate to the magnitude of the amount involved is done to avert the catastrophe, will not only curtail to

a great extent the collection of State and Confederate States taxes within the Confederacy, but will injuriously effect the ordinary occupations of millions of our people—thus the governments and people would be to a very serious extent curtailed in their power to prosecute the war, and the enemy may thereby obtain advantages that would take the expenditure of millions of money and many bloody battles to regain. To turn aside these double evils, will require the action of Congress, as well as that of the State Legislatures. By proper action, not only can these great evils be averted from the people of the Confederate States, but turned with telling effect upon the enemy. To do so, proper action on the part of Congress is of the first and greatest importance. A strict embargo should at once be adopted, so as to prevent any cotton leaving the Confederate States until the Northern blockade is broken up. To do this without unjust damage to those who subscribe cotton to the Confederate States loan, a portion of the value of the cotton subscribed and ready for delivery should be paid in Treasury Notes, or bonds of the Confederate States, at the discretion of the subscriber, upon his giving good bond and security for its delivery. By re-opening the subscription lists of cotton to the Confederate States loan under this change in terms, an additional amount would go to the Government loan, and many people would be enabled to pay their taxes and carry on their accustomed occupations. To do so with entire safety to the credit of the Government, a cash subscription to the loan from the provision growers and manufacturers is very desirable :—these two classes of our people, so far from being damaged in a pecuniary point of view by the war, have been greatly benefitted, and are now in a condition to furnish sufficient funds to pay the interest on the Confederate State loan punctually, which would keep up the credit of the Government paper in Treasury Notes, as well as in bonds, notwithstanding a sufficient amount (with the aid which banks and private capital could give in advances) to enable the people to hold up the entire cotton crop without failure to pay taxes, or serious embarrassments in their business.

There is the same necessity at this time for placing the cotton crop under the control of the Confederate Government, in order to have it most effectually protected, and yet wielded against the enemy, that there is for placing the troops under that Government. No stretch of constitutional power is required to make the proposed change in the terms of cotton subscriptions to the Confederate loan. So much has already been done that a little additional labor might result, under the present condition of the country, in giving present relief to many people and end in furnishing a large amount of money to the Confederate States Government upon the sale of the cotton. Unless some such policy is shortly adopted under a continuation of the blockade, the enemy will reduce the crop to less than half its value, and obtain ship loads of it for nothing.

To prosecute the war vigorously, there is a necessity in upholding all sections of the country as far as compatible with justice to the whole. At the first call of the people of the border States for assistance to drive back the robber hordes of the North, the people of the cotton States, without "hoping to count the cost," equipped at their own expense, thousands and tens of thousands of their soldiers, and promptly sent them forward to the border, wherever the post of danger called.

After the many kind and untiring attentions of the border women to these soldiers, whenever they needed nursing care, to suppose the men of the border would miserly stop to make calculations of profit or loss, when through the vicissitudes of war any respectable portion of the people of the cotton States needed a helping hand, is to suppose them destitute of intelligence, patriotism and gratitude. When, therefore, the people of the cotton States, ask from the common Government pecuniary aid, that will cost the people of the border nothing, and in the end but add to the coffers of the Confederate Government, there can be no question as to their decision.

Bills drawn upon cotton, already picked and packed, for not more than half its ordinary value, is the best class of paper made, and the banks, (North and South) for years back, preferred that paper to any other, as it was the most certain to place them in specie funds. With proper penalties against those who received the advance for any fraudulent transaction in relation to the cotton, or failure to deliver it, and against the agents for any misapplication of the government funds, there would be little or no risk. The interest accruing on the drafts, from the time the funds were drawn until the cotton was sold, would go into the Treasury and relieve the people of that much taxation.

The people of Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, who have next to no banking facilities, without some financial remedy, cannot pay their taxes, and many of them would be under the necessity of withholding their subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate States loan.

Upon the adoption of the proposed plan in relation to the subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate States loan, on the part of the government, private and public capitalists would no longer see room for extortionate rates upon money, either by loan or in the purchase of property. They would bring forth their rusting dollars and throw them into market for investment upon living terms. The Confederate Government would not be called upon for a large amount. All classes of our people worthy of credit would obtain relief, and thus would have means to pay their taxes, and carry on their ordinary occupations. Our government would have the funds necessary to wage the war against the enemy with fair prospects of another successful campaign.

Let not our people be lulled into fatal inaction through groundless hopes of a short war and early peace. The fires of fanaticism and the love of power and plunder, which brought on the contest, has been growing in New England, and been heating in New York and Pennsylvania, for forty years. Political diseases of such long standing cannot be suddenly cured.

When the influence from past high positions and the eloquence of a Dickinson, a Buchanan and a Dallas, calls upon the northern people, *en masse*, "to pile up their money, marshal their hosts, spend their last dollar and shed their last drop of blood" in upholding the higher law party of the North in their wicked schemes of conquest and subjugation, it is time for our people to rise as one man to drive back the wicked foe. There are not ten righteous men left in all the land of the Pilgrims and Roundheads. The commercial and manufacturing States are determined to "wage the war until one party or the other is put down." The justice of the Southern cause, the great natural advantages possessed by the people of the Confederate States, and their great skill and indomitable courage in war under the blessings of the Great Ruler of the universe, will enable them to secure sooner or later an honorable peace. Not, however, until the people of the Eastern States are as completely ruined as were the Carthaginians in the third Punic War. Their fanaticism, bigotry, love of power and bull-dog tenacity of purpose, will urge them on until their overgrown cities are besieged, taken, sacked and made to pay the expenses of the war.

From a review of the whole subject, your committee are decidedly in favor of Congress placing the cotton crop under the control of the Confederate States Government for war purposes. To do so without injustice in the cotton States, the terms of subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate States loan should be modified to suit the changed condition of the country. By re-opening the subscription lists under a proper modification of the terms, more cotton would be subscribed. A moderate payment in Treasury Notes upon the cotton subscribed and ready for delivery to those who were under the necessity of using a portion of their Government funds while the cotton was held up for war purposes, would relieve the people to a great extent, and enable them to pay their taxes. As this course involves no constitutional power on the part of Congress, and in its practical operation would not depreciate the Treasury Notes, because the sale of the cotton would furnish means for their redemption, and for the further reason that in consequence of the rapid curtailment of bank accommodations and circulation there is now in the cotton States a deficiency of currency which cannot be filled by any better paper than Confederate State Treasury Notes.

Your committee therefore recommend the Legislature to memorialize Congress to adopt this policy as of first importance in mak-

ing the cotton crop under the blockade available to a great extent both to the government and people.

In addition to which, in order to bring out the dormant capital and hoarded wealth now idle in the State, so that it may be instrumental in rendering the cotton crop to some extent available to the people under the blockade, or any future embargo, let associated companies of capitalists be incorporated with banking privileges under such proper guards, restrictions, limitations and forfeitures, as would secure them against failure and render them useful to the country in the great contest for independence. To a properly limited extent the credit of the State may be brought into requisition. By proper and timely action on the part of Congress, and the different State Legislatures, the financial disasters which would be brought upon the country by the blocking up of three hundred millions worth of exportable produce, may be averted, the credit of the Confederate States, that of the State and individuals upheld, and the ruin which the Northern Government longs to see brought upon our people be turned with doubly disastrous effects upon the commercial and manufacturing States of the North.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

UPON THE VARIOUS MEANS OF UPHOLDING GOVERNMENT AND EXTENDING RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE BLOCKADE.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That a Select Committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the cash means and various modes of credit which may be brought to the aid of government and relief of the people during the war and the existance of the blockade.

The committee, to whom was referred the foregoing resolution, have given the subject that careful consideration which its great interest demands, and unanimously beg leave to make the following report:

There are means, arising from two main sources on which we may rely, to carry on the great contest for the rights of property, liberty and self government to our people within the Confederate States. One is the annual surplus prductions of the country and the other the various credits which may be made available. The first, amounting to two hundred and fifty to three hundred millions of dollars in value, is now virtually locked up by the blockade, which creates a necessity for relying upon the second for the time being to an unusual extent. No civilized people can carry on war on an extensive scale, long, without using credit of some kind, in one shape or another. We have individual credit—that of organized companies, State and Confederate States credit—each one of which has its natural limits, and if shoved beyonp certain boundaries, is liable to break down and become unavailable. Every one sees at once, the great advantage in organizing the individnal soldiers into companies, regiments and brigades, under strict laws and skilful commanders. As money is properly termed the "sinnews of war," a proper organization of the capitalists of the country into companies, and them, in some instances into grand divisions, or a combination of companies, under judicious laws and skillful directors, would at this time be much more

efficient in extricating the people from the financial difficulties, arising from the war and the blockade, than the same capital scattered ovev the country, sunk in holes and locked up in the strong box, too timid to show its head.

The Northern wolves are after this treasure. Like the silly ostrch, when pursued by the horseman, it sticks its head in the sand to hide from the pursuing enemy, when nothing can save it frem the hungry pack but to turn upon them with tiger ferocity and destroy, or send back to their dens, in freight, the remorseless crew. Our railroad companies promptly came forward, with their means and influence, to sustain our common government in resisting northern aggression. The banking companies, within the confederate States, were not behind any others in activity or efficiency in upholdtng the great cause of constitutional liberty.—As these companies have been prompt and efficient allies on the side of our government, while many millions in the hands of private capitalists has through individual timidity been secreted, and therefore worthless in the contest, would it not be wisdom on the part of the Legislature to create additional companies of capitalists under judicious restrictions and limitations? Would it not be well for Congress and the Confederate States Government to cooperate with the States of Louisiana, Alabama. Georgia, South Carolina, and Virgrnia, in taking such action as would bring into active service the large amonnt of organized and unorganized capital on our sea coast cities, now idly waiting a afvorable opportunity to enter into direct trade with foreign countries?

Before and after breaking out of the present war, northern members of Congress and leading journals of that section contended that there could be no doubt of the final result of a contest where the preponderance of men and money were so great in their favor. We have shown in a former report, that, from natural advantages in productions and labor, the South could keep permanently on the field of battle fully as many men as the North. We will now show, from official public documents, and a clear course of reasoning, that the South has a decided advantage in the contest over the North in the "sinews of war." The enemy having been up to this time met on the border with man for man, and driven back upon every important battlefield, are now making extensive preparations to defeat the southern cause by a great financial contest. As few people in the world are better skilled in money matters (upon a small scale at least) than those of the North, herein lies our greatest danger. For years back, the rich merchants and wealthy manufacturers of the North had for a saying among themselves that southern planters had sense enough to make cotton but not that broad intelligence necessory to prevent the North from appropriating, through financial schemes, a large portion of the profits to their own people.

In order to have a clear view of this all important subject, so that we may be enabled to act upon it understandingly, we must look to the money resources of each combattant and to the main spring or fountain head of their "sinews of war." The taxable property and annual productions of a country, the cash on hand the credits, which the people of the country may obtain in various ways, sums up its financial resources to carry on war.

The taxable property of the Southern States, exclusive of Maryland and Delaware, according to calculations made from late assessment returns, is worth not less than six thousand five hundred millions of dollars The annual products of various kinds, in the same States, are worth fully six hundred and fifty millions, or ten per cent gross income on the capital and labor invested.

In consequence of a much milder average climate in these States, than that of the Northern States, the amount of labor, required to produce food for the necessary animals of the country, is much less, and a much less quantity of clothing, and that which cost less money, keeps comfortable the Southern people. This natural difference in the two sections, in the expenditure for clothing and consumption of animal food, cuts down the annual surplus in the North to a small amount, compared to the annual surplus in the South. This surplus is a cash war fund, and the Northern people, cut off from all intercourse with the South, cannot make more than one fifth the annual surplus which the South can cut off from the North; or, in other words, for every twenty millions, arising from surplus productions in the North, the South can save one hundred millions. The great market for Sourthern surplus productions is with European nations. The great market for Northern surplus productions is with the Southern people. The Southern people may dispense with their Northern market altogether without damage to their prosperity. If the North altogether looses its Southern market, and is cut off from Southern cotton, their money power is swept away and their government and millions of their people must become bankrupt and pauperised. It is well known that the manufactures of the North made streneous efforts last season to put down the price of cotton, on account of the derangement in exchanges, caused by the sudden stoppage of trade between the two sections. Southern factors, bankers and planters, by common consent, held up the cotton until a system of direct exchanges with European hou es were arranged. The result was, that the crop was sold at fair prices and brought a large amount of money into the Southern Confederacy, which enabled the people of the cotton States to equip regiments after regiments for the defence of the country, and keep up all their accustomed employments. Not so with the North. In consequence of the withdrawals of Southern patronage, thousands of Northern mercha ts failed, hundreds of their manufacturing establishments ceased operations, many of their people

were thrown out of employment and a balance sheet now struck would shew more money in the South than in the North.

The Northern financial army was outflanked by the Southern direct trade wing on the other side of the water and defeated in the last winter and spring campaign which defeat resulted in forcing down United States Stocks to 82 cts. in the dollar. The Generals, knowing another great financial defeat must end in bankrupting their Government, and render any further attempt of the North to subjugate the South futile, are with the full co-operation of their Governments (State and Federal) about to enter a death struggle. Should our private capitalist, our bankers and banks, the State Legislatures and the Congress and Confederate Government supinely fold their arms and permit the enemy to gain a great victory in the approaching financial contest, it will be more disastrous to the cause of Southern independence than was the battle of Cannae to the cause of the Ramans, and the enemy will gather bushels of gold rings from the slain of the Southern financial soldiers.

For the purpose of making something near a correct estimate of the financial forces, which may be arrayed upon each side in this all important campaign, in addition to the facts stated with regard to the annual production of the opposing parties, we have compiled, from official bank reports made up to the first of January 1860, a table from which the following facts in relation to the banks of the country will appear. On the first of January, 1860, the commercial and manufacturing States of the North, consisting of the six New England States, the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, had within their limits 946 banks, with specie in in their vaults amounting to $40,338,881 00 The North Western States had within their limits 268 banks, with 4.343,525 00. The Southern States, exclusive of Maryland, and Delaware, had within their limits 138 banks, with specie in their vaults amounting to $35,923,787 00.

Considering the large amount received for cotton the past season, the regular farm and plantation labor within the Confederate States, contrasted with the many failures on the part of Northern Merchants, the suspension of operations by their manufacturing establishments and the thousands of their people thrown out of employment, we hazzard nothing in the assertion that a regular balance sheet, struck at this time between the contending parties, would shew the largest sum of real money within the limits of the Southern Confederacy. We many, therefore, safely say, upon Northern calculations of success with regard to men and money, that up to this time the Southern shepherd boy, David, has no reason to quake before the Northern Goliah.

Under the blessings of the Great Ruler of the Universe, provided all classes of our people promptly do their duty, under skillful direction, with willing hearts and strong arms, a great victory in

financial operations as well as upon the battle field awaits them. How can and how shall this triumph be obtained? Not by an issue of a few millions Mississippi Treasury notes alone. Not by creating a few well restricted banks alone. Not by the appropriation of a few hundred thousand dollars for coast defence alone. Nor by the assistance of the banks already in existence, alone. Nor by the advance of Treasury notes, on the part of Congress, to those who make subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate State loan.—But by bringing all these to bear, as far as the dictates of prudence will jussify, and by prompt measures on the part of all the seacoast States, in co-operation with the common Government, in getting up a sufficient number of gun-boats and war vessels to break up the blockade.

Our arms, up to this time, have been successful on the land line. The breaking up of the blockade on the water line would fully convince the enlightened governments of Europe, that all attempts of conquest and subjugation on the part of the Northern Government, must prove futile. The independence of the Confederate States would be acknowledged by leading European powers. Treaties of commerce would be entered into with Spain, France, Great Britain, and other nations. A Direct Trade would be established with other countries. International law would be strictly enforced upon the high seas. Our large amount of surplus productions would find a regular market abroad. Purchases of all manufactured articles could be made upon better terms in Europe than in the Northern States, and the Confederacy would be placed in a condition to carry on the war for an indefinite time.

It is well known that the available cash-money-power of the North to carry on this war lies with the commercial and manufacturing States, and that the main source of the greater portion of this power was in the Southern trade. The sudden stoppage of this trade last Spring, between the two sections, cut off the annual supply to the commercial power, and confines its ability from that source to past accumulations. A complete cutting off of the cotton supplies, at this time, would wind up for the present a large majority of their manufacturing establishments, and thus put an end to their ability to furnish the sinews of war, further than to the amount of their past gains. With their future supply sources entirely cut off, an empty treasury must soon follow. Consumption of food and raiment must go on, and when the source of production ceases, or is turned away, utter ruin must follow. We have clearly shown that from the vast annual productions of the country is derivable the great and present available resources for prosecuting the war. All the money of individuals and banks is small, compared to this great source. As the permanent prosperity of individual capitalists, merchants, owners of city and town property, railroad stocks, bankers, banks, and all the various

manufacturing establishments of the Confederate States, depend for a prosperous condition upon this great source being upheld and kept regularly progressing, and as the failure of this overshadowing power, as a means to carry on the war, must end in the conquest of the Southern States, the subjugation of their people, and the confiscation of every one's property, it becomes the highest duty of the statesman and patriot, in this hour of danger and trial, by all available means, to uphold this productive power. So long as our people can make full crops and obtain fair prices for them, they cannot be conquered.

What then can the Legislature of the State of Mississippi do in this great contest calculated to assist in gaining the independence of the Confederate States, and shielding her people against the spoilers and their depredations. The Legislature can, by the issue of State Treasury Notes, to the extent necessary for the military defences of the State, furnish a portion of the relief required.

By chartering banks with proper safeguards and restrictions, many more can safely be relieved.

By making a proper appropriation for the building of gun-boats and war vessels, the people of the Coast may be protected and assist in breaking up the blockade.

By using the influence of the State with Congress, relief to those who subscribed to the Confederate States loan may be obtained.

By using the influence of the State with the Coast States and the Confederate Government, a combination may be formed with sufficient power to effectually break up the blockade on the whole Coast.

The Northern Government and the capitalists of that section, in order to render the subscriptions of cotton to the Confederate loan an abortion, and crush the energies of our people in the war, are determined to block up three hundred millions worth of Southern exportable produce, expecting thereby to effectually break down the credit of our Government, and render the people unable to prosecute their accustomed occupations. Through the distress of our people, they look for concessions, at which time they would come forward with hypocritical professions of a willingness to do us justice in the Union. Let not our people listen to the voice of the tempter. Fair promises will only be made in order to obtain time and opportunity to bind them in endless political chains.

The private capitalists of the country, with the assistance of the banks, the State Legislatures and the Confederate Government, have it in their power to make such arrangements in regard to taxes and advances, as would enable the people to hold up their entire exportable produce until the blockade could be broken. In this hour of financial peril and danger, let not individual capitalists, nor any association of capitalists undertake extensive speculations at the expense of our people; and by all means let not influential

individuals or incorporated companies war upon others or their favorite scheme of relief. At this time such a course persisted in to any great extent, must end in a complete financial defeat to our country, which may engulph all our people with the banks, and every thing they possess in one broad ocean of ruin. Those who attempt to fight down every mode of relief, but their own favorite schemes, are like unto men in battle, turning their guns upon their own forces in another part of the battle field.

Congress, by strict embargo laws, can prevent any cotton from going North, until their manufacturing establishments would be closed. If then the Northern Government refused to make an honorable peace, the war could be safely carried into Africa. The invaders and Coast robbers could be pursued to their dens, and if nothing else would ensure peace and safety to the Southern people, their heartless enemies could be slain by the light of their own burning dwellings:—

Therefore, be it resolved, by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that the Governor is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two discreet commissioners, whose duty it shall be to wait on the Confederate States Government, the Government of the Coast States, and the principal Seaport cities, for the purpose of bringing the objects of the foregoing report into practical operation.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring) That the Governor be authorized and is hereby empowered to allow to the aforesaid commissioners a reasonable compensation for their services, including mileage; and the amount to be paid out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor, out of any monies not otherwise appropriated, upon the certificate of the commissioners as to time and distance.

J. B. GLADNEY, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
November 4th, 1861.

To the Legislature of the State of Mississippi:

The Trustees of the Institution for the Blind, herewith submit to your honorable body their biennial report, as follows:

At the date of the last report, there appears to have been on hand a cash balance of - - - - - - - $1,582 67

Receipts since then, - - - - - - - 11,900 00

$13,482 67

Expenditures during this period, - - - - 10,600 40

Balance on hand at date of this report, as per vouchers herewith submitted. - - - $2,882 27

In the absence of the President of the Board of Trustees, Dr. M. W. Boyd, now Surgeon to one of the Regiments on duty at Pensacola, and under whose special care the detail of the Institution has been heretofore, the undersigned are unable to enter as fully as might be desired, into the particulars of the transactions of the past two years.

The general studies of the pupils continue about as heretofore—the only change being in their respective improvement of each individual. In music the advancement has been most marked. Prof. Busch has conducted this branch of instruction with eminent ability and success, and arrangements have been made to secure his services for the ensuing year. There are many of the pupils who, being gifted with peculiar musical talent, find in this art a great blessing and comfort—to all it is a source of amusement and occupation.

There have been two deaths in the Institution since the date of the last report, for particulars of which reference is made to the accompanying report of the Superintendent.

The undersigned, shortly after entering upon their immediate duties, fully determined upon a re-organization of the Institution, and, in anticipation of the political and financial crisis through which our country is now passing, took measures to reduce the expenditures. and, in every respect, to place the Institution upon the most economical footing possible.

With this view, the School in July last, the usual commencement of the annual vacation—was closed indefinitely; some five or six only of the scholars being retained, who, being houseless and friendless have, through the wise and human bounty of the Legislature, here continued to find a pleasant and comfortable *home.*

The Rev. P. Lane, under whose efficient management and superintendence the Institution has reached its present state of prosperity and usefulness, having from ill-health and a desire to enter upon another avocation, tendered his resignation, and the same having been accepted by the Board, the entire expenses, during the last few months, have been only such as were necessary for the household and the salary of the matron and one servant. Under this arrangement the greater part of the detail and necessary supervision of the establishment devolved upon the Trustees, and they have not hesitated to give their time and personal attention to advancing the interests and securing the permanency of so good and benevolent an Institution as that for the Blind of our State.

The usual period of the season having arrived for the re-opening of the School, the Trustees, after receiving many applications from the pupils and their friends, have concluded again to throw wide open the doors of this Asylum to this class of the afflicted of our race. To effect this, applications were publicly invited for the office of Superintendent, and a gentleman has been temporarily engaged, who, it is believed, possesses peculiar qualifications for that important and responsible post; and the Trustees expect the pupils to re-assemble, and the Institution to re-open, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Under this new arrangement the Trustees hope to effect many improvements in the Educational, and also in the Physical development of the pupils. There are many ways in which the scholars could be employed, tending to improve their *physique*—the manufacture of brooms, now becoming an important article for home use, and the cultivation and ornamenting of the grounds of the Institution, all pursuits to which they can readily adapt themselves.

Considerable repairs and improvements to the buildings and the grounds are now absolutely necessary as well as some additional furniture; this, and the enhanced value of the ordinary

necessaries of life, render it impolitic in the opinion of the undersigned to reduce, at present, the annual appropriation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. ROBINSON,
JOHN DUNCAN, } Trustees.

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL.

JACKSON, July 31st, 1861.

To the Trustees of the Mississippi Institute for the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—The operations of this Institute for the last two years have been so nearly a repetition of those of former years that any report concerning them must be but little else than a restatement of what has been formerly written.

The number of pupils has varied from twenty to twenty-four, they have been engaged in a manner precisely similar to that mentioned in preceding reports.

The studies to which the attention of the pupils has been directed have been reading, writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arethmetic, Natural Philosophy, Spelling and Defining and Chemistry, and in these they have made a progress deemed satisfactory, by their friends. The Musical department, under the direction of Mr. Busch, has yielded results gratifying to those interested in the pupils.

Since the date of the last report, death has twice visited this Institution. In both instances skillful Physicians were employed and careful nursing bestowed, but it was not within the power of human endeavor to arrest the mortal stroke; God in mercy called them from the abode of darkness and the heritage of woe, and they must needs depart. It may be supposed that in such a household as ours the occurrence of death would produce a peculiar solemnity of impression upon the minds of the remaining inmates and exercise over them a decidedly salutary influence, but such a supposition is without foundation in fact.

So far as I have observed neither bodily infirmity nor their relation to each other serves to deepen the impression or intensify the influence of such an event; our pupils in common with the multitude of men practically forget their mortality.

Sin hath so blended the sensibilities and blighted the affections, that when the voice of God comes to us in these dispensations of his providence, we strive to flee from his presence and to find refuge in indifference, or seclude ourselves in the environment of selfishness, whither no ray celestial can penetrate, no voice divine can enter, where nought is seen but the reflection of our own littleness nor heard save the imperious behests of unholy desire.

Owing to the peculiar infirmity of our pupils, and to the unfortunate tenderness of which at their homes they are the subjects, there is in many of them a disposition to inactivity of body and listlessness of mind, and the discipline of the school should be such as would serve to remove or at least to ameliorate this unhappy physical and mental diothesis.

The grounds should be so arranged as to remove every obstacle that would embarrass the easy and free movements of the occupants and gymnastic appliances should be erected, and the pupils required to use them, and this requirement ought to be strictly and systematically enforced.

I regard broom making as the manual employment furnishing the greatest probability of ultimate availability to the pupils, but in order to give the largest utility to this department it would be necessary to have a well arranged shop; the most improved apparatus, a constant and abundant supply of material and a competent person to manage the details of the business.

In conclusion of this, my last report, I must be permitted to tender to you my thanks for the interest you have manifested in the School and the carefulness with which you have watched over its affairs, and for the uniformly kind and courteous treatment you have extended to me. Wishing you, gentlemen, all happiness in your individual relations, and hoping that the future of the Institution may be a period of uninterrupted prosperity, and that it may be instrumental in rich bestowments of good upon those who may need its aid,

I remain respectfully yours, P. LANE.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON,
Nov. 26. 1861.

To the Legislature of the State of Mississippi.

I herewith submit a report of the transactions of this office from January 1, 1860, to October 28, 1861, both days included, as appears from the records.

Document [A] exhibits total amount of receipts from all sources, exclusive of amount received from sale of Treasury notes and bonds $1,902,116 60

To which add amount received from sale of bonds and Treasury notes..... 209,540 00

Making total receipts from all sources..... $2,111,656 60

In this exhibit the receipts on account of Military fund, amount to..... 449,748 97

Of which amount Col. Madison McAfee paid as received by him from Confederate Government on account advances made by this State in arming and equipping troops for the Confederacy... $74,499 48

There was also refunded by H. S. Fulkerson on same acconnt for monies drawn to purchase guns, the sum of..... 34,763 11

And by General Charles Clarke, as per his report with voucher filed, the sum of..... 3000 00

Making total paid by Col. McAfee, H. S. Fulkerson, and Charles Clarke,..... 112,262 59

Which being deducted from total amount received on account of Military fund, will leave as the amount received from the Military tax of 1860.. $337,486 38

Document [B] exhibits the total disbursements for the same period..... .....$2,180,575 63

Showing excess of disbursements over receipts, .. $68,919 03

I estimate the probable ordinary expenses of the next year for the State Government at..... $349,500 00

Which added to the above excess of disbursements over receipts, will leave $418,419 03

to be provided for from the ordinary sources of revenue.

It will be seen by reference to Document A, that the receipts on account of the State tax of 1860, amounted to $640,319 91

The assessments of property for 1861 have been returned only from nine counties, viz: Tishomingo, Lowndes, Issaquena, Clark, Amite, Marion, Franklin, Holmes and Oktibbeha, exhibiting the gratifying fact that the assessments in those counties show an increase in the State tax over former assessments of $4,669 00. Taking these counties as data, I suppose the present assessment will at least equal the last, in which event, the present rate of taxation is ample to meet the ordinary demands upon the Treasury for the next year.

If an increase of taxation is deemed necessary by reason of any extraordinary appropriation your honorable body may be called upon to make, I refer you to the Assessment of property as made and reported by my predecessor as the data by which you may be governed in levying the tax. As before stated, the assessments for the present fiscal year have not been received at this office, except from the counties named.

There is yet unpaid on account of the State tax of 1860 the sum of $26,021 06, and the further sum of $5,294 38 on account Military tax—a part of which will soon be adjusted; and the balance has been sued upon.

The total amount of Treasury notes signed by the Auditor, are as follows:

2,975	10s	$29,750 00
2,975	20s	59,500 00
1,828	50s	91,400 00
1,700	100s	170,000 00
	Total Notes	350,650 00
110	Bonds	54,860 00
	Total—Notes and Bonds	$405,510 00
	Of this amount there has been sold as per Treasury Reports	209,540 00
	Balance signed but not issued	$195,970 00

I have been in possession of the office only from 6th instant to date, but in justice to the Clerks in the office who have had charge of it since the departure of the late Auditor to the scene of war, I may add that the office has been well conducted, but in consequence of want of sufficient force it has been physically impossible to make an elaborate report. As the times may call for extraordinary legislation, and the probable increase of labor in this department, I respectfully suggest the employment of an additional Clerk to meet such contingency.

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. DILWORTH,
Auditor Public Accounts.

DOCUMENT A.

Receipts by warrant, from January 1, 1860, to October 28, 1861, inclusive.

On account of State Tax, 1858,.....	$1407 06
" " 1859,.....	486,329 79
" " 1860,.....	640,319 91
Military fund,.....	449,748 97
Tax Sales,.....	1164 91
Chickasaw School fund,.....	44,040 60
State Deeds,.....	1618 69
Code of Mississippi,.....	804 00
Swamp Land fund,.....	17 50
Penitentiary,.....	147,964 25
Internal Improvement Fund,....	20,058 93
Interest on Chickasaw School Fund loaned,.....	91,690 68
Sinking Fund,.....	6000 00
Three per cent. fund,.....	7354 87
Judiciary (refunded).....	61 00
Escheats,.....	485 28
Public Lands,.....	2557 98
Distributing Laws and Journals,	4 00
Total,.....	$1,901,628 42
Internal Improvement fund, without warrant during the month of January, 1860,.....	488 18
	$1,902,116 60

See also p. 461

REPORT

OF THE

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

Report of amoun due State of Mississippi by Confederate Government for milita ry supplies, equipments, pay of volunteers, &c., from March 9 h. 1861, to No ember 22nd, 1861, both days nclusive.

Disbursed by Col. Wm. Barksdale, late Qurtermaster General, A. M., from March 9, to May 31, 1861, from vouchers No. 1, to 129, inclusive, as per his cash book,.....	$	111,915 40
Disbursed by Col. Mad. McAfee, Quartermaster General, A. M., from May 31st, to November 22nd, 1861, from vouchers No. 1 to 564, inclusive, as per cash book,.....		430,310 46
	$	542,225 86
CONTRA.		
By this amount paid Col. M. McAfee, on account by the Confederate Government, and paid by him to the State of Mississippi,.....	$	74,499 48
Balance due State of Mississippi.....	$	467 726 38

E. & O. E.

MADISON McAFEE,
Quarter-master General, A. M.,
Pr. R. D. Block.

Jackson, Nov. 23d, 1861.

REPORT.

OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER

TO THE

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERRSITY OF MISSISSIPI.

Amount of monies received by the University of Mississippi for fiscal years, from July, 1859 to —— 1861.

1859			
July	To cash on hand at date of last report,	$3733	55
	Received under act of 1850,	1566	
	" " " 1854,	1000	
1860			
January	" " " 1854,	1000	
	Rec'd under act 1856, of sh'ff of Panola,	7254	66
April	" " 1856, State Treasury,	1250	
	" " 1850, Shff Yallobusha,	3000	
May	" " 1856, Shff Marshall, ..	8801	65
June	" " " " "	1298	35
	" " " " "	500	
	" " 1848, " "	500	
	Tuition for 12 sess. endg June 28, 1860	9920	12
1860			
June	Cash on hand for damages for 11 sess.	240	50
	" " " " 12 sess.	122	05
July	" from State Treas. under act 1856,	895	34
	" " " " " 1854,	1000	
	" " " " " 1860,	1000	
	" " " Institute " " 1848,	4798	18
	" " " " " 1848,	6226	75
1861			
February	" " Sheriff of Panola, 1856,	10336	
March	" " " Yalobusha, 1856,	9664	
April	" " " Yalobusha, 1848,	2572	86
	" " " Marshall, 1848,	2751	58
	" " " Marshall, 1854–60,	1800	
	" " " Claiborne, 1854–60,	500	
	Damages by Proctor, 13 Sessions,	83	25
	Tuition and College fees for 13 Sessions,	11128	

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1859 to 1860.

DATE.	NAMES.	ARTICLES.	VOUCHER.	DOLS.	CTS.
1859					
July 8,	To Wm. H. Smither,	Sundries as per account,	1	84	76
	" E. C. Boynton,	Board of servant,	2	72	
	" Riggs & McMahan,	Brick work on observatory,	3	500	
	" H. Whitehorne,	Stamp for library,	4	10	
	" Wm. T. Molloy,	Carpentry per day,	5	195	
12,	" Jas. E. Eades,	Room rent for Law Department,	6	60	
Sept. 2,	" Forest & Lynum,	Painting dormitory,	7	50	
26,	" H. C. Stevenson,	Printing for examination,	8	12	
Oct. 4,	" Forest & Lynum,	Painting on dormitory,	9	100	
	" Forest & Lynum,	Painting on dormitory,	10	122	
	" Wm. Inmer & Co.	Carpentry and materials,	11	124	
7,	" W. W. McMahan,	Brick work &c.,	12	248	24
10,	" W. W. McMahan,	Brick work &c.,	13	350	
24,	" S. Boling,	Carpentry on observitory,	14	4166	66
26,	" W. W. McMahan,	Sundries on observitory,	15 1-2	287	20
31,	" R. R. Chilton,	Paints, oils, glass &c.,	15	465	50
Nov. 3,	" Forest & Lynum,	Painting and glazing,	16	39	50
Dec. 26,	" E. C. Boynton,	Salaries,	17	1000	
29,	" S. Boling,	Carpentry on observatory,	18	2000	

1860						
Jan.	" D. D. Jones,	Tin work,	19	450		
Feb. 25,	" S. Boling,	Carpentry on observatory,	20	1166	68	
	" S. Boling,	Extra work on observatory,	21	750		
28,	" S. Boling,	Work and materials on observatory,	22	2304	76	
Mar'h 19,	" W. B. Mitchell,	Tin work,	23	18		
	" Wendel & Nulson,	Locks, shovels, &c.,	24	11	35	
22,	" A. A. McMahan,	Servannts board,	25	79	33	
23,	" H. C. Stevenson,	Printing blanks,	26	20		
24,	" Wm. M. Strong,	Clearing off ground,	27	66	50	
	" A. Mantz,	Servant hire,	28	222	75	
	" E. S. Ritchie,	Chemicals,	29	183	10	
	" W. W. McMahan,	Cisterns, &c',	30	200		
April 6,	" Trigg & Morris,	Irons for observatory,	31	125	60	
9,	" Geo. A. Logan,	Shingles,	32	84		
24,	" Long & Buckley,	Mule hire for plowing ground,	33	17		
27,	" Shine & Wiley,	Lumber,	34	494	69	
	" E. S. Ritchie,	Appropriation for Library,	35	314	65	
28,	" Shine & Wiley,	Lumber,	36	130	17	
	" James Kimes,	Sundries as per account,	37	6	20	
	" Arthur Batt,	Plastering observatory,	38	200		
	" Wendel & Sheegog,	Sundries as per account rendered,	39	4	15	
	" G. A. Logan,	Shingles,	40	40		
May 5,	" Ben. Wells,	Posts for fence,	41	19		
19,	" W. J. Aylin,	Lumber,	42	106	62	
	" Arthur Batt,	Plastering observatory,	43	1363	55	

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1859 *to* 1860—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAMES.	ARTICLES.	VOUCHER.	DOLS.	CTS.
1560					
May 21	To Benj. Wells,	Gate posts,	44	25	40
	" Kendal & Pascoe,	Paper,	45	6	75
June 6,	" William Turner,	Carpentry,	46	105	60
	" W. M. Read,	Services and expenses,	1	30	
	" C. R. Myars,	Expenses of &c.,	2	75	
	" Wm. McWillie,	Trustee expenses,	3	64	
	" Charles Clarke,	" "	4	96	
	" William F. Dowd,	" "	5	48	
	" C. P. Smith,	" "	6	94	50
	" J. Alex. Ventress,	" "	7	10	
	" Wm. L. Sharkey,	" "	8	60	
	" J. W. Clapp,	" "	9	27	
	" A. H. Pegues,	" "	10	18	
	" Geo. H. Young,	" "	11	54	
	" D. B. Carr,	Salary of Professor,	12	151	12
	" J. D. Delbridge,	Railroad freight,	13	1	85
	" Adams & Horne,	Exchange on New York,	14	40	96
	" Henry Whitehorne,	Salary of Librarian,	15	50	
	" Miss. Central Railroad,	Freight,	16	2	05

	" W. A. Purdom	Advertising University,	17	50		
	" W. P. Donnell,	Advertising University,	18	25		
	" Purdom & Bros.,	" "	19	15		
	" E. Barksdale,	Printing catalogue,	20	500		
	" H. C. Stevenson,	Printing for University,	21	20		
	" S. R. Adams,	Advertising University,	22	50		
	" W. H. McCardle,	Advertising,	23	25		
	" J. F. Cushman,	Fee at Brown,	24	50		
	" Miss. Central Railroad,	Freight,	25	34	54	
	" Wm. Hutton,	Printing blanks,	26	5		
	" E. S. Ritchie,	Apparatus,	27	100		
	" Mobile Mercury,	Advertising University,	28	10		
	" Charles Roberts,	Insurance,	29	201	50	
	" McClanahan T. & Dill	Advertising University,	30	25		
	" J. F. Luhme,	Chemicals lab.,	31	84	54	
	" A. J. White & Co.,	Tin,	32	88	25	
	" R. R. Chilton,	Insurance,	33	115		
	" J. R. Johnson,	Services copying	34	5		
	" E. S. Ritchie,	Apparatus,	35	100		
	" Wm. F. Struns,	For Law books,	36	261	54	
Nov.	" James Brown,	Trustee expense,	37	66		
	" J. G. Gillespie,	Books,	38	17	10	
	" I. N. Davis,	Trustee expenses,	39	66		
	" J. Alex. Ventress,	" "	40	57		
	" J. J. Pettus,	" "	41	12		
	" C. P. Smith,	" "	42	15		

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1859 *to* 1860—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAMES.	ARTICLES.	VOUCHER.	DOLS.	CTS.
Nov, '60.	To Wm. L. Sharkey,.....	Trustee expenses,.....	43	12	
	" J. M. Howry,.....	" "	44	15	
Dec.	" McDonald & Chilton,.....	Architects of observitory,.....	45	100	
	" E. S. Ritchie,.....	Apparatus,.....	46	100	
	" Milton Barlow,.....	Planatarium,.....	47	100	
	" D. Van Nostram,.....	Chairs and chemicals,.....	48	265	50
	" Roy & McCullom.....	Printing,.....	49	15	
	" Miss. Gentral Railroad,.....	Freight,.....	50	100	
March.	" I. N .Davis,.....	Trustee,.....	51	66	
	" Charles Clarke,.....	"	52	66	
	" J. W. Clapp,.....	"	53	15	
	By J. J. Pettus,.....	Trustee expenses,.....	54	57	
	" J. Alex. Ventress,.....	" "	55	106	50
	" J. M. Howry,.....	" "	56	9	
	" Geo. H. Young,.....	" "	57	39	
	" A. M. Clayton,.....	" "	58	21	
	" A. H. Pegues,.....	" "	59	9	
	" Wm. F. Dowd,.....	" "	60	33	
10	" R. E. Doyle,.....	Writing,.....	61	20	
15	" Wm. Merrill,.....	Books.....	62	38	50
25,	" W. S. McMahan,.....	Expenses,.....	63	12	50

Mar'h 27,	" Milton Barton,	Planatarium,	64	100		
	" M. H. Smith,	Telegraph,	65	1	59	
29,	" O. C. Sparrow	Books,	66	10		
	" Geo. W. Carter,	Salary,	67	1000		
	" W. F. Stearns,	"	68	1000		
	" J. M. Phipps,	"	69	750		
	" W. G. Richardson,	"	70	1000		
	" B. N. Harrison,	"	71	400		
	" H. Whitehorne,	"	72	1000		
	" E. C. Boynton,	"	73	1000		
	" W. T. Molloy,	Proctor's salary,	74	500		
Mar. '60.	To F. A. P. Barnard,	Salary,	75	1250		
	" W. D. Moore,	"	76	1000		
April 9,	" M. J. Cook,	Provisions,	77	50	84	
21.	" Wm. Merrill	Books	78	42		
21,	" Miss. Central Railroad,	Freight,	79	98	27	
27	" Featherston & Harris,	Attorneys fee,	80	100		
May.	" Worrall & Co.,	Irons for observatory,	81	729	56	
17,	" D. Van Nostrand,	Apparatus,	82	177	44	
18,	" Miss. Central Railroad,	Freight,	83	4	45	
28,	" D. Van Nostrand,	Sundries apparatus,	84	220		
26,	" J. T. Brown,	New Dor. Judg't.,	85	1095	33	
June 7,	" McCombs & Co.,	Hardware, wood saw &c.,	86	289		
15,	" Farnesworth & Co,	Paints &c.,	87	167	04	
19,	" Robert Sheegog,	Servant hire,	88	200		

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1859 *to* 1860—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAMES AND ITEMS.	DOLS.	CTS.
1860			
	To Wm. S. Neilson, servant hire,.....	200	
	" B. W. Dacres, " "	200	
	" Mary T. Barr,.....	200	
	" L. R. Mullins,.....	200	
4859			
July 16,	" Boy Sam,.....	10	
	" Joseph Strickland, pt. dor.,.....	6	
Aug. 10.	" Boy Sam, for Dr. Smith,.....	21	
Sept. 6,	" John F. Wilson, hauling,.....	14	
Oct. 4,	" Lester & Cox, painting and glazing.	45	
Dec. 24	" E. H. McCalebb, negro hire & board,	26	
26,	" Alfred Barger, servant,.....	10	50
1860			
Feb. 21,	" W. H. Carothers, cord wood.....	275	
Jan. 16,	" J. Eades, hauling fuel,.....	130	40
Feb. 22,	" S. G. Burney, cord wood,.....	250	
Mar. 17,	" S. G. Burney, " "	131	25
	" John F. Wilson,.....	5	
April 14,	" W. H. Carothers, cord wood,.....	60	50
May 20,	" S. G. Burney, wagon hire,.....	32	25
	" Caswell M. Thompson, servant hire,	200	
1860	*For fiscal year* 1860–1.		
June 26,	" Rev. R. B. White, expenses,.....	42	
28,	" J. L. McCaskill, music,.....	160	
29,	" J. W. Clapp,, Trustee expenses,....	33	
29	" Geo. H. Young, " "	48	
	" C. P. Smith, " "	96	
	" A. M. Clayton, " "	3	
	" J. M. Howry, salary and exp. per year,	847	25
29,	" Geo. W. Carter, salary as Prof. ½ yr.,	1000	
	" R. H. Purdom, pr. adv.....	50	
July 10	" E. Barksdale, pr. cat.,.....	600	
	" H. Whitehorne, salary as Prof.....	1050	
	" H. Whitehorne, salary Lib,.....	50	
	" Wm. F. Stearns, salary,.....	1000	
	" Wm. D. Moore, "	1000	
	" E. C. Boynton; "	1000	
	" J. M. Phipps, "	750	
	" Wm. T. Molloy, "	500	
	" Gates, Wood & McKnight, lime,....	145	15

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1859 *to* 1860—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAMES AND ITEMS.	DOLS.	CTS.
1860			
July 27,	To Miss. Central Railroad, freight,.....	9	56
	" W. S. McKee,.....	186	07
	" W. S. McKee, exp. books,.....	3	25
	" R. R. Chilton, Insurance,.....	128	
	" B. N. Harrison, salary,.....	400	
	" F. A. P. Barnard, "	1250	
	" W. G. Richardson, "	1000	
	" J. J. Pettus, Trustee exp.....	60	
	" A. H. Pegues, " "	18	
	" W. F. Dowd, " "	51	
	" F. A. P. Barnard, apparatus,.....	126	
August.	" J. D. Delbridge, hauling,.....	15	75
Sept.	" G. M. Hillyer, adv.....	10	
21,	" W. F. Stearns, law books,.....	23	93
22,	" H. M. Jacoway,.....	36	
27,	" Howard Falconer, printing,.....	54	
Oct. 1,	" Miss. Central Railroad, freight,.....	18	75
4,	" " " " "	57	
8,	" McCombs & Co., hardware, saw &c.,	340	28
12,	" M. L. Knapp, book,.....	3	
22,	" Charles Roberts, insurance,.....	200	
Nov.	" John Geary, repairs,.....	2	
Dec. 31,	" W. J. Robson, copper,.....	146	16
1861			
Jan. 24,	" Memphis Appeal, adv.....	12	
12,	" E. Barksdale, pr cat.,.....	260	
	" F. A. P. Barnard, salary,.....	1250	
	" W. F. Stearns, "	1000	
	" James F. Trotter, "	666	66
	" Henry Whitehorne, "	1000	
	" E. C. Boynton, "	1000	
	" J. M. Phipps, "	750	
	" B. N. Harrison, "	500	
	" A. J. Quinche, "	666	66
	" W. D. Moore, "	1000	
	" W. T. Molloy, "	500	
Feb. 20,	" J. L. McCullom, adv.,.....	15	
22,	" Wm. Merrill, books,.....	16	50
March.	" S. M. Thompson, adv.....	10	
	" W. W. mag. app.,.....	404	

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1859 *to* 1860—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAMES AND ITEMS.	DOLS.	CTS.
1861			
March,	To L. Q. C. Lamar, salary,.....	400	
	" D. Van Nostrand, books,.....	191	
27,	" Wm. Delay, postage,.....	25	
	" W. H. Worthington, adv.,.....	15	
	" J. M. Howry, salary and exp.,.....	419	50
April,	" F. A. P. Barnard, exp.,.....	155	
	" J. L. Kindel, postage,.....	11	40
	" E. M. Apperson & Co.,.....	23	50
	" Howard Falconer. printing,.....	12	50
	" M. Shannon, adv.,.....	65	
	" Henry Armsby, hauling,.....	2	
	" N. R. Wilkins, "	3	
	" Charles Roberts, insurance,.....	46	50
	" Miss. Free Trader, adv.,.....	10	
June,	" Wm. Merrill, books,.....	10	50
	" F. A. P. Barnard, salary,.....	1250	
	" A. J. Quinche, salary in part,.....	700	
	" Jomes F. Trotter, salary,.....	1000	
	" James M. Howry, "	400	
1859			
	" D. Van Nostrand, books.....	12	15
	" F. A. P. Barnard, sundries,.....	92	36
	" D. Van Nostrand, ins. and freight,..	54	46
1860			
	" D. Van Nostrand, periodicals,.....	71	25
	" J. M. Walton,.....	86	24
	" D. Van Nostrand, sci. books,.....	121	55
1861			
	" E. S. Ritchie, app.,.....	357	50
	" R. E. Doyle, lead,.....	10	95
	" C. W. H., copper,.....	34	26
	" Rosevelt & Son. glass,.....	27	
	" D. Van Nostrand, sundries,.....	51	97
	" F. A P. Barnard, "	55	32
July 1,	" Wm. M. Strong, on fence,.....	40	
2,	" A. B. Clarke & Son, repairs,.....	9	
	" E. C. Doynton, board servt.,.....	72	
	" W. W. McMahan, sundries,.....	189	87
	" Jas. E. Eades, room rent,.....	60	
12,	" W. W. McMahan, cisterns &c.,....	291	10

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1859 *to* 1860—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAMES AND ITEMS.	DOLS.	CTS.
1861			
July 14,	To Shive & Wiley, lumber,.....	240	
	" Cox & Lester painting and glazing,..	85	60
	" B. Howell, repairs &c.,.....	23	
	" W. W. McMahan, sundries,.....	68	70
	" A. J. Bayland & Co.,.....	20	
18,	" William Palmer, topping trees,.....	15	50
23	" James B. Cox, painting obs,.....	255	66
Sept 5.	" A. Mantz, servant hire,.....	162	
15.	" James B. Cox, painting,.....	360	
18.	" McDonald & Clinton,.....	25	
18	" William Palmer, topping trees,.....	35	50
19,	" D. D. Jones, tin on obs.,.....	294	57
	" Forest & Lynum, painting,.....	24	
	", James E. Eades, cord wood,.....	134	
29.	" S. G. Burney, " "	641	25
1860			
Oct. 1	" Shive & Wiley, lumber,.....	97	14
	" Shive & Wiley, "	246	25
	" H F. Farnesworth, paints, oils &c...	314	97
Nov. 1.	" W. W. McMahan, brick on mag. bild'g	400	
1	" James B Cox, painting obs,.....	127	83
	" John F. Wilson, hauling water,.....	23	10
12.	" C. Macon Thompson, servt. hire	200	
	" W. W. McMahan, brick on mag. obs.	600	
20.	" Wm. M. Strong, fence,.....	50	
Dec. 7,	" W. W. McMahan, brick w'k mag. obs	126	31
8,	" James B. Cox. painting and gla.....	29	80
10	" H. Turner, Lab. work	8	
12.	" Wm. M. Strong, fencing.....	152	30
14.	" J. F. Wilson, hauling cord wood,....	62	90
1861			
Jannary.	" S. G. Burney, cord wood,.....	205	25
	" J. M. Teas,.....	18	50
Feb. 9	" J. F. Wilson, cord wood,.....	109	55
15.	" Burney & Mitchell, black s.,.....	159	96
15	" Wm. Jenkins, nails and provisions,..	71	45
	" Shive & Wiley, lumber,.....	35	14
	" William B. Mitchell, hauling water.	24	85
	" Walker Taylor & Bro., serv't hire....	683	
	" W. H. Smither & Son, sundries,....	86	60

Monies expended for and on account of University during the fiscal year 1869 *to* 1860—CONTINUED.

DATE.	NAMES AND ITEMS.	DOLS	CTS.
1861			
Feb.	To W. W. McMahan, sundries,.....	207	38
16,	" S G. Burney, cord wood,.....	343	12
21,	" A. J. Ragland, shingles,.....	11	50
21,	" Mary T. Barr, servant hire,.....	400	
	" R. Mullens, "	200	
March 4,	" S. G. Burney, cord wood,.....	150	
13,	" D. D Jones, tin work,.....	66	
13,	" Eades & Nelms, sundries,.....	66	66
	" Jas. E. Eades, hauling water,.....	18	20
	" J. A. Buckley & Co., tin work,.....	76	40
	" S. Boling, obs,,.....	60	
	" William Turner & Co. carp. mag. obs.	737	60
16	" J. T. Trigg, grates for ob.,.....	14	52
29	" James O'Grady, Plas. mag ob ,.....	122	30
April 5	" James O'Grady, " chapel,.....	11	25
18.	" John Geary, work on tank,.....	85	80
	" S G. Burney, cord wood.....	73	75
19.	" John F. Wilson, " "	177	
May 8.	" Burney & Mitchell, black. s...'.....	99	
11.	" Joseph Lester, painting mag. ob ;....	50	
31,	" William Turner, lumber,.....	29	40
June 6,	" William T Molloy, servant hire	58	
	" A. B. Clarke servant board	120	
	" Wm. Turner & Co., shelves,.....	42	50
	" R. W. Gibbs, printing ex. papers &c	90	

The foregoing pages contain the receipts and expenditures of the University for the two last fiscal years, ending 20th June 1861. The salaries of the Professors and other payments have been made since June last. which will be examined by the Board at the end of the current fiscal year, and will be reported to the Legislature at its next regular meeting.

J. M HOWRY,
Secretary and Treasurer of the Board.

Jackson, November 21st, 1861.

REPORT

ON

THE ORGANIZATION OF

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

BY F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees
Of the University of Mississippi:

The undersigned, late Chancellor of the University, charged by the Board with the duty of collecting information regarding existing systems of Military education in the Confederate States, begs leave respectfully to submit the following report;

It will be remembered that, at the meeting of your Honorable body held at the period of the regular annual commencement in June last, the undersigned took occasion, in his annual report, to allude to the evidences then apparent of the existence of a feeling among the people of the State, favorable to the introduction of the Military system of instruction and discipline into the University. No action was taken upon the subject by the Board, but members of the body expressed, informally, their desire for further information regarding it; and, not long afterwards, the Legislature of the State passed a resolution recommending the matter to the careful attention of this body.

These circumstances combined to induce the undersigned to commence the labor of informing himself in regard to the essential features of the system of Military education, as it exists in contemporary military schools within the limits of the Confederacy; with a view of being able to respond intelligently to the inquiries which he naturally presumed might be addressed to him by your Honorable body, on their re assembling in adjourned session in

October. To this end, he made it convenient to visit Tuscaloosa during the final week of the session of the University of Alabama (into which institution the Military system has been successfully introduced within the past two years,) and there to make a personal inspection of the operation of the plan of discipline, of the arrangement of quarters, and of the mode of management of the fiscal concerns of the University,—in all which particulars the regulations of military institutions differ totally from those of ordinary colleges; and in which, accordingly, in the institution visited, there has been a complete and sweeping revolution since the time when the undersigned was officially connected with it. From the Superintendent and Commandant of cadets in that institution, the undersigned received every facility for informing himself in regard to the matters toward which his inquiries were directed; and he obtained from them the promise to furnish him with such documents as might be necessary to convey to a legislative body like this Board distinct notions of the exact measures required, in order most promptly and successfully to engraft the system upon any other educational institution. Unfortunately—owing mainly, as it has since appeared, to delays in printing—these documents were not received in time to be thoroughly examined during the session of the Board; nor did the possession of them alone suffice to furnish all the information desired. It seemed, therefore, to your Honorable body, expedient to direct further inquiry to be made; and the authority to carry out this determination was conferred on the undersigned in the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, or some other suitable person, be appointed to report to the Board, at their next meeting, a plan, including the necessary buildings, rooms, etc., and course of instruction, for a military school to be added to the University."

The only instructions given to the undersigned, were the general ones conveyed in this resolution. The views presented in this report were accordingly formed, and its conclusions were reached without a knowledge of the fact that an outline of the plan of future organization for the University had been sketched by a committee of your own body, and referred for consideration to the meeting in November. If any differences, therefore, should be found to exist between the projects thus separately originated, they are not the result of any intentional antagonism.

Preliminary to presenting the results of the inquiries made by the undersigned in accordance with the foregoing instructions, it may be proper to observe, that, among the educational institutions which assume to be more or less military in their character, there are at least *three classes* distinctly separable, differing from each

other in the degree to which the military feature enters into their system of operations. In the first, the manual exercise of the soldier in the use of arms, and the field tactics of infantry, are taught by means of a daily drill; but the regimen and discipline of ordinary academic institutions remain unaltered. To this extent, any college may become military, without any necessary alteration in the general plan of its operations, in the structure or furniture of its buildings, or in the organization of its academic staff; without, therefore, any necessary expenditure, either original or permanently continued, beyond that to which it had been subjected before. It is not even necessary, in an institution which aims at no more than this, that it should embrace in its academic staff a single man of military education. Any civilian professor may become, with a few weeks' practice in a camp of instruction or in a military school, a drill-master competent to all the exigencies of this simple service—and accordingly we observe, at this very time, that a large proportion of those colleges which, in spite of the reduction of their numbers, still continue their operations, announce that military instruction has been made a part of their system.

In the second class of institutions of which we are speaking, the ordinary course of academic *instruction* in colleges continues to be undisturbed; but the ordinary system of academic government and discipline is entirely discarded; and in its place is substituted the code of military law provided for the government of the army. In these institutions, the student is constrained to conform himself, in all particulars, to the rigorous rules which govern the garrison or the camp; the unbending exactions of a military police follow him through all the details of daily occupation and duty; and the unslumbering eye of military vigilance is on him even in the retirement of his private quarters. The comprehensive and uncompromising principle of absolute control, reaches and modifies every habit of his life, and moulds him to that severity of method, and that mechanical exactness in the discharge of duty, which characterize the actual soldier. Between institutions of the two classes which have just been distinguished, the difference is evidently very wide; and in regard to the extent to which the education they impart may with propriety be called military, it is no less so. Into the one the military element enters so superficially, as to constitute little more than an external show; into the other it penetrates so deeply, as to give character to the whole, and to effect it vitally in every part. Student life in the one no more resembles that in the other, than the idle pageantries of a holiday parade resemble the severe realities of actual service.

Institutions in which this thorough training of youth to all the personal habits essential to the efficient professional soldier is attempted, require to have among their instructors and governors men who have themselves been educated to the military life. Civilian Professors need not, on this account, be excluded from

their academic staff; but it cannot be expected of such, that they will be able to carry out and enforce a regimen uncongenial to the habits in which they have themselves been trained; though to military men it is one which has become so familiar as to be easy and natural.

The third of the three classes of military institutions which have been above defined, embraces those in which not only the government but also the course of instruction is determined in reference to the exactions of a purely military education.

From these, the study of the ancient classics and of English Belles Lettres is to a great degree excluded—the space occupied by these subjects in the ordinary collegiate course being filled with the severer mathematics and physics, industrial and topographical drawing, military and civil engineering, artillery and ordnance studies, the science of gunnery, pyrotechny, strategy, etc., etc.,—all which descriptions of knowledge, though not essential to the soldier in the ranks, or to officers of inferior grades, are indispensable to those upon whom devolve the responsibilities of higher command, or the direction of the operations of actual warfare.

If we would distinguish from each other, in the briefest manner, the three classes of institutions of which mention has been made, confining ourselves to the most prominent military characteristic of each, we should say that they are institutions for training in *military tactics*, training in *military regimen*, and training in *military science*.

Few persons probably could be found, who would advocate the transformation of all our higher educational institutions into schools of this third class. While it is of the last importance to the public safety that there should be men, and a sufficient number of men, most thoroughly educated in the highest military science, yet it by no means follows that the public would be the gainer, were all our youth to be educated in the same way. The mere statement of the case is sufficient to show, that the greater part of the cost of such education, for any practical application of its results on the public service, would be thrown away. It is only the comparatively few, who, as engineers, or artillerists, or generals, are required, or who find the opportunity, to apply in practice the more difficult or abstruse principles of military science. In modern times, it has been the usage of all, or at least of most, civilized nations, to provide, by special schools, for the public exigency in this particular; but nowhere, and among no people, has it been proposed to make all schools, or even many schools, military, in this peculiar and highest sense. If among our own people, at present, there is a prevalent feeling in favor of the infusion into our higher schools of learning of the military element, this feeling cannot be justly interpreted into a choice that all these schools shall become *purely* military.

The undersigned feels warranted, therefore, in coming to the conclusion, that it cannot be any part of the design or anticipation of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi, or of the Legislature in recommending this subject to their attention. that this institution should in any event be transformed into a school so purely military as the Military Institute at Lexington in Virginia; or the Citadel Academy at Charleston in South Carolina. So far as the mental culture of the youth here educated is concerned, it cannot be doubted that it will continue to be esteemed hereafter, as it has been hitherto, the wisest aim, to endeavor to produce scholars proficient in elegant learning to adorn our literary annals, or men of science to prosecute investigation in all the varied fields which nature presents, rather than to constrain all minds to run in a single channel, and thus, by a species of unnecessary and artificial fetter, to check the progress of general intellectual advancement among us Whatever change, therefore, may be introduced into the plan of operation of the University of Mississippi, it is to be presumed that it will consist in the adoption of the distinctive characteristic of one or the other of the two classes of military, or *quasi* military, institutions first named.

In regard to the plan of the first of these classes, in which it is proposed to teach Tactics, and usually Infantry Tactics only, without adopting the military regimen, the conclusions to which the inquiries and the reflection of the undersigned have led him, are decidedly unfavorable. The plan has one rather seductive feature of recommendation—it may be adopted and put in operation in little time, with little trouble, and at little expense. It has also another, which is hardly less so:—when adopted, it presents to the superficial observer or to the casual visitor, so much that externally resembles a more thorough-going system, that it contents, at least for the moment, the popular demand for change. The principal objection to it is, that it is not what it seems, nor what it is commonly taken to be. It imparts, in no proper sense of the word, a military education. It does not make soldiers. Instruction in a simple system of mechanical movements can with no sort of propriety be called *education.* Education is something which reaches and modifies the nature—draws forth and gives bent to the capacities mental or physical, and leaves its permanent impress on the habits. Place youth under military government, and they become educated to military life and military rule. We do not say that they become *instructed* in those things. There is no propriety in such language. They are educated Their modes of thinking, their views of subordination, their notions of duty, are all tinctured with the spirit of the system under which they have grown up. These things have become so inwrought into their moral natures, that they can no more be divested of them. And in their personal and daily habits of life, they have become so completely trained to system, that order and method

are to them as easy and natural, as if such instincts had been implanted in them at their birth. Thus, while the mental culture is going forward, which may fit them for positions of command and responsibility in coming life, a silent and simultaneous moulding of their moral and physical natures is proceeding, parallel with it, which makes them capable at length, when duty requires, of subsiding into purely animated machines, obeying with mechanical exactness the voice of authority.

That such a military education is of value, and may be of value to youth of all classes, can hardly be denied. It can never, like much of the education to the higher military science already spoken of, be lost to its subjects, or to the world in which they live, even on supposition that, after leaving the schools, they become absorbed in the occupations of civil life, and are never called upon to bear arms in their country's defense, still the habits of order and method in the transaction of business which they have learned as part of their military training, will contribute much to their usefulness as citizens; while the lessons of self-dependence, and the power and the willingness to use their own hands, which are inculcated in the discipline of the school-barracks, will add greatly to their ability, under all vicissitudes, to secure their own comfort and happiness. Should the occasion arise, however, for the specific display of the soldierly qualities which their education has furnished them, in consequence of the outbreaking of war, the great advantage which they will possess over volunteers whose early training has been different, will become strikingly manifest. They will enter the field soldiers ready made, and adapt themselves to the usages of military life without an effort. And it is a consideration of no small importance that the regular and methodical habits which their early education has taught them to be an essential part of the discipline of the camp, will constitute a protection against disease of the most efficacious kind. It is notorious that, as a general rule, armies of volunteers, during their first campaign, suffer far more from the ravages of sickness than from the casualties of the battle-field. The sanitary statistics of regular armies exhibit results widely different; and the difference can only be rationally explained by considering the dissimilarity of personal habits between these different classes of troops. Could we suppose a volunteer army to be made up entirely of men who had been thoroughly educated in military schools, we might reasonably look for a mortality from natural disease among them, hardly greater, even from the beginning, than is observed to occur in the regular service. But though a volunteer army composed wholly of such material is a thing that can never be looked for, yet it is obvious that any body of citizen soldiery, called suddenly into active service, may be greatly benefitted by the presence in it and the influence over it of even a scattered few of the well educated graduates of our military schools

And thus it appears that a military education which is substantial and real to the extent of imbuing its subject with the spirit of military subordination, accustoming them to military discipline, and moulding their habits to a soldier-like method and exactness, though it may stop short of that elevated order of military science which is necessary to the engineer, the ordnance officer, or the commander of armies, will still be of eminent value to those who receive it, whatever may be the situation which they may afterwards fill in life.

Such an education is, however, not given by the institutions which confine themselves to instruction in tactics merely, devoting an hour or two daily to drill in marching, maneuvering and the manual exercise. It is an objection, therefore, to the plan which those institutions pursue, that it holds out a promise to the public which is not fulfilled. And accordingly it can hardly fail to happen, that if any of the patronage which such an institution receives, is drawn to it in the hope of the benefit which a genuine military education can confer, it will presently be lost again so soon as it is discovered that this hope is unfounded.

That a discrimination like this is actually made by the public, will very manifestly appear, if we compare any two existing institutions chosen severally from the first and the second of the classes into which we have distinguished the military schools of our country. Most of our colleges hitherto purely civilian have assumed for the present the character of military schools of the first class, so that we may take any one of these as an illustration of the popular favor which such schools are capable of securing. Hardly one of them, it is believed, can want, at the present time, a tithe of the numbers it was able to draw together without any aid from the attractive military feature, a year ago. A very few other institutions, however, have gone so far as to make the promised military education a reality; and the silent verdict of the public in favor of the superiority of the system which they have adopted, appears in their unreduced, or their actually extended ranks. The University of Alabama furnishes a remarkable example of this kind. Two years ago, the roll of its students did not combine more than seventy or eighty names. One year ago—a thorough system of military regimen having been in the meantime introduced—it had grown to about one hundred and twenty. At the present time, when all the colleges and schools in that and the neighboring States beside, have fallen away—some of them almost or quite to extinction—that institution exhibits for the first time a total greater than has appeared on its catalogue for twenty years—the number of its students now exceeding one hundred and fifty.

It is evident, then, that the public soon learn to understand the promise held out by institutions of the first class to be illusive; and that the military semblance which they assume soon ceases to attract.

But if this is the effect upon the public who observe it from without, there is another produced upon those within whose task it is to maintain the semblance, which is not much more satisfactory. Both students and instructors are conscious that it is but a semblance which they maintain after all; and it very shortly ceases to interest. While it is a novelty, the daily drill is entered into with spirit; but when the novelty has passed by, it becomes a disagreeable and irksome duty. The temptation to the student is great, to escape from this constantly recurring and monotonous task, by withdrawing from the institution and seeking some other where similar usages do not exist: and against such proceedings there is no such obstacle, as in the schools where military law prevails, and where discharge is granted not on the mere application of the student, but at the option of the authorities.

Considerations of this kind have led the undersigned to the conclusion, therefore, that the institutions placed, in these dismissions, in the first class of military schools, derive no important advantage from the military element in their constitution; and that they may possibly, sometimes, be injuriously affected by it. Accordingly, if the University of Mississippi is to be hereafter ranked among military schools it seems to be greatly desirable that it should adopt a thoroughly military system of government. And such may fairly be presumed to be the sense of your Honorable body, since anything less than such an expectation would have rendered the inquiry which the undersigned has been commissioned to make an unnecessary labor; for, as has been already observed above, in an institution which proposes to be military only, to the extent of instructing in infantry tactics, there is no need of any modification in the system of academic police, or the plan of fiscal management, or the structure or furniture of quarters, or even in the *personel* of the academic staff. Hence, those of our colleges which, at an hour's notice, have announced themselves prepared to commence operations, on a military plan, have contented themselves to do so without the elaborate examination of the subject which it has seemed fitting to your Honorable body to make, before taking any decisive action.

It will be observed that, thus far, our comparison of the two classes of military institutions which we have been considering, has been confined to an estimate of their relative merits in a point of view purely educational. The aim has been to discover what should be the legitimate effect of their differing plans of operation, in forming the character and determining the ruling habits of thought and action of the student, and thus giving color to his whole future life. It seems fitting that if a choice is to be made between them, it should be made in view of these fundamental and most radically important considerations; for certainly no considerations of immediate convenience or momentary advantage ought to be permitted to outweigh such as seriously affect the

great original purpose and main object of the institution itself. There can be no doubt, however, that the military regimen has been introduced into some of our colleges, for a reason quite apart from its educational merits; yet one which possesses an importance sufficient to entitle it to a moment's attention. The most serious evils which embarrass the management of our higher educational institutions, which shake the public confidence in them as schools of moral training, and tend thus, without doubt, measurably to limit their usefulness, are evils which grow out of the thoughtlessness and frivolity of youth, constantly outbursting in ebullitions of frolic and mischief, and resulting occasionally in grave disturbances or total interruptions of the peace and good order of the academic community. In some institutions these evils, in their most vexatious form, have been so persistent and so annoying, as quite to discourage the ordinary academic authorities, whose utmost efforts for their suppression they have successfully defied and baffled. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, if, in an institution so afflicted, the military rule has been called in, not so much with reference to its educational value, as for its admitted competency to deal with disorders of this description, however deeply seated and however chronic.

The efficiency of the military in the preservation of order, springs in great measure from its preventive character. It opposes itself to the very beginnings of disorder, and takes away, to a great extent, the opportunity to offend. This important end is secured, in part, by the perpetual surveillance which it keeps up over the entire academic community; and in part by the round of duties with which it occupies much of the time, that, in ordinary colleges, is too often abandoned to that idleness which is rarely the parent of good. But to some extent the secret of the restraining power of the military regimen is to be sought in its manner of dealing with offenses actually committed. These, when serious, are tried, as in the army, by courts-martial (cadet officers as well as officers of the staff sitting as members of the court) and the testimony of witnesses to the facts is taken on oath. The military regimen repudiates totally the principle, so long tacitly admitted in colleges as to have passed into common law, that no student shall give testimony against another. The principle is an absurd one, anywhere: since it confounds and makes equally odious, testimony given in open court, on the demand of the legal authorities sitting in the capacity of triers of an alleged offense, with *information* volunteered unasked for, and given in secret. It is hardly necessary to say that much of the reckless daring with which infractions of the public peace are perpetrated, in our ordinary collegiate institutions, is a consequence of the security against conviction, which the recognition of this principle affords. If military law did nothing but simply to strike down the shield, which has thus so often effectually screened offenders, even when

they were publicly known, its adoption would impose a more powerful restraint upon the spirit of disorder, than all the legislative provisions of all the collegiate codes existing are at present able to afford.

If it were proposed to the University of Mississippi to subject itself to the considerable expense which must attend the adoption of the system of military rule, for no other reason but that which is to be found in the considerations just presented, the question might fairly be raised whether, for us, the object proposed would justify the outlay. Had this institution been subject to the continual internal agitations which have disquieted others, had its history been marked by constantly recurring conflicts or by any conflicts at all between the governors and the governed, had the course of study here been seriously interrupted, or the public confidence in the University as a school of learning or of morals been impaired by causes such as have elsewhere produced results so injurious, then perhaps it might reasonably be said that no expenditure which the resources at the command of the Board might permit, or which the legislature might be pleased to grant, would be too great to secure the removal of these great evils. But nothing whatever of this sort is true. No college in the country—no college in the world—can present a more satisfactory history than the University of Mississippi; and, if we confine our attention to the past four years, no *military* institution even, anywhere, can boast to have enjoyed a more uninterrupted internal tranquillity, or to have displayed a healthier tone of morals, than may be justly claimed for this institution. If the military regimen is to be adopted here, it will not, therefore, be under the pressure of an uncompromising necessity, or as a last refuge against anarchy and ruin. And it is a circumstance peculiarly favorable to the exercise of an unbiased judgment, and to the formation of a wise decision, upon the question presented, that there is nothing in the condition of the University to-day, to distract attention from the points of strictly educational interest, in which the plans submitted for comparison differ from each other.

The decision having been made, however, in view of these superior considerations, there can be no harm, in case it should be favorable to the military regimen, in recognizing the value of that conservative principle inherent in the military system, which has just formed the subject of remark. A tranquil past in a collegiate institution may afford a reasonable ground for hoping for a tranquil future; but it has been justly remarked that no equilibrium is more unstable than that of a community of impulsive youth. The University of Mississippi might possibly still go on for a century, in the enjoyment of that same internal peace which has distinguished it during its past brief history of thirteen years; but it would be something to feel that an organization had been given to it, which establishes the certainty that it *must* do so. And this

feeling might perhaps contribute to conciliate to it the confidence of some yet hesitating parents, who have hitherto withheld from it their patronage, not from a special distrust of this institution, but from a general doubt of all institutions of the class of ordinary colleges — a doubt engendered by the insubordination and turbulence and vice of which those institutions are so often the scenes.

It will be understood from the foregoing remarks, that the object of the undersigned in this inquiry has been to ascertain precisely what are those matters which require the action of your honorable body, or of the legislature of the State in order that the University of Mississippi may, if thought advisable, be transformed into a thorough school of military education of the second of the classes above defined. In the prosecution of this inquiry, he has availed himself of the authority conferred in his letter of instruction, to visit the Arsenal Academy at Columbia, S. C., and the Military Institute at Lexington, Va.: to the authorities of both of which institutions he is indebted for courtesies, which it gives him pleasure here to acknowledge. In order that the results arrived at may be most clearly and succinctly presented, it will be most convenient to consider them under different heads.

ORGANIZATION.

In the existing schools belonging to the class we are considering, some differences may be observed in the organization of the academic and military staff. In all of these, however, the chief authority in the institution is vested in a superintendent, who bears the same relation to the instructors and students and all other persons connected with the institution, which the commander of a fortress sustains to the officers and soldiers of the garrison, and all others within the limits of his command. The superintendent may be a civilian, as in the University of Alabama, where the gentleman presiding over the institution at the time of the adoption of the new organization has been continued in authority under a double title. The superintendent has the exclusive direction of all the scholastic exercises, renders all estimates and communications to the Board of Trustees, and reports annually to the Governor of the State upon the condition of the institution in all its departments.

The immediate command of the student, or cadet body, considered as a military corps, is committed to a Commandant of Cadets, who should take rank and hold authority next to the Superintendent. It is the duty of the Commandant to see that the cadets are properly instructed in Infantry and Artillery drill, to direct the arrangement of all military duties, and to act as chief of the military police. The Commandant will need assistance in the discharge of his duties of military instructor and governor; the

number of subordinate officers required being dependent on the numbers of the corps.

The academic staff to be associated with the two principal officers just specified, may be more or less numerous, according to the number and variety of the branches of science or letters taught in the institution, and the number of learners to be instructed. The instructors in military tactics may, of course, be members, at the same time, of the academic staff. It is the opinion of the military officers at other institutions who have been consulted, that, in schools of the character we are considering, *all* the members of the academic staff should be — if not themselves men of military education — at least commissioned as military officers by the Governor of the State. The Superintendent may thus, properly, hold the commission of Colonel, the Professors, of Major, and the Assistant Professors, of Lieutenant.

In regard to the number of professorships which ought to be provided for in the University of Mississippi, it may not perhaps be strictly a part of the duty of the undersigned, under the present instructions, to offer an opinion. The subject coming up, however, naturally in this place, there can be no impropriety in observing that, should the number of students or cadets hereafter become as great as it has been heretofore, there seems to be no necessity for a reduction in the number of chairs, though possibly advantage might be taken of the existing vacancy of all of them, to adjust the distribution of duties somewhat differently from what it has been made heretofore. Since, however, there is no great probability that the University will be largely attended before the return of peace, there can be no doubt that your honorable body will feel it to be a duty to consider how to reduce the academic staff in such a manner as least to impair its efficiency as a corps of instruction. By referring to the organization of the Faculty during the earlier period of the history of the University, it will be seen that the two chairs of Latin and Greek were then combined in one. The chairs of English embraced also then the subjects of Ethics, Metaphysics and Political Economy. The chairs of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy were likewise united, and the chair of Pure Mathematics was charged with the allied subjects of Astronomy and Civil Engineering. Some of these arrangements might, with advantage, be resumed. A single chair of classical learning might take the place of the two existing ones, and the chair of English might be restored to its original form. For the rest, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, with their kindred studies, might best be associated, and Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Physiology, and Natural History be assigned to a fourth department. The academic Faculty would thus, for the present, embrace only four professorships. Two of these may be holden by the Superintendent and the Commandant; the incumbents of the remaining two, if the proper

men can be found, may aid in giving instruction in Tactics, after having fulfilled their own scholastic duties.

It is obvious, however, that, in one or two of the departments of instruction, as above arranged, assistant professors will be needed, unless the cadet corps should be exceedingly small; and it may further be observed that, as no provision has been made in the programme for the modern languages, an instructor in those branches must be employed, should they continue to be taught.

Any reduction of the academic staff below what is here indicated could hereby be made without destroying the character of the University as a collegiate institution; and even such a reduction as this ought only to be acceded to under the pressure of necessity.

ADMISSION OF CADETS.

Under the military system, every cadet should be appointed by the Governor of the State, on the recommendation of the Superintendent, founded upon the evidence of written testimonials of good moral character laid before him, on or before a given day designated by law. Cadets so appointed are to be assigned to the classes which they are qualified to join, without any reference to their personal aspirations. They should sign an obligation to serve as cadets for at least two years; and the father or guardian should sign a corresponding obligation relinquishing the right to withdraw them during that period. Should they aim to be graduated as Bachelors of Arts, they must complete the entire course at present required to attain that distinction: and to this end, they must, if necessary, renew their obligations after the period of the first has expired.

A blank form of the warrant or commission issued to the cadets of the University of Alabama by the Governor of that State, is herewith communicated.

Admissions should, as far as possible, be made at the same period of the year. Exceptions may be allowed in particular cases, where satisfactory reasons are assigned for want of punctuality; but these cases should be looked to with some severity.

Under these arrangements, it will probably be expedient to make the qualifications for admission lower than at present — requiring only the elements of a good common school education; but at the same time it will be necessary to extend the period covered by the entire course to five or even six years. *No countenance ought to be given to the disposition to make graduation cheap.* No cadet is compelled to follow up the course to the end. On the other hand, no one need be compelled, if prepared on entrance to assume an advanced position, to begin at the beginning. All such candidates as are qualified to enter what is called at present the Freshman class, will have precisely the same scholastic

labor, and the same period of academic confinement before them, in order to attain a degree, as they have under existing arrangements, and no more. The extension of time proposed, is in the downward and not in the upward direction; and it is designed to give the benefits of military education to such as could not, under present regulations, enter the University at all, and as may have not so much the wish to graduate, as to secure the benefit of this valuable species of education.

Most of the military institutions of the country embrace two classes of cadets—those who are supported by the State, and those who bear their own expenses. The State Universities and colleges, also, have usually a similar distinction, though the State scholarships secure exemption only from tuition fees, without providing for the sustenance of the student.

In some cases, perhaps in most, the public liberality thus exercised is confined to young men *in indigent circumstances*. Experience has proved, at least in our colleges, that such benevolent provisions, however well intended, produce very little effect. The idea of becoming a recipient of public charity—for in this light the matter is very generally regarded—is, whether justly or not, offensive to the pride of most young men; and, accordingly, the public scholarships designed for the benefit of the indigent, are rarely filled.

It is somewhat different when, as is the case with the University of Mississippi, public scholarships are provided to be conferred as the reward of merit. But the fact that tuition, which is the only charge from which exemption is secured by the possession of the scholarship, constitutes but a small fraction of the expenses of a student in the University; while the examinations which the law exacts as a condition for securing the recommendation of a Board of Police have something formidable to the imaginations of aspirants; renders successful competition for these distinctions an object of too little consequence to most, to induce them to make the effort necessary to obtain them. A very different result would undoubtedly be observed to take place, if the State scholarship entitled the holder to immunity not merely from tuition fees but from all charges whatever.

It is upon this footing that the State cadets in the Virginia Military Institute, and those in the Arsenal and Citadel Academies in South Carolina, are placed; and it is worth the consideration of your honorable body whether the same provision might not be wisely introduced into the University of Mississippi. In such a case, considering that the expenses of clothing, sustenance, fuel, lights, books, stationery, etc., etc., for this class of students, will require positive outlay on the part of the University, it would be right that these charges should be assumed by the State, independently of the appropriations existing or to be made for the general support of the University.

This is not the place to discuss the policy of providing for a class of youth to be selected upon the ground of superior merit and educated as soldiers at the public expense. That such a policy is not only a liberal policy, but is one that in the end pays well, might, it is believed, be easily established. The arguments in support of this proposition can hardly fail to occur to any reflecting mind.

QUARTERS.

ARRANGEMENT — FURNITURE — POLICE.

Buildings originally erected to serve as quarters for cadets in military institutions, are constructed with reference to the convenience of military surveillance and police. Passages extend through them longitudinally from end to end; or piazzas are thrown up externally, to serve as walks in which sentries may make their rounds, wholly or partially protected from the weather.

The apartments for cadets are usually sufficiently large to allow four or five to occupy the same room; the advantage of this being that each may in turn be made responsible for the internal good order and neatness of the quarters, without entailing upon any a duty unreasonably burthensome.

The plan on which the dormitories of the University of Mississippi are constructed, is unfavorable to the system of military police. It is the opinion of the undersigned, and of the military men whom he has consulted, that a considerable modification of their arrangements will be required to adapt them to serve advantageously as quarters for cadets. The most economical mode of making the desired changes would be, to throw up piazzas of three floors in front of them, to remove the stair-case from the passages to these piazzas, to enlarge the rooms, now excessively small, by dividing the space of the passages between them, with the exception of a mere vestibule at each of the external entrances; and finally, to open communication between each front room and the corresponding room in its rear, making of the two a suite, to be occupied by four persons. The front room will then be used as the study, and the rear room as the apartment for sleeping.

It is of course understood, that, on the military system, no servants are to be allowed to the cadets; but that every individual is to perform for himself all those offices which are necessary to secure neatness in personal appearance, and order and comfort in his quarters. On this account, the authorities of the military schools which have been visited, strongly recommend the heating of the buildings by steam, or by hot air furnaces, and the lighting of them by gas. Arrangements for these purposes not only contribute greatly to the neatness of quarters, but they spare the cadets a most disagreeable part of the labor which otherwise falls upon them, of carrying fuel and taking care of lights.

According to estimates some years since obtained by the undersigned from practical men, gas works, mains, distribution pipes and jets, might be set up at the University for the illumination of all the buildings, at a cost of about $5,000. Furnaces or steam boilers and pipes for heating, would cost much more; and would involve the necessity of excavating, to some extent at least, beneath the buildings. No attempt has been made to obtain an exact estimate of the cost of such a work, it being presumed that so large an expenditure would hardly be thought expedient at this time. At the Virginia Institute, for a number of years after its foundation, the cadets carried their own fuel (wood being used there, as it will probably continue to be here,) but on the erection of new buildings, as the numbers became enlarged, the method of heating by steam was advantageously introduced and is now employed.

As it respects gas-works, though the original cost of construction is considerable, yet the light which they furnish is cheaper than any other, even considering interest on the investment, and the works may be made to pay for themselves in a very few years. The light is also better than any ordinary portable light, and its use is greatly conducive to the neatness of quarters. The question of introducing gas into the University has already, to some extent, occupied the attention of the Board. Perhaps it would be worth while to renew the consideration of the subject now.

The police of quarters requiring that all rooms should be regulated by the same uniform system of rules, it follows as a necessity that the articles of furniture which they contain should also be uniform in number and in kind. To secure this end, it is found expedient for the institution itself to furnish the rooms for the cadets, and to charge an annual rent upon the furniture. The furniture provided, embraces table, chairs, wardrobe, wash-stand, bedstead and bed. Bed covering is provided by the cadet himself. Some minor articles are also included in the uniform furniture — such as lamps, buckets, ewers and basins, etc., etc. The total cost of the furniture provided for each cadet, may reach perhaps $25, and, therefore, for a corps of one hundred, will amount to $2,500.

ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In case the proposed change should be introduced into the University of Mississippi, the institution will charge itself with the sustenance as well as the tuition of the students. It will be necessary, therefore, to appoint a Commissary of subsistence whose duty it shall be to take charge of all supplies provided for the Steward's department; and also a Steward who shall have the immediate management of the boarding-house or mess-hall.

Boarding is furnished to the cadets in all institutions of the

class under consideration, at its actual cost, it being understood that the cost embraces also the expenses of administration. Pay cadets are required to deposit, in advance, a sum sufficient to cover all their expenses for the year, or the half year ensuing; but they are charged with only what they actually receive. The South Carolina schools form an exception to this rule—the amount required from pay cadets being never sufficient to pay their actual expenses. This amount is $200 only, and is paid in quarterly instalments of $50 each. The loss falls upon the State.

The deposit demanded in advance of every pay cadet in the University of Alabama is $415, which is designed to cover the expenses of the entire year. In the Military Institute of Virginia, the fees for tuition and medical attendance are required in advance for the whole year, and a deposit to cover other expenses for six months only. The total of the first payment will therefore be about $220, and of the second, about $150. In the report of the Board of Directors of this Institute, made to the Governor in July, 1860, copies of which are herewith furnished, there will be found an exact statement of the total expense on all accounts, of the entire education of each member of the graduating class of that year, from the beginning to the end of the course, of the annual expense of each, and of the average annual expense of an individual cadet, as deduced from these data. [See page 40.] This average is $357 98.

Cadets are not allowed to make use of money, or to have it in their possession, unless by special permission of the Superintendent. They are allowed to make no purchases either with money or upon credit, without the same permission; and any cadet whose parent or guardian discharges any debt contracted in violation of this regulation, is forthwith discharged.

In order to secure the greatest economy of expenditure on the part of each individual, and to confine purchases to articles which are useful, or at least innocent, in their nature, a Quartermaster is appointed whose duty it is to provide a stock of all such articles as cadets are likely to need; and ordinarily no purchases whatever are allowed by the cadets from any other source but the Quartermaster's store. Moreover, as a security against extravagance even in this quarter, no cadet is allowed to purchase from the Quartermaster without a permit from the Superintendent. And that the Superintendent may know the state of the individual's account at the Quartermaster's store, whenever a permit is sought, each cadet is required to keep a check-book, in which he writes the name of the article required, and the permit is indicated by the name of the Superintendent written opposite. The check-book, therefore, serves as a constant record of the state of the account.

The articles provided in the Quartermaster's department are sold at an advance, which serves to pay the expense of transpor-

tation, interest on the investment and management of the business; but without any view to profit. The amount which it would be necessary to advance at present, in the purchase of such a stock, may be put at from $10,000 to $12,000. In order that some idea may be formed of the nature and variety of the articles which experience shows to be required in this department, an inventory of the stock in the Quartermaster's Department of the Virginia Military Institute, kindly furnished to the undersigned by the Treasurer of that institution, is herewith transmitted. This inventory, it is to be observed, is made near the close of the session, at which period the stock is low.

FISCAL SYSTEM.

In order to secure the most exact accountability in pecuniary matters, on the part of all persons connected with the institution, and to keep the accounts of expenditure in every department entirely distinct from each other, the fiscal system of the military school must be transplanted into the University in case the changes already considered should be thought advisable. Under this system a Treasurer is appointed by the Board, who gives bond with security for the faithful performance of his duties, and who resides at the institution. The offices of Treasurer and Quartermaster may very conveniently be held by the same person. All moneys belonging to the institution, and all deposits made by cadets as above described, are deposited to the credit of the Treasurer with a Fiscal Agent, the certificates of deposit being filed in the Superintendent's office. No money can be drawn from this depositary, on any account, without the orders of the Superintendent; and only then, by means of a check drawn by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Superintendent.

The Treasurer keeps distinct accounts with the institution proper, with the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary, etc , etc., and with each individual cadet, and with all other persons having pecuniary transactions with the Institution. In the accounts of the cadets, he keeps separate from each other the sums paid for Quartermaster's supplies, for board, for tuition, for Surgeon's fees, society taxes, etc., etc., so that the amount applied in each of these several modes may be ascertained in a moment, in the case of any individual. The report of the Board of Directors of the Virginia Institute, for July, 1860, which has already been referred to, affords some good illustrations of the thoroughness and the simplicity of this system.

SANITARY PROVISIONS.

A Surgeon, appointed by the supervisory power, is one of the indispensable officers of every military school. His duty is to

visit the institution daily, and make an inspection of its sanitary condition. He is required also to report frequently to the Superintendent. His certificate is necessary to render valid any plea for exemption from any academic or military duty on the score of ill health. In case of the appearance of symptoms of serious illness in any cadet, he is required to cause the patient to be promptly removed to the hospital provided for such exigencies, and there to receive such attendance as the nature of his disease may demand. The compensation of the surgeon is usually provided for by a regular annual charge assessed upon each cadet.

RECAPITULATION

The undersigned has thus endeavored, as concisely as possible, to present the essential points of difference between educational institutions of the ordinary collegiate character, and those which are subjected to a thorough military regimen. Should it be thought advisable to transform the University of Mississippi from its present shape to that which has been proposed by the Legislature of the State, concurring, as it is presumed with the popular choice, the subjects which will require some legislative action on the part of your honorable body, may be briefly recapitulated as follows:

1. The organization of the Staff of academic and military instruction.
2. The conditions of the admission or appointment of cadets.
3. Modifications in the construction of the buildings.
4. Furniture of the quarters.
5. The introduction of gas illumination and furnace or steam heating.
6. The arrangement of a Commissariat.
7. The establishment of a Quartermaster's store.
8. The adoption of a system of severe fiscal control.
9. The appointment of a Surgeon.

It will furthermore be necessary to adopt an entirely new code of regulations for the government of the University; but as, in the preparation of this, the counsel and assistance of the Superintendent and Commandant may probably be of advantage, it may perhaps suffice in the beginning to adopt provisionally the regulations of the Virginia Military Institute, so far as they may be found applicable to the circumstances of this institution. Copies of these regulations are herewith communicated.

Several of the points enumerated in the foregoing recapitulation will be found to involve questions of expenditure. In regard to some of these, conjectural estimates have already been thrown out. The whole may be brought together in the following succinct statement, in which the several sums are placed as low as it will probably be safe to assume them.

ESTIMATES.

1. Alterations of the three dormitories, at $1,500 each	$ 4,500
2. Furniture of rooms for 100 cadets, at $25 each	2,500
3. Quartermaster's Stock	10,000
4. Gas Illumination	5,000
Total	$22,000

The advances to the Commissariat may be so immediately repaid from the deposits of the Cadets, that they need not be included in these estimates. If, for the present, gas illumination c deducted, the sum of about $17,000 will apparently suffice to enable the new system to be put into operation. Even such a sum may possibly not be at the immediate command of the Board; and legislative aid may be necessary to secure the realization of the scheme. It is, however, to be considered, that some time must necessarily be consumed in making the needful alterations of the buildings, and that, to open the University on the proposed plan so early as has been contemplated by your honorable body—that is to say, by the first of January—will on this account be impracticable; while serious difficulty will unquestionably just now be found in the way of organizing a military staff. These considerations would seem to suggest the employment of the permanent income of the University for the current year exclusively in preparation for a re-opening at a somewhat later day—say not sooner than September next—by the adoption of which plan it may be practicable to accomplish nearly everything embraced in the foregoing programme, without asking any additional legislative aid.

Allusion having just been made to the difficulty of obtaining, at the present time, competent military officers to fill the positions in which the services of such men will be required here, it may be proper to mention, in evidence of the correctness of this statement, that the officers of the Virginia Military Institute, some twelve or fifteen in number, have all of them taken service in the army, the operations of the Institute having been entirely suspended; and that, although the Board of Visitors have resolved to re-open the Institute on the first of January, little hope is entertained that any of these officers will return at that time to their posts, except the Superintendent. The alumni of the Institute are also generally in the war; and all the inquiries which the undersigned was able to make in Virginia during his recent visit, were unsuccessful in obtaining the name of a single individual among these men of military education who could be frankly recommended to your consideration as a Commandant of Cadets, who would now consent to accept the appointment. Similar inquiries in South Carolina, and at the Military Institute at Nash-

ville, Tennessee, were equally without result. It has, furthermore, within the past few days, come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that the Commandant of Cadets in the University of Alabama is about abandoning his position for the army — the same institution having already previously lost one Commandant and other members of its military staff; so that the indications in every direction are discouraging to the hope of being able at this crisis to secure, for the purposes of the University, military talent of high order, if indeed it is possible, for the moment, to make any appointment at all.

It seems impossible that the causes which appear to forbid the formation of a satisfactory military organization just at this time, should be of long continuance. Should your honorable body conclude to defer elections until the ensuing spring, or until your annual meeting in June next, the probabilities are that instead of finding a dearth of candidates, or of finding candidates of only questionable pretensions, you will have many eminently qualified gentlemen and accomplished soldiers from among whom to make your selections.

The undersigned has thus, according to his opportunities and his ability, accomplished the task assigned him in your resolution of the 2d October. In concluding this report, and thus completing the last official communication which it will be his privilege to address to your honorable body, he cannot refrain from expressing the deep solicitude he feels for the future prosperity of an institution which, for the seven best years of his life, has absorbed all his thoughts, engrossed all his energies, and constituted the only thing on earth for which he has seemed to himself to desire to live. The ambitions which he has entertained for its growth in reputation and usefulness, for the enlargement of its scope, the expansion of the field of its operations, the elevation of its aims, and its ultimate recognition as one among the honored agencies whose function is to be, not merely by education to diffuse knowledge among men, but by original investigation to add to the priceless mass; these things have all been known to you, and to the few who like you have closely marked the history and watched the progress of the University. But the fond dreams of so many anxiously hopeful years have been at length rudely dissipated, and the convulsions which have shaken and are still shaking the country to its center, have removed afar off the prospect of that distinguished pre-eminence in science, which seemed but recently to be opening up before the University of Mississippi. But the celebrity which the undersigned has so earnestly labored to insure to the University, though postponed, is still in store, and it will yet be realized. To another generation it may be reserved to behold the fulfillment of the brilliant destiny which awaits this noble institution; but it is a destiny which will be fulfilled — and it is this undoubting conviction which enables the undersigned,

after so protracted a period of honest though possibly fruitless labor in its service — years saddened by many a wantonly inflicted and unprovoked annoyance, but illuminated also by many a bright ray of encouragement from sources worthiest of regard, and especially by many well remembered testimonials of kindness and confidence received from this honorable body — to bid it now a cheerful and a hopeful farewell.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By your obedient servant.

F. A. P. BERNARD.

University of Mississippi, Nov. 11, 1861.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

JULY 1860.

Sir—On behalf of the board of visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, I have the honor to make the following report:

The board have, as required by law, visited the institute, and devoted some nine or ten days in June and July last attending the examinations of the cadets in the military and academical departments of instruction, and in a close inspection and investigation of the various departments and of the general operations of the institute.

The reports of the several special committees of the board to which were referred the more particular examinations of the finance, instruction and other departments of the institute are hereto appended, and will furnish full and detailed information respecting these departments.

It is a source of much gratification to the board of visitors to be able confidently to report, as they now do, that this valuable state institution of learning continues to be conducted in the most satisfactory and able manner, and that it is making ample return to the commonwealth for all the wise and liberal appropriations made for its support by the general assembly.

The course of instruction at the institute is conducted upon a system of teaching at once the most thorough and efficient; for whilst the pupil has all the usual aids of text books, oral explanation by the professor, and often that of lecture, he is stimulated by daily recitation and examination; which, whilst it promotes and tests his progress and proficiency in his studies, tends to stimulate a generous rivalry, and to develop his self-reliance and his mental powers.

The discipline of the corps of cadets, although not perfect, is nevertheless based upon those sentiments of honor and of patriotism which fortunately characterize our southern young men: And those sentiments are often strengthened and elevated by the sanctions of morality and religion so faithfully inculcated by the authorities of the institution.

It is true, that there are many infractions of the rules of order and discipline; but the board have every reason to believe that these infractions may and will be diminished in frequency and demerit, by a more rigorous enforcement in the future of the rules and regulations for the government of the cadets. Nevertheless, the pervading sentiment of honor, morality and religion amongst the cadets is at least as high as that to be found amongst any other equal number of young gentlemen in any country. But far from being satisfied with this state of things, the superintendent is earnestly and effectively endeavoring to purify and to elevate the moral tone of the corps of cadets, by infusing into the hearts and minds of the young men committed to his charge, the sublime truths and motive of christianity.

Twenty years have elapsed since the first establishment of the military institute. Within that period, four hundred young men have passed through the entire course of instruction, and about an equal and additional number have received partial, but doubtless very considerable improvement, from their shorter connection with the school. The larger portion of all these young men may now doubtless be ranked amongst the most enlightened and useful of our citizens.

From this school, the militia has been provided with a number of well trained and educated officers; the educational institutions of the state have been supplied with a valuable corps of teachers from amongst the graduates—whilst the thorough scientific and practical training given at the institute has highly qualified its alumni to take the most useful and active part in developing all the highest and best interests and general prosperity of the commonwealth.

It is due to the institute, that the board should here record the creditable fact, that during the last fall, when the whole country was startled by the treasonable effort of John Brown and his fanatical confederates to excite our slaves to murder and insurrection, the young soldiers of the institute were amongst the first to volunteer their services for the defence of the state. The tender was accepted by Governor Wise, and an order issued to the superintendent (Col. Smith) to repair to Charlestown with a full company selected from the corps of cadets, and to co-operate with the military force collected at that place. The order was promptly obeyed —and Col. Smith, in command of the company of cadets, rendered the most effective services to the state, in aiding to secure the peaceful execution of the laws, and to vindicate the power of the

state to inflict condign punishment upon all who may violate her laws and disturb her peace.

There is an incident connected with the service of the cadets at Charlestown, which, although of a personal and private nature, is so full of moral force and beauty, that the board cann t refrain from recording it here amongst the archives of the institute. to rescue it from oblivion, whence some day it may emerge to a brighter and immortal page of Virginia's history.

A widowed mother (a Virginia lady) had four sons serving with the military at Charlestown—three of them as cadets. Under date of Nov. 29th, 1860, she wrot to them as follows:

"*My dear, dear boys,*

To think you are in camp, preparing for war, and civil war too? What a calamity! yet I would not recall you if I could. I believe this is the hour of trial to all who love the old dominion, and I would not have one of my sons prove recreant to his native state.

I have given up cheerfully to God, and prayed his protecting care—and my trust is in him, to preserve and bring you back safely.

I write to tell you, that we have all an eye turned upon you, and that our prayers go up for you. * * * *

God bless you! God bless you! and keep you all in the hollow of his hand,

Prays your

MOTHER."

With such mothers of her men, and such training of her sons as is given at the military institute, Virginia will ever be able to defend herself against the enemies of her rights and peace, whether those enemies arise amongst the seditious and treasonable traitors in our midst, or appear as a foreign foe.

The additional annuity granted by the act of the last legislature has enabled the board to admit one state cadet from each senatorial district (fifty in all); to reduce the entire annual charge against each state cadet to $150, and to furnish each of them with board, tuition, fuel and lights without charge, and to make such additions to the salaries of the professors as in the deliberate opinion of the board appeared to be necessary, just and proper.

The appropriation made by the last legislature for the erection of additional buildings, was just one-half of the amount asked for by the board of visitors, and which appeared to them to be absolutely necessary to provide the room and accommodations required by the enlarged corps of both cadets and professors. The board have, however, authorized the superintendent to expend this limited appropriation in extending one wing of the barracks, so as to give a number of additional lodging rooms for the cadets, and in the erection of one or more professors' houses. This building has been contracted for by the superintendent upon the most advanta-

geous terms, and under instructions from the board not to exceed in cost the amount of the appropriation. The board nevertheless feel constrained to report, that the full amount of the appropriation formerly asked for will be still needed to complete the buildings of the institute upon a scale commensurate with its wants, and with that high sphere of usefulness which both the people and the legislature now seem to demand that it shall fill. It is therefore earnestly recommended that your excellency will ask of the legislature an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to complete the extension of the southeastern wing of the barracks, so as to provide an audience room sufficiently large to accommodate assemblies of the entire corps of cadets and officers of the institution upon public occasions of examinations and commencements, and for divine service; to provide also the necessary lecture rooms, rooms for models and philosophical apparatus, and a library room.

In the last annual report of the board of visitors reference was made to the action which was then first taken, and which it was contemplated both by that board and by the superintendent it would be necessary still further to take in developing certain very valuable schools of applied science in connection with the institute. Provision has now been made for the organization and establishment of two such schools, viz:

1st. A school of agriculture, with two professors.

2d. A school of civil engineering, with two professors.

The professors have been appointed, and the schools will, it is hoped, be prepared to give full instruction during the next year.

A school of agriculture has long been felt to be the great want of the agricultural interest of our state. Legislative and associated effort have often and in vain been invoked in favor of the endowment and establishment of such a school. At last, two citizens—one of our own state and the other of the state of Louisiana—have contributed thirty thousand dollars towards the endowment of the professorships, to constitute an agricultural school of the highest order—a school to which our young men may hereafter resort and acquire the science intimately connected with, and so essential to the successful practice of the most difficult and most important of all the arts—a school which, it is confidently hoped, will in the course of time elevate the pursuit of agriculture, as it exists at the south, to its legitimate rank among the scientific and learned professions.

The school of civil engineering will offer to those who may desire to study that profession, facilities for scientific acquisition, such as is to be found in few, if in any other institutions in the country.

Any graduate of the military institute or of any college or university may become a member or pupil of either of the schools of applied science, as a resident graduate, without being subject to

the discipline and duties which are prescribed for cadets. But as it is determined to maintain a high degree of scholarship in the schools of agriculture and civil engineering, no candidate will be admitted into either school, except after rigid examination and with undoubted ability to prosecute with success the prescribed course of study.

The board of visitors would repeat here the suggestion made in their last annual report, that the scientific officers in connection with the school of engineering at the institute would be the most suitable agents to whom to entrust the work of making an accurate geographical map of the state, and that the able professors in the agricultural and chemical schools could at the same time make the necessary surveys and examinations upon which to base most interesting and useful reports upon the geology, mineralogy and other departments of the natural history of the state.

The geographical survey would be based upon that already so accurately executed by the officers in charge of the United States coast survey. In fact, the United States survey includes our entire Atlantic sea shore, together with both shores of the Chesapeak bay, and all our navigable rivers, to the head of tide water—so that the work of surveying, which would be required to make an accurate geographical map of the state, is already more than half done, if regard be had to the expense and difficulties of the undertaking.

The profiles and surface lines of most of the surveys for the various lines of railroads and canals, would also afford valuable material for the construction of the map.

A good state map is much needed in connection with the internal improvement system. It would be an essential basis to the formation of a geological and mineralogical map, and is moreover intimately involved in any designs which may hereafter be entertained of investigating and describing the agricultural peculiarities and resources, the climatology and natural history of the state.

There is besides, another consideration of much weight in connection with an accurate scientific geographical survey of the state.

It is highly probable that Virginia has already expended more money in exploring, surveying, establishing and re-establishing the old and disputed lines and landmarks between her own territory and that of her coterminous states, than would have been required to execute all the survey necessary as the basis of a correct map. Besides, as mere landmarks or even monuments are perishable, and often entirely obliterated, doubts, difficulties and expense will be perpetually recurring in regard to the state lines (wherever they are artificial—not natural), until those lines shall be once ascertained and agreed upon with our border states, and then the chief points in each line fixed as respects latitude and longitude—after which no difficulty could possibly arise, although every vestige of

landmarks might be obliterated, as the various points of the lines could be readily ascertained and re-established by reference to their latitude and longitude, and the practical astronomical observations in any locality, to test any point in dispute.

Should it be the pleasure of the general assembly to appropriate a few thousand dollars each year to defray the necessary expenses of the surveys whilst in progress, the superintendent of the military institute would have the field work entered upon and prosecuted during the vaction months of each year, by corps of professors and cadets of the first class, and so continued until completed.

In this way, the professor of engineering would prepare the materials for an accurate geographical map, whilst the professors of agriculture and of chemistry, aided by corps of assistant cadets of their first classes respectively, could be making surveys, explorations and investigations in connection with the geology, agriculture and natural history of the state.

There would thus be provided the best and most improving practical school for both professors and students connected with the departments of applied science at the institute, whilst at the same time a great and valuable work would be accomplished for the commonwealth, by her most scientific men, and in the most economical manner.

Rospectfully submitted,

PHILIP ST. G. COCKE,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINAECE.

Unanimously adopted July 1860.

The committee on finance report, that they have carefully examined the treasurer's report, and find the same sustained by satisfactory vouchers. They have also found the books of the office neatly kept, and the papers carefully and methodically arranged.

The following statement exhibits the financial condition of the everal accounts of the institute :

V. M. Institute Account.

Cr.	By receipts, as per treasurer's report,.....	30,184 25
Dr.	To amount paid out by treasurer,.....	30,086 44
	By balance to the credit of dep't, June 30, 1860,	$97 81

Q. M. Department.

Cr.	By receipts, as per treasurer's and quartermaster's report,.....	57 319 27
Dr.	To disbursements and liabilities,.....	54,229 02
	By balance to the credit of dep't, June 30, 1860,	$3 090 25

Subsistence Department.

Cr.	By receipts, as per treasurer's and commissary's reports,.....	26 734 95
Dr.	To disbursements.....	27,839 13
	To balance against department, June 30, 1860,	$1,104 18

Building Account.

Cr.	By receipts, as per treasurer's report,.....	10,367 51
Dr.	To disbursements,.....	4,061 20
		$6,306 31

Recapiutlation.

Dr.	To balance against subsistence department.....		1,104 18
Cr.	By balance to credit of V. M. Inst. acp't	97 81	
	" " " Q. M. depar't....3,090 25		
	" " " building fund,....6,366 31		
			9.494 37
	Total balance to credit of the several departments,		$8,390 19

In addition to this. the special appropriation of $6,000 for procuring a supply of water, has been drawn by the treasurer, and is placed on special deposit in the Bank of Rockbridge. It has not been expended. in consequence of the difficulties encountered in obtaining the right of way.

Your Committee submit the following estimate of the receipts and disbursements of the Virginia Military Institute account for the next year:

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From annual state appropriation,	13,500 00		
" Literary fund,	1,500 00		
" Tuition fees of 180 pay cadets,	10,800 00	To support of 50 state cadets,	5,000 00
" State, for ordinance sergeant,	360 00	" Salaries of sup't, 8 professors and 2 adj. pro.	21,500 00
" Commission account,	1,500 00	" " " 6 assistants,	3,125 00
" Musician fund,	1,150 00	" Musicians	1,500 00
" Medical fees,	1,150 00	" Ordnance sergeant,	360 00
" Diplomas,	150 00	" Hospital charges,	200 00
" Interest on university bonds,	1,200 00	" Library,	200 00
" Mercer fund,	650 00	" Balance for contingencies,	75 00
	$31,960 00		$31,960 00

From this statement it appears that only $75 will be left for contingencies, while a much larger sum will be required for the purchase of chemicals, the repairs of the public buildings, the improvement of the public grounds, &c. Your committee therefore recommend that an extra tuition fee of $25 be imposed on each cadet from without the state. This discrimination seems but right and proper, as the public buildings have been erected at the expense of the state, while citizens of other states who have contributed nothing to their erection or to the endowment of the school, now enjoy the same privileges and advantages as citizens of the state, and at no additional cost.

The board, at their meeting in April, determined to enlarge the buildings, and adopted the plan of extending the eastern wing of the barracks, so as to afford additional quarters for cadets; erecting a new superintendent's house, with offices for the superintendent, clerk and treasurer; extending the western wing of the barracks for an audience room, lecture rooms and a library room; and erecting a museum for agricultural and mineral specimens and models, and for the use generally of the agricultural department. The superintendent was directed to put the work under contract, but at the same time studiously to avoid exceeding the appropriation.

Contracts have been entered into for the erection of the extension of the east wing of the barracks and the new superintendent's house, and your committee are gratified to find, on the most advantageous terms. The cost will amount to about the appropriation of $20,000 made by the last legislature for building purposes, leaving the extension of the western wing of the barracks and the museum unprovided for. These buildings will be found to be indispensable; and even already the library room and lecture rooms are wholly insufficient for the purposes of the institute. Your committee therefore recommend that the legislature be memorialized to appropriate $20,000, the sum necessary to complete the buildings upon the plan already adopted.

Should the legislature provide the necessary buildings, the institute will then be able to meet the growing wants of the south for a higher order of scientific education.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN,
A. RUSSELL MEEM,
T. S. HAYMOND,
JNO. ECHOLS,
J. C. MONCURE.

Col. P. St. G. Cocke,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTION.

Unanimously adopted July 1860.

The committee on instruction beg leave respectfully to report, that they have had under careful consideration the suggestions made in the report of the superintendent and the professors, in regard both to the present course of instruction in the Virginia military institute, and also in regard to various modifications and additions thereto, which the growing wants and interests of the country seem to demand. The very able report of the superintendent contains a full development of what, in the opinion of that officer, should hereafter be the great aim and object of this, the great scientific school of the south, accompanied with a synopsis of the course of instruction in the academic school and in the special schools of agriculture, civil engineering and fine arts. In the opinion of this committee, this report gives evidence, on the part of the superintendent, of great ability and varied attainments, and of a thorough knowledge of the educational wants of the commonwealth; and to the most of the suggestions contained therein the committee desire to express their unqualified assent. To give effect to the suggestions of the superintendent, it will be necessary to appoint at least two new professors, and to make some change in the duties of some of those already employed in the institution.

Referring to the first in order, and in its importance to the institution, of the changes suggested, your committee earnestly call the attention of the board to the propriety of relieving the professor of the science and practice of agriculture from the discharge of any duties connected with the military instruction and discipline of the institution. Let that professor confine himself exclusively to instruction in those branches calculated to prepare the graduates of his school to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of the country; and let the discipline of the institution be committed to hands of a military man, who, whilst he will be the military commandant of the post, shall be competent, and required to give instruction in both infantry and artillery tactics, and also to teach military history and strategy. In order to economize as far as possible the funds of the institution, your committee would also urge the propriety of the suggestion of giving to the professor of agriculture the supervision and control of the department of chemistry, appointing therefor an adjunct professor to perform the principal labors of the chair.

In connection also with this subject, your committee would recommend to the board to grant to the professor of agriculture leave of absence for as long a period as consistent with the interests of

the school, with instructions to make such a tour through the northern states of this Union and the states of Europe as would enable him to make a full examination of the systems adopted in the most celebrated schools of agriculture established on the two continents, in order to prepare himself the more thoroughly to put into efficient and successful operation the highly important department over which he has been placed.

For the purpose of defraying the expenses of this tour, it is recommended that the interest which has accrued on the donation of Col. P. St. Geo. Cock,, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated.

It is farther recommended, that the branches of political economy and general history be allotted to the professorship of French.

Your committee would also urgently call the attention of the board to the importance of at once filling the chair of applied mechanics, which was established at the last annual meeting. It seems to them, when this branch is thoroughly taught, which is not the case now, as they are informed, in any institution in the country, that the Virginia military institute will present advantages for the acquisition of a comprehensive course of scientific study, not presented elsewhere in America. It is understood that by the term "applied mechanics" is meant the application of rational mechanics, or the abstract doctrine of force and motion, by means of the pure mathematics, to the physical properties of matter in the connection with the mechanical arts of structure of every description, regarded in the industrial point of view. It takes up abstract ideas of force, whether looked at as affecting the purely physical condition of materials to compression, extension and the complex resistance to flexure, torsion, &c., the stability of retaining walls, arches, &c., or as the combined results of force and motion, as in machines—and enables the engineer in all these cases to estimate, with a near approach to mathematical precision, the effect from a cause. It thus forms the connecting and important link between the common idea of theory and practice, and rightly understood, dispels the erroneous doctrine, that a thing may be good in theory, but bad in practice; a notion which has been the source of incalculable mischief, as it has raised an almost insurmountable barrier between the misnamed purely industrial class—the operative of the land—and those whose toil is mainly brain work. Although as old as art itself (witness Archimides and others), applied mechanics, as a recognized branch of science, is of comparatively recent date. We are chiefly indebted to the French for it, in the form in which it now generally constitutes a part of the course of instruction in the special schools of Europe and our own country.

In the European special schools it is now made a speciality, and the professorship of applied mechanics is considered as a sufficient work for one individual: And when we look at the range of subjects it necessarily embraces, the propriety of this division is ap-

parent. Of course, there can be no question of the importance of affording in this way all the aids of science to the industrial classes.

Your committee fully approve of the recommendation of the professors in regard to the museum of natural history, and as to the purchase of an illustrative farm and respectfully ask the attention of the board thereto. The reasons for the purchase are given in full in the reports of Professors Madison and Gilham, and are regarded as conclusive.

The committee have had under consideration the suggestions of Professor Williamson in regard to the publication of his text book on engineering, &c., and whilst they have no doubt as to the value of said book, and as to the completeness of his course on those branches, yet they do not feel prepared to recommend the publication of said book, especially without plates and figures, as contemplated by the professor.

The committee would recommend the employment of two of the assistant professors as assistants in the artillery drill. for the purpose of instruction, under the direction of the professor of artillery, in target practice and practice with the mortars.

They would also recommend the assignment of a section room to the exclusive use of the professor of natural philosophy, as soon as this can be conveniently done.

In view of the frequent suggestions as to the course of studies, and the necessary changes to be made therein, your committee would recommend to the board that there shall be appointed a standing committee, to consist of three members of the board of visitors, and the superintendent of the institute, to be called "the committee on instruction:" that a detailed programme of his course of instruction be drawn up by the head of each department of instruction, and be submitted by the superintendent to the said committee, after full discussion on the part of the academic board of the institute; and that the course of instruction in each department, and the text books to be used in these departments shall be approved by the standing committee of the board and the superintendent before their final adoption.

The committee are happy to report their conviction of the faithful and thorough manner of the discharge of their duties by all of the officers of the institute. The institution still gives that evidence which it has always heretofore afforded, of the completeness of the mental training of its pupils. The examinations have for the most part been in a high degree satisfactory, although the effect of the suspension of academic duties during the necessary absence of the corps in the service of the state at Charlestown last winter, was plainly apparent in some of the classes, affording a salutary warning that these suspensions should never be permitted for light causes.

In conclusion, the committee would not feel that they had discharged their duty properly, if they failed here to bear their testi-

mony to the faithful discharge of their duties by all of the members of the faculty of the institution, all of whom are filled with zeal for the advancement of the interests of the state and school. They make up a noble body of men engaged in a glorious cause and your committee close with the expression of hope that they may long live to advance the cause of education, morality and religion.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. ECHOLS,
A. RUSSELL MEEM,
JOS. MAYO, JR.

COL. P. ST. G. COCKE,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

REPORT ON QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

Unanimously adopted July, 1860.

Your committee beg leave to report, that upon examination of the operations of this department, they find that its management has been in all respects satisfactory. The accounts, sustained by proper vouchers, show a balance to the credit of the department, for the current year ending 30th June, 1860, of $3,090 25. The balance to the credit of the department the last fiscal year, as of 30th June, 1859, was $2,047 07, showing a difference of $1,043 18 in favor of the last year. They also find that there has been some reduction of the balance due by ex-cadets, and would in this connection refer to the recommendation of the committee of last year on this department.

JOS. MAYO, JR.,
WM. McLAUGHLIN,
T. S. HAYMOND.

COL. P. ST. G. COCKE,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE.

Unanimously adopted July, 1860

The committee on subsistence beg leave to report, that on the examination of this department they find it conducted in a systematic manner, and with strict observance of economy.

The gradual advance in the price of provisions during the last six months, with no prospect of immediate decline, would not at the present time admit of a reduction of the monthly estimate for board.

With the increased number of cadets, the debts of the department will be relieved, and it will become not only self-sustaining, but have its property unencumbered, besides having a contingent fund that will gradually be increased.

The committee would especially suggest the propriety of establishing a garden, to yield at all times a full supply and variety of vegetables for the corps of cadets, dependent, as it now is, on precarious supplies, and oftentimes insufficient in quantity and variety. It would be found not only a great saving of outlay in the purchase, but would add materially to the general health of the young men

Respectfully submitted.

A. RUSSELL MEEM.
WM. McLAUGHMIN.

Col. P. St. G. Cocke,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPENSES.

Unanimously adopted July, 1860.

The committee, to whom was referred the subject of reduction in the expenses of the State cadets, report, that in their opinion it is very important that the expenses of this class of cadets shall be reduced to as low a point as possible, in order that the benefits of the institution may be opened to as large a class as can possibly be reached. In this view, your oommittee would recommend that State cadets hereafter shall not be subject to library fees, to charges for fuel and light, or for room furniture and servants. It is also suggested, that caution shall hereafter be exercised by the

authorities of the institute, to keep down, as far as they may find it in their power to do so, the extraordinary expenses which cadets are prone to accumulate. Your committee, therefore, recommend for the adoption of the board, the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter the Quartermaster be directed not to charge the State cadets for fuel and light.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. ECHOLS,
T. S. HAYMOND.

Col. P. St. G. Cocke,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE ARMS

Unanimously adopted July, 1860.

The committee to examine the arms, arsenals, etc., have performed that duty, and find the arsenal in good condition and the arms therein in a good state of preservation. We did not open but a few boxes—enough, however, to satisfy us that all was right, and that they were in proper condition. It is not thought to be necessary to open all the boxes and inspect each musket. If the boxes containing the arms are dry and clear of mildew, the arms are certain to be in like condition.

Accompanying this report is the statement of the Ordnance Sergeant, showing the number of cannon, muskets and other arms at the institute, with a statement of the amount of ammunition, and every thing connected with the arms at the institute.

Respectfully,

T. S. HAYMOND,
WM. H. RICHARDSON.

Col. P. St. G. Cocke,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS,
VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
June 23, 1850.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, my annual of this institution.

FINANCES.

The financial operations of the institute, for convenience and simplicity, are classified under the following heads:

1. Virginia Military Institute Account.
2. The Quartermaster's Department.
3. The Subsistence Department.
4. The Building Fund Account.
5. Library Fund.
6. Trust Fund on Endowment of Col. P. St. G. Cocke.
7. Trust Fund on Endowment of Dr. W. N. Mercer.

These various accounts will be explained in detail, and their present actual condition exhibited:

1. The Virginia Military Institute Account embraces, in its receipts, the annual State appropriation, the pay of Ordnance Sergeant, the tuition fees of the pay cadets, the fees for diplomas and for medical services, the commission for disbursement of the cadet's accounts, and the charge for music.

These receipts, upon the basis of 150 pay and 50 State cadets, amount in the aggregate, to the annual sum of (A).....	28,060 00
This account is charged with the pay of professors, assistant professors, treasurer, ordnance sergeant and musicians, the support of the medical department, and the board, etc., of 50 State cadets. The estimated annual charge of the Virginia military institute account is, therefore, (A).....	26,085 00
Balance for contingencies,	$ 1,975 00

The estimated charge against this account is exclusive of the current contingent expenses, which had been hitherto embraced in it, but which, being variable in their nature, and embracing many items more or less associated with the operations of the Quartermaster and the subsistence departments, I propose to sepa- [illegible] ...itary institute account, and place to the

debits of these two departments. This will not materially affect he results of these departments, while it will enable the board, in legislating for the current support of the institution, to do so upon a basis that may be regarded as fixed, and not contingent.

The balance against the Virginia military institute account, accumulated from year to year, from the fact that its annual charge exceeded its annual receipts, was reported to be, on the 1st July, 1859, $2,584 32. It was estimated then, that without any extraordinary charge for the current year the increased receipts from tuition and commission would diminish this debt. This result has been attained, although the estimates upon which it was based have been materially modified by the increase of $5,790 to the annuity of the State by the act of 28th March, 1860, and the consequent increase of the salaries of the professors, and some extraordinary as well as ordinary contingencies. The following recapitulation exhibits the present state of this account:

Balance to the debit of Virginia military institute account, July 1, 1859		2,584 32
Allowance to Major Preston, by order of board		500 00
Allowance to Major Crutchfield, by order of board		175 00
Additional salaries to professors, 1st quarter		900 00
Ritchie & Dunnavant, contingent	4 95	
Battalion flag, contingent	80	
Credit to cadets Smith and Basketville	247 [illegible]	
Models for department of N. history	75 00	
		331 66
Current contingencies		483 11
Total debits,		7,694 39
Additional annuity	5,790 09	
" tuition fees	1,740 00	
" commission	262 20	
		7,792 20
Balance to the credit of Virginia military institute account		$97 81

The balance on the Virginia military institute account is independent of a bond of D. W. Flowerree for $800, bearing interest from 1st July, 1858, and a claim against L. L. Stephenson for $160, due 1st July, 1859, both of which were reported in my last report.

2. The Quartermaster's Department supplies the clothing, fuel, lights, books and washing of the cadets. Its receipts embrace credits for the amount of goods sold, at 20 per cent. advance upon the invoice price, and the actual cost of fuel, lights and washing.

The total amountof these receipts for the past year was (B).....		40,673 33
Goods on hand, per inventory.....		12,794 27
Balance to the credit of the department, June, 1859..		3,851 68
Total credits,		57,319 27
The charges against this department embrace the payments for goods, fuel, lights, washing, and house rent and fuel for professors, making an aggregate for the past year, of (B).....	37,196 12	
Outstanding liabilities.....	17,132 90	
		54,328 02
Balance to the credit of Q. M. D.		$2,990 25

This balance will about cover the outstanding claims against ex-cadets, which may be considered as bad debts.

The modification in the tailor's branch of this department, which was recommended in my last annual report, was put into operation, under the authority of the Board of Visitors, on the 1st July, 1859, by the appointment of Mr. S. Vanderslice as tailor, at a salary of $800 per annum. The results of the change have been in the highest degree satisfactory. Not only has the discipline been improved by the present arrangement, but a most salutary control exercised over the uniform of the cadets. The receipts from the tailor's establishment have exceeded the payments, by about $300—a sum large enough to cover contingent losses.

3. The Subsistence Department conducts the mess arrangements of the cadets. Its credits embrace the allowance for the board of the cadets, laborers and servants, and for the sales to officers, etc., amounting in the aggregate, for the past year, to the sum of (C).....		25,886 94
Surplus provisions on hand for next year.....		2.876 98
Total credits,		28,763 92
This department is charged with payments made on account of provisions, furniture, salary of steward, hire of servants, and current and extraordinary expenses, amounting in the aggregate [illegible] sum [illegible] (C)		

Amount of provisions on hand 1st July, 1859, and consumed in current year.....	1,755 58	
Total charges for the year,		28,107 84
Total profit for the year,		$656 08

This profit reduces the debt reported at the close of the last fiscal year, viz: $907 07, to $250 99. The results of the past year's operations is even more satisfactory than this; for the subsistence department has been charged with the support of the supernumerary State cadets appointed in June last, at an estimated expense of $1,331, and has provided for current and extraordinary expenditures to the amount of $1,163 75—so that the actual profit of the subsistence department for the past year, has been $3,150 83.

The balance of debt ($250 99) reported above, is independent of permanent property on hand, which had accumulated from the past savings of the department, amounting at this time, clear of all indebtedness, to the sum of $2,593 04.

The attention of the Board is particularly called to the tabular statement prepared by the steward, showing the comparative consumption of provisions per capita, for the past five years. This table shows that the advantageous operations of the past year have not arisen exclusively from the diminished expense of servants and incidentals, in the increase of numbers, but that the actual expense of provisions has been materially reduced on the chief articles of consumption. Thus, the per capita monthly consumption in 1858–'59, for 149 persons, was, in bacon, 2.81 pounds; in beef, 28.14 pounds; in butter, 8.02 pounds; in sugar, 8.42 pounds—while in the year 1859–'60, with 200 persons supplied, the monthly consumption was, in bacon, 1.76 pounds; in beef, 25.61 pounds; in butter, 6.04 pounds; and in sugar, 7.32 pounds for each.

4. The Building Fund Account embraces receipts from appropriations for building purposes, and payments made for the same, a full exhibit of which is presented in the report of the treasurer.

By the act of 28th March, 1860, the sum of $20,000 was appropriated, in two annual payments, for the erection of additional buildings. Under the authority of the Board of Visitors, at a called meeting held in Richmond on the 25th of April, 1860, the superintendent was instructed to prosecute the work in the manner and order specified by the Board. Proposals were immediately invited, and I have been able to make contracts upon terms that are as low as such work has been done at any previous period in the neighborhood. The brick-work is to be let out at the rate of $8 50 per thousand; the plastering at 70 cents per

square yard; and the wood work of the barracks, for a specific sum. All the propositions are herewith submitted, for the consideration of the Board.

5. The Library Fund Account embraces receipts from library fees, at the annual rate of $2 for each cadet, and expenditures for the purchase of books, maps and outfit of library, and the salary of librarian. The income of this fund is small, but it enables the institution to keep itself supplied with many of the most valuable and the current publications in science and literature.

6. The Trust Fund on the endowment of Col. P. St. Geo. Cocke embraces 6 per cent. bonds of the University of Virginia to the amount of.....	20,000	00
Semi-annual interest, 1st January, 1860.....	600	00
" " due 1st July, 1860.....	600	00
Interest on the January interest, invested in 6 per cent. stock.....	36	00
Present value of the fund	$21,236	00
7. The Trust Fund on the Endowment of Dr. Wm. Newton Mercer is invested in 6 per cent. State securities, amounting to the sum of.....	10,800	00
Balance uninvested on deposit in Lexington Savings Institution.....	55	57
Total value of fund	$10,855	57

Under the appointment of Dr. R. L. Madison to the "Mercer professorship of natural history, and animal and vegetable physiology applied to agriculture," the accrued and accruing interest from this fund was appropriated by the Board to the surport in part of Dr. Madison. By this order the January interest of $324 has been paid to Dr. Madison, and he will be entitled to the July interest on maturity.

I communicate with this report the correspondence between Hon. Wm. C. Rives, through whose kind offices the donation of Dr. Mercer has been made to this institution, and Gen. George Blow and John Echols, Esq., a committee on the part of the Board, as constituting an interesting portion of the historical record of the institution.

In obedience to the instructions of the Board, I extended a special invitation to Dr. Mercer to attend the present examination of the cadets, as the guest of the institution. I have received a response to this invitation, under date of May 12, 1860, in which, after expressing his regret at his inability to accept the invitation

at this time, and expressing the hope that he may be able to visit the institution at some future day, he communicates the following formmal propositton :

"I am happy to learn that the State of Virginia is aroused to the importance of encouraging your institute, by its patronage and countenance. In the hope that the State at large will follow the example of its Legislature, I now renew formally the proposition which I made last year, through Mr. Rives—that is, to place in the hands of the visitors of the Virginia military institute the sum of ten thousand dollars $10,000), provided an equal amount be collected during the current year (1860) from the gentlemen of that State.

(Signed) W. NEWTON MERCER.

"*New Orleans, May* 12, 1860."

It was due to the farmers of Virginia, that this liberal proposition, coming as it did from a gentleman of another State, should be submitted to them ; and I have taken the liberty, in advance of the meeting of the Board, to make it known to some of those whose co-operation in so important an enterprise I might with propriety solicit. Time has not been allowed to receive responses from more than two or three of those to whom I had written. One gentleman has given a substantial evidence of his appreciation of the enterprise, by a kind communication, enclosing a check for $100 ; and I am not without the hope that we shall be able to announce to Dr. Mercer that the condition of his proposition has been fulfilled. Whether this be the case or not, this institution and the friends of agricultural education in Virginia must ever gratefully remember the liberality and public spirit which have been so generously manifested by Dr. Mercer.

Should the Board of Visitors be able to secure the donation of Dr. Mercer upon the conditions proposed, the agricultural department of the Virginia military institute would have a permanent fund of $50,000, with which, under the contemplated development of the scientific course of the institute, the cause of scientific agricultural education must receive a substantial benefit.

In the foregoing exhibit of the financial operations of the institute, it must be borne in mind, that the Virginia military institute account alone is that upon which the current support of the institute depends. The Quartermaster's department account and the subsistence department account embrace the operations of departments which were organized upon the principle of being self-sustaining. Although they have enabled us to provide for many necessary wants which the Virginia military institute account did not and could not meet, no charge out of the legitimate range of these departments can be imposed upon them. It has always been the settled policy of the institution, that the supplies of clothing, books,

etc., to the cadets should be made at cost, embracing in the cost those charges only which might be legitimately embraced under the head. It preserves the institution from all appearance of constituting itself a money-making concern, in furnishing these supplies, to adhere rigidly to this principle which the Board of Visitors have so wisely established, while it enables the institution to supply those necessaries to cadets at rates which are below the current rates of the stores.

The results of the subsistence department for the current year show the annual profits to have been $3.150 88. The fluctuations which attend the cost of provisions; the fact that for the previous year the subsistence department fell short of its receipts nearly $1,000; and the probability that the prices of provisions for the coming year may be considerably enhanced by the general failure of the wheat crop, demonstrate the inexpediency of making any change in the rate of fare at this time.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The departments of instruction in the regular academic course, embraced by the regulations under eleven distinct heads, are assigned to six professors, one adjunct professor, and six assistant professors, as follows:

1. Department of Mathematics—Col. F. H. Smith, A. M., Professor; Major S. Cruthfield, Adjunct Professor; Lieutenants J. McCausland, J. H. Chenowith, S. Ship and D. Trueheart, Assistant Professors. Lieut. McCausland has aided the department of engineering, etc., for a part of the year. Lieut. Chenowith has been on duty in the department of artillery. Lieut. Ship has been attached to the department of Latin since the semi-annual examination; and Lieut. Trueheart has had charge of the 5th class in English studies. The senior classes in mathematics have been exclusively in charge of the Aujunct Professor, Major Crutchfield, the claims of public duty giving to the superintendent no time for any instruction in this department during the past year. The first class has been taken over the usual course of moral philosophy.

2 Department of English and Latin—Major J. M. L. Preston, A. M., Professor; Captain M. B. Hardin, Assistant to 1st January, and Lieut. S. Ship, since the 1st January.

3. Department of Engineering, Architecture, Drawing and Geography.—Major T. H. Williamson, Professor, Lieut. J. McCausland, Assistant to 1st January.

4. Department of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, and Infantry Tactics—Major Wm. Gilham, A. M., Professor, and Captain M. B. Hardin, Assistant Professor, with the services of all the Assistant Professors in the department of Infantry Tactics.

5. Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Tactics—Major T. J. Jackson, Professor, and Lieut. J. H. Chenowith, Assistant in Artillery.

6. Department of French Langrage, Military History, Strategy and Pol.tical Economy—Major R. E. Colston, Professor; Lieut. J. H. Otey, Assistnnt in French and English to January, and Lieut. O. C. Henderson, Assistant in French since 9th February.

The course of instruction in these departments has not varied materially during the past year, from that prosecuted for the preceding year. The reports of the professors will explain in detail the operations of each.

Dr. R. L. Madison having been appointed to the Mercer professorship of natural history and animal and vegetable physiology applied to agriculture, and having reported to the superintendent in February, an accommodated course of human physiology was presented by the Academic Board, under the authority of the Board of Visitors, for the 1st class—and the class will be examined in the presence of the Board, upon this course.

The instruction of the classes in the Evidences of Christianity (McIlvaine), and in the Bible, has been continued as usual. The 1st and 2d classes were in charge of the superintendent; the 3d class, of Major Preston; and the 4th and 5th classes were divided between Major Gilham and Major Crutchfield.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

The appointment of a professor of the science and practice of agriculture, and of a professor of natural history and of animal and vegetable physiology applied to agriculture, upon the endowments of Col. Cocke and Dr. Mercer, and the relief secured to the general funds of the institution by the act of 28th March, 1860, make it proper that the special schools of applied science, proposed in my last annual report, should be at once organized. This organization will demand a re-arrangement of the regular academic course, a modification of some of the departments of this course, and a provision for instruction in the special as well as the general schools. To aid the Board in these duties, I have prepared separate tables, presenting—

1. A Synopsis of the Course of Instruction in the Academic School.

2. A Synopsis of the Course of Instruction in the Special School of Agriculture.

3. A Synopsis of the Course of Instruction in the Special School of Civil Engineering.

4. A Synopsis of the Course of Instruction in the Special School of Fine Arts.

1. *Synopsis of Course of Instruction in Academic Schools*

		8 to 11.	11 to 1.	2 to 4.
1st year—5th class....	.....	Arithmetic. Algebra. Geometry.	Geography. Composition. Declamation.	English. French.
2d year—4th class.....	.....	Algebra. Geometry. Trigonometry. Des. Geometry.	French. Composition. Declamation.	Geography. Pencil Drawing. Pen Drawing.
3d year—3d class.....	.....	Analytical Geo. Shades and Shadows. Perspective. Surveying. Dif. and Int. Calculus.	French. Latin. Mech. Drawing. Composition. Declamation.	Latin. French. Mech. Drawing. Composition. Declamation.
4th year—2d class....	.....	Mechanics. Optics and Acoustics. Astronomy.	Latin.	Chemistry. Inf. Tactics.

	8 to 10.	10 to 12.	12 to 1.	2 to 4.
5th year—1st class.....	C. Engineering. Architecture. Mil. Engineering.	H. Physiol. Mil. Hist. and Strategy. P. Economy.	Inf. Tactics. Art. Tactics. Mineralogy. Geology.	Rhetoric. Mor. Phil. Mental Phil. Const. Law. Logic.

2. *Synopsis of Course of Instruction in Special School of Agriculture.*

	8 to 10.	10 to 12.	2 to 4.
1st year—Junior class.....	Natural Philosophy.	Histology. Veg. Physiology. Veg. Toxicology. Zoology. Agricultural Botany.	Chemistry. Mineralogy. Geology.
2d year—Senior class.....	Civil Eng. applied to F. bridges, roads, drainage, irrigation, etc. Field Fortification. Rural Architecture. Mech. Drawing.	An. and Phy. of Sub. King. Vertibr. Veterinary Practice. Ani. Toxicology. Hum. Physiology. Hygiene. Dietetics. Gen. Botany.	History of Agriculture. General Principle of Agriculture. Chemistry and Geology of Agriculture. Mech. of Agriculture. Dom. Eco. of Agriculture. Pract. Agriculture. Meteorology. Const. Law. Moral Phil. Pol. Economy.

3. *Synopsis of Course of Instruction in Special School of Civil Engineering.*

	8 to 10.	10 to 1.	2 to 4.
1st year—Junior Class.....	Natural Philosophy.	Materials. Carpentering. Masonry. Foundations. Tunneling. Mines. Surveying. Roads. Bridges. Railroads. Canals.	Chemistry. Geology. Mineralogy.
2d year—Senior class.....	Mecanique Appliquee.	Rivers. Docks. Harbors. Architecture. Draining.	Moral Philosophy. Political Economy. Const. Law.

	8 to 10.	10 to 1.	2 to 4.
1st year—Junior Class.....	Natural Philosophy.	Drawing. Sketching. Modeling.	English, Greek and Medi- ævel Italian Literature. Political Economy. Chemistry. Botany. Physiology.
2d year—Senior class.... ...	Anatomy and Physiology.	Painting. Modeling. Sculpture. Decoration. Architecture.	English and French. History and Archæology. Poetry. Moral Philosophy.

An examination of the synopsis for the academic course will show but little modification from that now existing. It proposes to complete the mathematical studies in the third class, which enables the second class to commence and complete the course of natural philosophy, and thus affords time for the introduction of military history and strategy, political economy, and an accommodated course of human physiology into the first class course. I have considered that the latter subject, taught under the advantages supplied by the professor of natural history, would be a most important addition to the general academic course, and be specially valuable for those who may afterwards prosecute the study of medicine. I think it inexpedient to introduce any other branch of the special schools into the academic course, inasmuch as this course is already as full as the term of study will allow—and the general design of the special schools would be interfered with by a different arrangement.

The synopses for the special schools are arranged to give prominence to those departments of study most intimately connected with these schools, severally. It is of course presumed that these synopses will be modified from time to time, as experience may suggest.

It is recommended, 1—That any graduate of this institution, or of any incorporated college or university, may become members of the junior or senior class of either of the special schools, as resident graduates, without being subjected to the discipline and duties which are prescribed for cadets, upon the payment of the established fee for the school, and entering into an obligation to conform to such regulations as may be established for the conduct of the same. 2—That all other candidates for admission into any of the special schools, must satisfy the academic board, upon examination upon the studies of the 3d and 4th classes, that they are prepared to commence and prosecute the studies of the 2d class; and then, such persons may become students of the junior class of either of the special schools, but shall be subject to all the discipline and military duties which attach to the cadets.

The details which relate to hours of recitation, text books, etc., should be regulated by the academic board, and provision made by law by which the degree of graduate of either special school might be conferred upon those students who had sustained an approved examination upon the course of either of such special schools.

In developing these special schools, the particular attention of the board is directed to the suggestions embraced in the reports of Major Gilham and Dr. Madison, herewith submitted, with reference to a museum of natural history, and an illustrative farm. I feel satisfied that it is in the power of this institution at this time, and will be more and more so, as these courses are developed, to render essential service to the agricultural and manufac-

turing interests of the commonwealth. The natural history of Virginia is as yet unexplored; and if the energies of these special schools, under the enlightened direction of the professors who have them in charge, and such assistants from our graduates as may be associated with them, shall only be adequately encouraged, a work will be accomplished for the State which will perpetuate the memory of those whose good fortune it may be to labor in so great a cause.

As it is proposed to commence these special schools on the resumption of studies next fall, it will be necessary for the board to make some provision for the discharge of a portion of the duties now devolving upon Major Gilham as instructor of infantry tactics, commandant of cadets and professor of chemistry, and of which it was contemplated to relieve him when he should assume the duties of professor of the science and practice of agriculture. Inasmuch as his duties in his new chair will necessarily draw him frequently from the institution, especially in conducting agricultural surveys, it would seem to be indispensable that the important duties of commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics should be assigned to an officer whose time might be exclusively given to them. I recommend, therefore, the appointment of such an officer, and that in addition to the duties here specified, he take charge of the course of artillery and of military history and strategy. These subjects are legitimately connected with the chief military instructor of the institution; and the proposed arrangement will relieve the chair of French from a portion of the duty attached to it, under a previous order of the board, and save the necessity of the additional and unnecessary expense of a separate chair of the French language This arrangement will still leave in the department of French the course of political economy.

I do not consider it necessary at this time to fill the chair of chemistry, but recommend the appointment of an adjunct professor, at a salary of $1,200, with the rank of captain. The department of chemistry, mineralogy and geology are so intimately associated with the chair of agriculture, that with the assistance of a competent adjunct professor, the laborious duties of the chair will be removed from the professor of agriculture, while the adjunct professor will have the advantage of the experience and advice of Major Gilham in conducting his course. This arrangement will be the more readily adopted, from the fact that a year or two may elapse before the agricultural chair shall have been fully prepared, so as to demand the exclusive labors of the professor.

The recommendation carries additional weight, from a consideration alluded to in a previous report, that the best interests of the institution may be promoted by bringing into its service, whenever practicable, its gifted alumni. No institution of learning can flourish without such a motive and stimulant to exertion among its

eleve; and this institution presents at this time happy illustrations of the application of this principle.

In organizing the chair of natural history, etc., it will be remembered by the board that, from the inadequacy of the fund to support this chair, the plan was conceived and sanctioned by the board, to combine the medical fees with the natural history fund, and in consideration thereof, impose upon the professor of this department the duties of surgeon of the institution. The scheme appeared the more feasible, from the fact that in securing a competent gentleman to fill the chair of natural history and animal and vegetable physiology, the board would in all likelihood have to look to the medical profession. Happily for the institution, it has secured the services of a gentleman of rare gifts and accomplishments as a professor, and who at the same time combines distinguished qualifications for the duties of a medical director. The reasons which led the board originally to conceive such a combination, although springing from the necessity of the case, have been strengthened by the enlargement of the institution, and by the introduction of new regulations in connection with the sick list of the cadets, which make the presence of a surgeon at the institute at all times an absolute necessity. I would therefore recommend that the professor of natural history, etc., be appointed the surgeon of the institution, that so much of the medical fees as may be required to place his salary upon an equality with that of the other professors, be appropriated for that purpose.

The synopsis of the course for the school of civil engineering contemplates the introduction of a chair of applied mechanics. This chair occupies a middle ground between the department of natural philosophy and that of civil engineering, and corresponds with the course existing in the *ecole des pents et chaussees*, Paris, denominated *mecanivue appliquee*. It is presumed in the course, that the pupil has been instructed in the fundamental principles of natural philosophy, and he is in this course expected to examine specially those principles with the formulæ deduced from them, which are to be specially applied in the profession of a civil engineer. In many schools this course is combined with that of natural philosophy—in others, with that of civil engineering—but an examination of the extensive variety of subjects which it legitimately embraces, will satisfy the Board of Visitors, that to give the fullest efficiency to the school of civil engineering, the subdivision which is proposed, and which is recommended by the highest authority in Europe, should be adopted. This will involve the appointment of a professor of applied mechanics.

In presenting the synopsis for the school of fine arts, I am anxious to direct the special attention of the board to the important connection which exists between this school and the other special schools, as well as to the influence which it must exert upon the general educational character of the institution.

The department of drawing is now continued with the laborious chair of civil engineering; and the chief instruction which it is in the power of the professor to give, is in mechanical drawing and topography; but the department of natural history demands a larger range of instruction, embracing the details of the animal and vegetable kingdom, and especially of the human form. Photography is no longer an accomplishment merely, but is now daily applied to multiply the plans which are required in extensive public constructions, and affords to the naturalist the readiest means of preserving copies of the natural phenomena presented in his researches. Lithography now presents as perfect a print as some of the best steel engravings, and will become a useful auxiliary in supplying the records of agricultural surveys, which are delineated on the county maps which the institution proposes to prepare. Coloring comes in as a necessary means of giving faithful delineations of nature—so that all the departments of the interesting art embraced under the denomination of drawing, and which, including pencil, crayon, pen, right-line drawing, painting, copying—whether by light or upon stone—and embracing sketching, as well as modeling, become important subjects of instruction, when we consider the extensive bearings of all the special aims of a great school of applied science.

It would be impossible to put such a school as that of the fine arts into operation, without making it the instrument of developing much native talent, that might wield the chisel, the pencil or the brush, to transmit to posterity, at once, their own fame and the history of their own country. The Superintendent would therefore earnestly press such a consideration of this branch of his report, on the part of the Board, as may lead to an early development of this important branch of education.

With these recommendations in connection with the special schools of applied science, and the reasons for them, the result of long and anxious thought and inquiry, the Superintendent would submit the entire subject to the consideration of the Board of Visitors, satisfied that they will give to it their fullest consideration.

ADMISSION OF CADETS FROM OTHER STATES.

The limited accommodation in the institution, and the increasing demand for admission from applicants within the State, have rendered it probable that but a very few of those who were applying from other States could be admitted. I have, in consequence, not felt at liberty to encourage these applications, as I saw no reasonable expectation for meeting them. It has occurred to me, however, that duty to the State may require the terms of admission of pay cadets from other States to be modified, so as to make the tuition fee in such cases $100, instead of $60. These cadets do not in themselves, or in their parents, contribute to the public rev-

enue of the State—and although it is to the general advantage that the most liberal facilities should be supplied in all our educational institutions, to the accommodation of those who may desire to avail themselves of their privileges, still it may be proper that some consideration shall be paid towards aiding in providing them. The sum of $40 added to the tuition fee would constitute a building fund, which would readily provide such additional dormitories or lecture rooms as the increased number may demand; and these applicants would not only be willing to pay for these conveniences, but it seems to me to be just and reasonable that they should, especially when it would relieve the State from any additional burden in this respect.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Visitors, Prof. D. H. Mahan of the U. S. Military Academy, President L. C. Garland of the University of Alabama, and Captain George L. Blake of the U. S. Naval Academy, were invited to attend the present meeting of the board as guests of the institution, as members of a board of examiners. I have the pleasure to report that Professor Mahan has accepted the invitation, and will be present during the examination. Dr. Garland and Capt. Blake were compelled to decline the invitation, in consequence of public duty.

Commander T. T. Craven of the U. S. N. and Commander J. A. Dahlgreen of the U. S. N., who were appointed as alternates to Capt. Blake, were constrained also to decline from like causes.

I have received information from the Governor of the State, that he has instructed Lieut. Col. W. J. Hardie of the U. S. army, and at present commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics at the U. S. Military Academy, to attend this examination, and that the Governor himself, accompanied by Col. Hardie, may be expected to visit and inspect the institution on Friday next.

CONCLUSION.

It is with much satisfaction I submit the institution, in all its varied interests, to the critical examination and inspection of the constituted authorities of the State, and of those whom they have appointed to aid them in this important duty. The discipline of the institution has been firmly maintained; and I append a table setting forth all cases of extreme punishment which have been administered during the past year. The moral tone of the corps is as good as at any previous period. Cases of thoughtlessness, indiscretion and vice are manifested from time to time, but the morale of the school will favorably compare with that of any institution in this or any other country.

Having been called upon by the Governor to act as a member

of the Board of Commissioners under the act of January 28, 1860, for arming the State, I felt constrained, from the official position I bore to the military service of the State, to accept the appointment. This duty has imposed upon me much additional labor, and has repeatedly called me from my duty here—but I have not been aware of any evil results attending my absence, to the school, while I hope it may be in my power to render the State some of the service which, from my military education, it has a right to demand.

It is seldom that one is privileged, during so long a period, to preside over and conduct the interests of any institution. This report closes my twenty-first year of service in this, and it would be ungrateful in the extreme, did I not recognize the kindness and consideration with which my labors have been received on the part of the Board of Visitors, and how constantly the hand of God has been manifested in the blessings of His Providence and of His Grace. To you, under t at continued blessing, I again commit the interests of this institution, assured that no prosperity can be desirable to it except that which exists in the Light of His countenance.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Superintendent.

COL. P. ST. G. COCKE,
Pres. B. V. V. M. I.

A.

Statement of Estimated Annual Receipts and Liabilities of Virginia Military Institute from July 1, 1860, *to July* 1, 1861.

Receipts.	
Annual state appropriation	13,500 00
Literary fund appropriation	1,500 00
Tuition fees of 150 pay cadets	9,000 00
Pay of ordnance sergeant	360 00
Commission account (estimated)	1,500 00
Musician fund	1,000 00
Medical fees	1,000 00
Diplomas	200 00
	$28,060 00
Liabilities.	
Support of 50 state cadets	5,000 00
Salaries of superintendent and six professors	15,100 00
Salaries of six assistants	3,125 00
Medical department	1,000 00
Musicians	1,500 00
Ordnance sergeant	360 00
Balance	1,975 00
	$28,060 00

Statement of the Expenses of the Graduating Class—July, 1860.

PAY CADETS.	Time.	Sum Total.	Amount p. annum.
W. W. Bentley	4 years.	$1592 00	$353 77
W. A. Brockenbrough	4 "	1353 55	338 39
J. B. Cherry	4 "	1503 45	375 86
E. Cunningham	3 "	1275 50	425 16
C. A. Davidson	3 "	1105 41	368 47
N. C. Harris	4 "	1221 12	305 28
J. R. Hutter	4 "	1420 16	355 04
V. M. Johnson	4 "	1316 98	329 24
J. R. Kent	4 "	1444 97	321 10
C. L. Lumsden	4 "	1478 00	369 50
J. K. Marshall	4 "	1441 00	360 25
W. H. Morgan	4 "	1505 51	376 38
J. B. Moseley	4 "	1439 18	359 79
G. Norton	3 "	1140 50	380 13
J. M. Oliver	4 "	1447 37	361 84
W. Overton	4 "	1395 61	343 90
W. G. Paxton	4 "	1404 90	351 22
W. B. Pendleton	4 "	1365 40	341 35
A. S Scott	4 "	1616 08	404 02
T. M. Summers	3 "	1117 96	372 65
W. F. Sydnor	5 "	1643 65	328 73
J. T. Tosh	4 "	1510 18	377 54
C. F. Urquhart	3 "	1078 76	359 58
A. T. Walden	4 "	1465 10	366 27
B. C. Wherry	4 "	1227 50	306 88
J. M Otey	4 "	1356 47	339 12
W. N. P. Otey	4 "	1448 50	362 12
C. Breckenridge	4 "	1485 74	371 43
M. McDonald	3 "	1129 53	376 51
J. P. Lynch	4 "	1432 23	358 06

The average is $357 98 per annum.

Statement of the Expenses of the Graduating Class—July, 1860—Continued.

STATE CADETS.	Time.	Sum Total.	Amount p annum.
S. F. Adams	3 years.	$500 00	$166 66
J. B. Baltzell	4 "	643 82	160 95
H. H. Fauntleroy	3 "	485 90	161 96
J. H. Hebard	4 "	745 21	186 30
J. G. Miller	4 "	578 50	144 62
G. D. Parker	5 "	818 48	163 69
A. B. Paris	4 "	715 61	178 91
D. Poyner	4 "	669 00	167 25

The average is $106 29 per annum.

J. W. McCarty, O. H. Betts and J. H. Morrison were entered as pay cadets, and transferred to state account.

B.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
VIRGINIA MIL. INSTITUTE,
June 22, 1860.

SIR:

I have the honor to present herewith, statements of the operations of this department for the year ending June 30, 1860.

The disbursements for the department include an outlay of $961 61 for steam and gas fitting, etc., for the west wing of barracks.

Respectfully submitted,
R. H. CATLETT,
Q. M. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements by Treasurer Virginia Military Institute, on account of the Quartermaster's Department, for the year ending June 30, 1860.

59				1859			
e 1.	To balance to the credit of the department		3,851 68	June.	By cash paid sundries		512 80
				July.	By " "		6,334 25
Oct. 1.	To amount of goods furnished cadets for quarters		15,962 15	August	By " "		4,470 01
				Sept'r.	By " "		1,417 68
	To society of cadets		220 00		By cadets		722 11
	To am't deposited with Trs. L. S. I.		2,948 66	Oct.	By cash paid sundries		1,871 69
1860				Nov.	By " "		1,697 48
Jan. 1.	To am't of goods furnished cadets		10,809 89	Dec.	By " "		2,339 89
	To " " officers		562 77	1860			
May 1.	To " " 1st class		1,664 15	Jan.	By " "		4,387 53
June 1.	To " " cadets		6,725 60		By " "		382 02
	To sundries		2,380 11	Feb.	By " "		695 55
					By cadets		909 55
				March.	By cash paid sundries		1,778 78
				April.	By " "		2,628 55
				May.	By " "		807 55
					By sundry cadets		517 50
				June.	By cash paid sundries		2,856 62
					By departments and cadets		2,766 56
					Balance		7,428 89
			$44,525 01				$44,525 01
	To bal. to the credit of Q. M. depart.		$7,428 89				

[illegible]tement exhibiting the Condition of the Quartermaster's Department, Virginia Military Institute, June 30, 1860.

[illegible]60	Dr.		1860	Cr.	
[illegible]ne30	To Ginter, Alvey & [illegible], Richm'd	1,341 44	June30	By net value of available property on hand, as per inventory.....	12,794 26
	Kent, Paine & Co., [illegible]	297 00			
	Ginter, Kent & Alvey [illegible]	4,935 37		By balance against treasurer.....	7,428 89
	Peyton, Johnston & B[illegible]	92 64			
	Bacon & Baskervill[illegible]	638 00			
	Paynter, [illegible]avis & [illegible]	1,770 03			
	Sullivan, Randolph & [illegible], N. Y.	2,081 72			
	D. Evans & Co [illegible]	[illegible]17 50			
	C. Desilver Ph[illegible]	2,344 6			
	Cary, Howard & Sanger, N. Y...	371 55			
	Capt. Geo. A. Baker, Lexington..	33 00			
	Robert Cam[illegible] Lexington.....	836 00			
	Mrs Winn (estimated).....	525 00			
	Mr. Moore.....	70 00			
	Due on tailor's account.....	515 00			
	Ball account	714 00			
	Outstanding accounts.....	250 00			
	Balance.....	3,090 25			
		$22203 15			$20,223 15
			June30	By balance.....	$3,090 25

Statement of Balances due by Ex-Cadets on the Books of the Treasurer Virginia Military Institute, July 30, 1860.

E. L. Archer	70 10	G H Toole	28 76
J W Baldwin	28 26	J Q Richardson	135 58
E T Bridges	81 27	J E Ficklin	96 25
J Byrd	42 01	J L Cross	34 73
R T Daniel	76 48	J Perkins	81 63
A B Dudley	54 09	R Tyler	8 75
J Giles	32 73	W G Anderson	199 16
G Gray	121 70	J S Ashton	285 86
H Kerr	79 36	R S Blair	394 69
W S Parran	25 51	M P Deyerle	148 83
W S Van Doren	164 57	J E Heath	164 98
E Wall	17 50	F T Hill	85 57
E Wallazz	79 00	F D Hume	16 78
J E Jordan	50 00	R S Kinney	36 49
W D Coleman	354 42	D E Marable	53 48
J F Alexander	12 00	J D McCabe	90 38
D S Hounshell	48 88	E K Otey	125 82
E A Langhorne	41 18	J H Trent	102 64
A Lewis	19 13	N C Wilson	11 34
C P Rumbough	279 06	J C Deane	89 08
W A Thompson	52 09	J H Deans	56 77
M T Wheatley	46 36	J W Wilcox	37 74
A Rowe	19 68	T V Williams	37 94
S H Austin	21 35	E L Wooldridge	144 89
D McBroune	135 34	F W Lubbock	37 86
M Gouldin	104 74	T H Cox	174 40
J W Hill	88 10		
C Dixon	10 9		$4 930 39 $4 930 39
T Pollard	52 49		

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, V. M. I.,
June, 1860.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith statements of the operations of this department for the year ending 1st June, 1860

Very respectfully,

JOHN. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Current Expenses of the Subsistence Department Virginia Military Institute for the year ending June, 1860.

1859	Dr.			1860	Cr.		
June 1	To provisions, etc., on hand	1,755 58		June.	By board of cadets.....	21,617 97	
1860					Less, board refunded..	837 70	
June 1	To do. purchased during y'r	19,35 728					20,780 27
	To do. purchased for corps'				By board of visitors.....		633 79
	Norfolk trip	310 87			By board of officers and oth		
	To salary of commissary,				ers, and sales of provis'ns		2,451 15
	hire of cooks, waiters, etc	2,538 61			By breakage refunded....		126 79
	To wood.....	519 07			By horse feed.....		168 00
	To freight, toll and drayage	460 30			By sales of tallow, grease		
	To table furniture.....	800 :8			and ashes.....		122 39
	To silver forks and spoons.	388 76			By sales of flour barrels..		42 00
	To forage for horses.....	201 40			By sales of pork.....		213 77
	To permanent improvem'ts				By sales of sundries, per		
	and repairs.....	317 59			statement		1,016 06
	To cooking utensils.....	145 07			By provisions, etc., on hand		2,876 98
	To tinware	52 95			By amounts due by board		332 72
	To stools and tables.....	76 25			of visitors and individuals		
	To gas for year.....	100 00					
	To sundries, per statement	1,055 29					
	To balance.....	650 08					
			$28,763 92				$28,763 92

Statement of Extraordinary Expenses embraced in the foregoing Account, which, together with a part of the Hospital Charges, have been met by the Department this year.

Board of 12 state cadets, on an average of 10 months		1,331 00
Silver forks and spoons,		320 39
Permanent improvements and repairs,		317 59
Cooking utensils,		145 00
Stools and tables,		76 25
Sundries for hospital,	49 52	
Wood " "	50 00	
Servant hire for hospital,	175 00	
Carpet " "	30 00	304 52
		$2,494 75

E. & O. E.

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

Col. F. H. Smith,
Supt. V. M. I.

DR.—*Subsistence Department Virginia Military Institute, in account with Treasnrer Va. Military Institutet*—CR.

1859				1859		
July,	To cash paid by treasurer,.....	3319	85	June 1,	By bal., per last report of treasurer,..	1676	50
Aug.	" do do do	1060	37		" board of visitors,.....	633	79
Sept.	" do do do	3862	84		" cadets' board,.....	138	38
Oct.	" do do do	028	12		" board pay cadets,.....	8080	79
Nov.	" do do do	855	48		" do state do	2128	00
Dec.	" do do do	2820	64	1860			
	" board refunded,.....	264	12	Jan.	" board cadets,.....	55	86
	" Lexington saving institution,....	45	00		" do pay cadets,.....	8128	50
1860					" do state do	68	08
Jan.	" cash paid by treasurer,.....	6159	64		" do cadets,.....	2197	63
Feb.	" do do do	1228	25		" quartermaster's department,....	412	76
Mar.	" do do do	2070	64		" Virginia military institute,.....	294	75
April,	" do do do	2162	06		" building fund,.....	136	15
May,	" do do do	894	82		" board cadets,.....		
	" board refunded,.....	200	42				
	" do do	322	16				
	" cash paid by treasurer,.....	1725	75				
		$27,921	06			$27,921	06

E. & O. E.

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH, *Supt. V. M. I.*

Statement exhibiting condition of Subsistence Department Virginia Military Institute, June 1860.

ASSETS:			
Provisions on hand,	2342	44	
Amounts due by individuals,	358	21	
New table furniture on hand,	574	14	
Silver spoons and forks,	1092	52	
Servant,	1000	00	
Property in current use,	2734	00	
			8101 31
LIABILITIES:			
Due treasurer,	1104	18	
" Johnson, Younger & Otey,	123	74	
" Bacon & Baskervill,	1694	20	
" W. W. Perry,	24	21	
" Kinnear & Lyle,	118	75	
" J. P. Kinnear,	68	98	
" Dixon & Lackey,	109	16	
" D. Hileman,	171	21	
" E. Leyburn & Co.,	188	00	
" W. Almond,	1461	98	
" Strain & Anderson,	67	51	
" J Teaford,	13	05	
" wages,	363	30	5508 27
			$25,93 04

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Sup. V. M. I.

Table exibiting the Comparative Cost of Provisions at the Prices paid in April 1850 and 1860.

ARTICLES.	COST 1850.		COST 1869.	
2 bushels apples,	75 cents per bushel,	1 50	$1 50 per bushel,	3 00
282 pounds bacon,	3 cents per pound,	25 38	14½ cents per pound,	40 89
5750 pounds beef,	4½ cents per pound,	258 75	7 cents per pound,	402 50
845 pounds butter,	1 shilling per pound,	140 84	26 cents per pound,	219 70
750 pounds butter,	12½ cents per pound,	93 75	20 cents per pound,	150 00
9 pounds candles,	28 cents per pound,	2 52	24 cents per pound,	2 16
360 pounds coffee,	10 cents per pound,	36 00	15 cents per pound,	54 00
43 bushels corn meal,	40 cents per bushel,	17 20	80 cents per bushel,	34 40
400 dozen eggs,	8⅔ cents per dozen,	33 33	10 cents per dozen,	40 00
29 barrels flour,	4 dollars per barrel,	116 00	$5 75 per barrel,	166 75
200 pounds lard,	10 cents per pound,	20 00	12½ cents per pound,	15 00
6[illegible] gallons milk,	9d. per gallon,	86 62		86 62
80 [illegible] molasses,	40 cents per gallon,	24 00	65 cents per gallon,	44 00
5 pounds mustard,	50 cents per pound,	2 50	40 cents per pound,	2 90
8 pounds pepper,	9d. per pound,	1 00		1 06
10 bushels potatoes,	35 cents per bushel	36 75	45 cents per pound,	47 25
100 pounds rice,	6 cents per pound,	5 00	7 cents per pound,	7 00

5619 pounds sugar, brown, -	8 cents per pound, -	132 00	10 cents per pound, -	1650 60
260 pounds " white, -	11 cents per pound -	31 90	12 cents per pound, -	34 80
1[illegible]0 pounds tea, - - - -	$1 08 per pound, -	14 05	90 cents per pound, -	11 70
15 cords wood, - - - -	$2 50 per cord, -	37 50	$1 50 per cord, -	37 50
		$1117 58		$1583 27
				1117 58

Difference in favor of 1850 (an advance of 41½ per cent.), $465 69

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Table exhibiting the Average Cost of Subsistence of each Cadet for the year ending June 1860.

MONTH.	Average.	MONTH.	Average.
1859—July -	$11 42	1860—January, -	$ 9 89
August, -	10 36	February, -	9 59
September, -	9 29	March, -	10 21
October, -	9 70	April, -	10 17
November, -	8 53	May, -	10 10
December, -	8 53	June (est'd).	10 10

Monthly average, $9 82 5-12.

The abave account shows the average cost for provisions, wood and hire. Incidental expenses for table furniture, &c., can only be ascertained at the end of the year.

November and December show a low average. This is in consequence of the absence of the crops during part of these months. Expenses were incurred, and are charged in the "current expense account," which, if included here, would fully bring them up to the general average.

JNO. T. GIBBS,
Com'y Sub. V. M. I.

COL. F. H. SMITH,
Supt. V. M. I.

Statement exhibiting the aggregate amount of the principal Articles of Provisions consumed in the Mess Hall for the past five years, together with the per capita consumption.

	Bacon—pounds,.....	Beef—pounds,.....	Butter—pounds,.....	Coffee—pounds,.....	Corn meal—bushels..	Flur—bbls. and lbs...	Milk—gallons,.....	Molasses—gallons,...	Sugar, B.—lbs.....	Sugar, W.—lbs.....
1855 and 1856.										
Aggrogate,.....	3382	44607	8286	2710	526½	239	5930	453	11499	1667
Monthly average,.....	282	3717	690	220	44	19¾	494	38	958	139
Per capita consumption, 136 persons,..	207	2733	507	160	32	2846	363	28	704	102
1856 and 1857.										
Aggregate,.....	6775	45409	9805	3073	548	257	7140	537	12593	2529
Monthly average,.....	564	3784	817	256	45	21¼	595	45	1049	211
Per capita consumption, 152 persons,..	371	2489	637	168	29	2761	391	29	690	139
1857 and 1858.										
Aggregatd,.....	6636	52775	13515	3219	544	291	7841	548	13802	2649
Monthly average,.....	553	4381	1126	268	45	24	653	45	1150	220
Per capita consumption, 163 persons,..	333	2687	691	164	27	2883	452	27	705	135

1858 and 1859.										
Aggregate,.....	5038	50114	14356	3160	477	279	7482	633½	15070	2594
Monthly average,.....	420	4193	1195	263	40	23	624	53	1255	215
Per capita consumption, 149 persons,..	281	2814	802	176	27	3025	418	36	842	144
1859 and 1860.										
Aggregate,.....	4228	61463	17498	3855	533	334	8020	841	17581	3056
Monthly average,.....	252	5122	1208	321	44	27¾	668	70	1465	255
Per capita consumption, 200 persons,...	176	2561	604	160	22	2727	334	35	732	127

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

In account with R. H. CATLETT, *Treasurer.*

Dr.

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Building Account.
June, 1859.					
To balance, as per last annual report.....		2584 32			
To amount paid :					
Major Colston	1	502 35	154 42		
H Banker	2	50 00			
Middleton & Swink.....	3		335 84		
July.					
E S Hutter, for ball.....	4		729 00		
Captain Hardin.....	5	31 25			
Lieutenant Stewart.....	5	25 00			
Cadets.....	6		43 00		
General Richardson.....	7	10 75			
Cadet Massenburg	8		6 00		
Cadet Henderson	9		6 00		

D Hi'eman	10			257 46	
R H Catlett	11		24 00		
D Evans & Co	12		651 50		
Mrs Winn	13		247 63		
Stratton & Brother	14		88 45		
Major Crutchfield	15	575 00			
Wm Kinney	16		333 82		
Norgrove & Vanderslice	17		751 58		
A M Carson	18			24 75	
H Banker	19	50 00			
Robert Bybey	20		49 78		
S M D ld	21				80 00
Wm Turner	22		146 00		
J H Maddox	23			2000 00	
Mr Plunkett	24	94 00			
Mr Jordan	25		29 37		
J R Sterrett	26		35 00		
John T Gibbs	27			577 88	
S Gillock	28	7 50			
W H B own & Co	29		297 69		
John Kerr	30			41 00	
Nancy Birmingham	31		26 03		
McFarlane & Fergusson	32		29 00		
James Harris	33			67 50	
Mr Crocken	34	124 37	49 38		
Rielley & Caffrey	35		64 00		

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Building Account.
July.					
To amount paid:					
Richardson & Co	36		121 00		
R Campbell	37		946 75		
A Zollman	38			36 92	
A P Campbell	39			30 00	
Cadet Oliver	40		12 00		
Servant	41		5 38		
Ginter, Kent & Alvey	42		1641 35		
J G Wright	43				211 50
D Lowman	44			211 50	
Mr Parker	45			26 84	
August.					
R & J Beaton	46		43 50	2 05	
The States	47	7 00			
Guy & Patton	48		260 98		30 00
C Birmingham	49				
R H Catlett	50		115 00		
Peyton, Johnston & Bro	51		205 40		
J M Smith & Bro	52		70 00		
Suitzer & Co	53			85 00	
J & J Poague	54			340 65	

Henderson & Co	55			23 00
Sergeant Hempsey	56	275 50	120 00	
Suitzer & Co	57		16 00	
Alex McCown	58		7 00	
Mr Bartley	59			25 00
Mr Staples	60	58 52		
Cadet W Baskerville	61	60 00		
J M Whittle	62		10 75	
Mr Trevey	63			170 05
Dr J W Paine	64		28 20	
G Bowman	65	7 00		
C Desilver	66		684 73	
Adams' Express Company	67		35 68	
Adams' Express Company	68		18 50	
C Adams & Co	69			273 38
Lieutenant Smith	70	82 66		
S D Shields	71		28 50	
Mr Bumpus	72		40 00	
Cadet Brockenbrough	73		6 00	
Ginter, Kent & Alvey	74		2699 26	
Colonel Smith	75	500 00		
Sewing Society	76		8 13	
Mrs Hollis	77		11 00	
W H Strain	78			86 45
Mrs Gulladay	79		39 50	
N Birmingham	80		34 50	

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Building Account.
August.					
To amount paid:					
John W Barclay	81	20 00	15 88		
September.					
Mr Gibbs	82			150 00	
Mr Bumpus	83		15 00		
Mr Trainor	84		15 00		
Mr Adams	84		39 75		
McCrum & Co	85	74 11	12 82	33 30	
Dixon & Lackey	86			408 28	
Dr Leyburn	87			500 00	
Mr Kahle	88		8 12		
R H Catlett	89		75 00		
J P Kinnear	90			133 45	
Mr Senseney	91				
Mr Gibson	92	105 75		154 68	
Mr Winston	93				5 00
Horstman, Brothers & Co	94		42 38		
Norvell & Waggoner	95		143 81	150 26	
S R Smith	96		154 12		
Sergeant Hempsey	97		16 75		
Mr Winston	98				19 80

Mr Trainor	99		15 57		
Messrs Anderson & Co	100		28 15		
Major Gilham	101	350 00			
Compton & Son	102	21 35	40 59	70 58	38 46
W W Perry	103			90 51	
Bacon & Baskerville	104			2000 00	
Timothy & O'Brien	105				20 00
W N Bumpus	106		31 75		
W G White	107			41 50	
Miss Fitzpatrick	108		10 50		
Mrs Hellis	109		15 84		
Kinnear & Lyle	110			104 21	
Lexington Saving Institute	111	131 18			
Paynter, Davis & Co	112		590 25		
Robert Bybey	113		14 00		
James Woodhouse	114		13 25		
G & A Bargamin	114		106 60		
Steiner, Brother & Co	115			26 00	
Sundries	116		652 22	79 78	
Cadet Gibson	117			188 00	
Board of State Cadets	118	2128 00			
C C Burks	119		69 89	87 20	
Sundries	120			108 67	
October.					
Major Preston	121	300 00			
Major Jackson	122	300 00			

	Voucher.	V. M. 1.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Build'g Account.
October.					
To amount paid:					
Major Colston	123	300 00			
Major Crutchfield	124	300 00			
C Birmingham	125				40 00
Express Company	126		37 00		
Captain Hardin	127	125 00			
Lieutenant McCausland	127	125 00			
" Chenowith	127	125 00			
" Ship	127	125 00			
" Otey		125 00			
Dr E L Graham		150 00			
Mr Vanderslice	128		200 00		
R H Catlett	129		225 00		
W R Bull	129		100 00		
Mr Almond	130			38 28	
Miss Nancy Figgatt	131		91 19		
D Hileman	132			235 26	
Houghawout & Cease	133		44 68	40 25	
Hopkins & Campbell	134	69 76	40 54	96 91	
D Van Nestrand	135		49 30		
Charles Adams	136		19 25		

Johnson, Younger & Otey	137	40 75	51 32		
John Laird	138			65 70	
Mr Trainor	139		11 00		
Mr Crocken	140		425 54		
Messrs Blair & Chamberlaine	141			126 42	
A P Campbell	142			34 38	
Mrs Winn	143		392 26		
Mrs Trevey	144		25 75		
R Staples	145	57 19	24 50		
W B Poindexter	146			13 75	
Mr Winston	147				25 00
Pole, Heck & Eagle	148				179 00
Mr Bull	149		22 00		
J W Lackey	150			16 50	
Mrs Shields	151		46 78		
Adams & Webb	152			52 95	267 08
Mr Bumpus	153		33 00		
Mr Maddox	154			75 47	
Mr Vanderslice	155		18 53		
Mr Trainor	156		13 75		
Richmond Whig	157	40 50			
Jacob Teaford	158			16 50	
S Miller	159			55 85	
Mr Matier	160			59 90	
Mrs McClung	161			24 01	
Lieutenant Trueheart	162	100 00			

November. To amount paid:	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Build'g Account.
Captain Hardin	162	31 25			
Mr Gibbs	163			259 67	
Mrs Bull	164		28 62		
R C Taylor	165		1148 10		
R C Taylor	166		56 63		
B F Tebault	167			170 46	
F Weesdorf	168		40 00		
Mr Bumpus	169		33 00		
Mr Trainor	170		24 75		
T McCorkle	171			334 12	
J W Adams	172		57 75		
J Wilson	173				24 25
Col Smith	174	350 00			
Col Smith	175	300 00			
Mr Vanderslice	176		86 74		
Mrs McChesney	177			49 62	
Mr Crocken	178	25 00			
Mr Staples	179	30 00			
Mr Bumps	180		35 75		
Mr Savell	181			17 60	

Lieutenant Otey	182	41 66			
Capt Echols	183		186 24		
December.					
Feliv Trainor	184		13 75		
Mr Jenks	185	8 00			
Mrs Shields	186		14 35		
Lawrence Ailstock	187		22 00		
Rielley & Caffiey	188		160 00		
Samuel Whitsel	189			22 33	
Mr Bumpus	190		27 50		
Mr Wright	191			19 00	
Major Colston	192	15 00			
R H Catlett	193		40 00		
Colonel Smith	194	210 00			
Colonel N Cobb	195			87 50	
T C Lancaster	196			108 87	
C P Browning	197			28 00	
J S Carrington	198			86 59	
Miss M White	199		21 25		
Patterson & Campbell	200		100 00		
Mr Vanderslice	201		200 00		
C Birmingham	202			48 00	
C Birmingham	203				175 00
Mr Wentfield	204	91 30			
R Campbell	205		100 00		
Mr Vanderslice	206		40 00		

December. To amount paid:	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Build'g Account.
Col Smith	207	80 57			
T O'Brien	208				20 00
W G [illegible] & Co	209		633 04		
J H Maddox	210			1500 00	
J L Jordan	211		6 00	14 84	
Major Crutchfield	12	300 00			
Mr Jenks	213	21 00	11 00	7 00	
Mr Bumpus	214		35 75		
Servants	215		25 00		
R H Catlett	216		216 00		
Mr [illegible]	217		85 25		
Mr [illegible]	218			150 00	
John [illegible]	219			424 31	
S W Lyle	220		500 00	125 00	
Mr Almond	221			250 00	
Servants	222		25 00		
Col Smith	223	8 00			
Shaner & Womeldorf	224				186 70
Dr A Graham	225			150 00	
Dr Estill	226			63 13	

Dr E L Graham	227	150 00			
S Yount	22-		70 00	47 50	
Champ & Parks	229				119 15
Bullock & Crenshaw	2	498 07			
J G Wright	2				213 00
Major Jackson		450 00			
Estill & Leyburn		40 00			
January, 1860.					
Major Colston		435 00			
Lieutenant Trueheart		100 00			
Lieutenant Otey		100 00			
Captain Hardin	2	156 25			
Lieutenant McCausland		125 00			
Lieutenant Chenowith		125 00			
Lieutenant Ship		125 00			
Major Gilham		525 00			
J M Adams			125 00		34 28
S Gold	2		187 50		
James M Moore			187 50		
J P Kinnear				128 87	
Mr McCorkle	2		100 00		
Mr Hileman				226 62	
Rielly & Caffrey			280 00		
Lilburn				50 75	
Major Preston		450 00			
Mrs Winn			322 50		

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	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Build'g Account.
January, 1860.					
To amount paid :					
Colonel Smith	248	50 00			
Sergeant Hempsey	249		7 00		
Mr Crocken	250	72 24	70 00		
A Hoen & Co	251		69 00		
Colonel Smith	252		604 46		
Mr Almond	253			756 00	
J L Deaver	254			286 03	
James Harris	255			175 00	
Servant John	256		15 00		
Mr Vanderslice	257		78 68		
Bacon & Baskerville	258			3510 42	
Cothan & Co	259			190 00	
John T Gibbs				200 00	
Ritchie & Dunnavant	261	435 13			
McFarlane & Ferguson	262	117 00			
Mrs Letcher	263		133 50		
J S Smith & Co	264	23 70		15 50	
Adams' Express Company	265		27 00		
J Hutcheson	266		110 54		
McAllister & Bro	267		398 25		

Willard, Felt & Co	268		33 00		
T B Plunkett	269	50 59			
Gooch & Echols	270	29 66	99 17	30 00	
Mrs Staples	271	55 76			
Dr Leyburn	272			500 00	
Professor Campbell	273	10 50			
Mr Vanderslice	274		53 85		
Gri l, Etla & Co	275		19 53		
Major Ja kson	276		120 00		
Mrs Gibbs	277		13 12		
Dr Pendleton	278	25 00			
Mr Bull	279		100 00		
Major Williamson	280	750 00			
Mr Bumpus	281		27 50		
Geo J Sumner	282		48 40	90 45	
S H Hodges & Co	283				355 75
Mr Turner	284		123 97		
Robert Campbell	285		1033 00		
Wm Dodd	286		142 50		
Mr Vanderslice	287		46 73		
R Bybey	288		48 79		
John G Meem, Jr	289		44 00		
Board of State Cadets from January to July Febru ry.	290	2112 00		81 32	
C Adams & Co	291			345 50	
C A Adams	292		52 25		

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Dep't.	Building Account.
February.					
To amount paid :					
S. O Charlton,	293	41 15			
Nancy Birmingham,	294		20 25		
Sergt. Hempsey,	295		12 00		
Guy & Patton,	296	52 26	184 55	62 11	
S. P. Wallace,	297			37 50	
J. J. Trevey,	298			194 38	
Do.				6 00	
Major Williamson,	299	100 00			
J. W. Kelso,	300				68 84
Adams' Express Co.	301		25 75		
John Kerr,	302			84 00	
Lt. Otey,	303	25 00			
Major Gilham,	304	60 00			
Mr. Bumpus,	305		24 75		
James S. Smith & Co.	306			388 76	
Geo. Bear,	307	74 00			
Lawrence Ailstock,	308		16 00		
Mr. Laird,	309			710 00	
Major Preston,	310	100 00			
Mrs. Winn,	311		360 00		

Sundries,	312		399 30		
Do.,	313		510 25		
March.					
Dr. Leyburn,	314		109 40	400 00	
C. A. Adams,	315		22 00		
Mr. Bartley,	316			40 00	
J. W. Moore,	317			151 36	
R. Johnson,	318	9 00			
J. L. Cabell,	319	75 00			
Mr. Key,	320	45 00	364 16	53 50	
Mrs. McChesney,	321			160 00	
Mr. Bumpus,	322		19 25		
Mr. Staples,	323	47 91			
R. P. White,	324				1000 00
Kinner & Lyle,	325			462 44	
Mr. Yount,	326		279 00	25 00	
Bacon & Lewis,	327	67 24	100 03	89 75	4 97
Wm. White,	328	36 67	17 25	4 55	
Dixon & Lackey,	329			498 46	
Col. Smith,	330	309 43			
Horstman, Brothers & Co.,	331		868 09		
Crawford & Finney,	332			64 52	
Laidley & Robinson,	333	228 30			
Mr. Wentfield,	334	95 25			
May Humbles,	335			20 00	
A. P. Campbell & Co.,	336			95 00	

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
March.					
To amount paid:					
Major Williamson,	337	200 00			
C. Birmingham,	338	60 00			
Tim. O'Brien,	339	20 00			
E. L. Graham,	340	150 00			
Major Gilham,	341	290 00			
" Preston,	342	200 00			
" Colston,	343	300 00			
April.					
Major Jackson,	314	300 00			
Compton & Son,	345	25 43	12 00	19 21	34 05
Assistant professors,	346	631 25			
R. H. Catlett,	347		25 00		
W. R. Bull,	"		100 00		
Geo. A. Baker,	348		614 78		
Mrs. Mary Johnston,	349		52 75		
J. H. Myers,	350		20 81		
C. A. Adams,	351		13 75		
John T. Gibbs,	352			472 14	
Mrs. Winn,	353		572 13		
Nancy Birmingham,	354		22 75		

Wm. Turner	355		75 13		
Lt. Henderson,	356	66 66			
S. McD. Moore,	3 7	7 50			
S. Vanderslice,	358		200 00		
Mrs. Gullady,	"		21 43		
Miss Nancy Figgat,	"		23 30		
Mr. Crocken,	359	48 32	142 44		
Strain & Anderson,	360			281 79	
Major Crutchfield,	361	300 00			
T. B. Plunket,	362	27 86			
H. J. McConn,	363	6 00			
Smith, English & Co.,	364	5 10			
Mrs. Bull,	365		22 00		
M. Hileman,	366			230 69	
J. T. McCrum & Co.	367	43 04		15 28	
Servants	368		20 00		
Joshua Parks,	369				27 06
W. Almond,	370			1067 79	
John Wilson,	371			64 00	
Major Preston,	372	500 00			
Col. Smith,	373	200 00			
Robert Bybey,	374		23 00		
Col. Smith,	375	100 00			
R. H. Catlett,	376		25 00		
Mr. Vanderslice,	377		56 29		
D. Van Nostrand,	378		187 16		

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dept.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
April,					
[illegible] ount paid,					
McAllister	379		148 83		
Ways					
C. Adams	380		35 75		
M[illegible] Hollis	381		14 50		
Express agent,	382		36 25		
M. Zollman,	383			213 59	
S. Whitzell,	384			21 40	
M. Bumpus,	385		33 25		
Miss Fitzpatrick,	386		15 00		
Miss Fisher,	"		5 50		
S. Allstock,	387		31 25		
Peyton Johnston & Bro.,	388		13 28		
Major Williamson,	389	100 00			
Mrs. McChesney,	390			244 72	
Crawford & Finney,	391			67 50	
Sam'l Yount,	392			10 87	
E. J. Leyburn,	393			200 00	
Mr. Bumpus,	394		36 50		
Tim. O'Brien,	395				96 00
Col. Smith,	396	200 00			

J. P. Campbell,	397			24 70	
Giles & Seaton,	398	27 49			
Au[illegible] Sukey,	399	21 25			
A. F. Crutchfield,	400	10 50			
W[illegible] Jackson & Co.,	401			68 74	
David Shafer,	402			15 00	
Richardson & Co.,	403		422 46		
M[illegible] Shields,	404		25 81		
Major Gilham,	405	50 00			
S. B[illegible]ey,	406			11 80	
S[illegible]vant,	407		10 00		
M[illegible] Schërrer,	408		11 00		
J G Wright,	409				15 00
S[illegible]rris	410		311 88		
Lynch P.	411		3 70	16 50	
Sundries	412		201 92	113 30	
Cadet Hodges,	413				175 00
N[illegible]l Patterson,	414			25 00	
Express Co.,	415		33 00		
C[illegible]ningham,	416				60 00
Mr Bumpus,	417		31 50		
C[illegible]ams,	"		60 25		
S M. D[illegible]ld,	418	80 00			
[illegible]rood	419	25 00	16 12		
[illegible]heart,	420	100 00			
Stratton & Brother,	421		727 16		

	Voucher.	V. M. I.	Q. M. Dept.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
May.					
To amount paid:					
Shaner & Mohler,	422			35 66	
Dr. E. L. Graham,	423		19 37		
T. H. Deaver,	424		10 00	21 87	
John W. Kelley,	425				8 05
J. L. Deaver,	426			91 17	
J. P. Campbell,	427			21 60	
W. T. Womeldorf,	428			14 62	6 87
Tim. O'Brien,	429				50 00
Mrs. Letcher,	430		47 00		
Edward Clinton,	431		238 19		
Cary Howard & Co.,	"		119 69		
Norgrove & Vanderslice,	432		620 78		
Col. Smith,	433	555 57			
Major Preston,	434	625 00	159 83		
" Williamson,	435	550 00			
" Jackson,	436	450 00	237 62		
" Crutchfield,	437	656 25			
Assistant professors,	438	150 00			
Dr. Graham,	439				
R. H. Catlett,	440		255 00		

W. R. Bull,.....	440		100 00		
Major Gilham,.....	441	525 00			
Major Colston.....	442	500 00	181 11		
Q. M. Department,.....	443	235 23			
Cadet T. H. Smith,.....	444	181 63			
Q. M. Department,.....	445	577 50			
Subsistence Department,.....	446	437 26			
Sundries,.....	447		289 14	602 75	
Cadet Chenowith,.....	448		128 61		
Subsistence Department,.....	449		2197 63		294 75
Virginia Military Institute,.....	450		151 18		
Q. M. Department,.....	451			270 00	74 00
To balance,.....	—	97 81	7428 89		6306 31
		$30184 25	44525 01	27830 13	10367 51

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Cr. *In account with* R. H. CATTELL, *Treasurer.*

	Vouch'r.	V. M. I. Proper.	V. M. I. Tuition.	Q. M. Dept.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
1859—June 1.						
By balance as per last annual report,....				3851 68	1676 50	342 51
September.						
By tuition fees,.....	452		8940 00			
By surgeon's fees,.....	453	980 00				
By commissions,.....	454	781 20				
By sales to cadets,.....	455			15962 15		
By society of cadets,.....	456			220 00		
By board of cadets,.....	457				8033 85	
By Cadet Morgan,.....	458				7 33	
October.						
By tuition and other fees,.....	459	7 00	60 00			
By quarterly appropriation,.....	460	1927 50				
By appropriation from Literary fund,.....	461	1500 00				
By pay of ordnance sergeant,.....	462	182 00				
By outfits and sales to officers,.....	463			2948 66		
By sundries,.....	464				116 30	
By board of visitors,.....	465				633 79	

320

By board of state cadets,	466				2128 00	
By sundries,	467				36 66	
January.						
By commissions,	468	536 38				
By tuition fees,	469		360 00			
By surgeon's fees,	470	36 00				
By commissions,	471	5 00				
By sales to cadets,	472			10809 89		
By board of cadets,	473				8938 04	
February.						
By draft on treasurer,	474	3885 00				
By L. S. institute,	475	55 57				
By pay of ordnance sergeant,	"	182 00				
By sale to officers,	476			562 77		
By board of state cadets,	477				2112 00	
May.						
By interest on accounts,	478	118 19				
By diplomas,	479	410 00				
By fees for music,	480	205 00				
By commissions,	481	45 73				
By quarterly appropriation,	482	1927 50				
By increase of annuity,	483	5790 00				
By sales to cadets,	484			1064 15		
By Cadet Moseley,	485				58 67	
By app. for building—first instalment,	490					10025 00

	Vouch'r.	V. M. I. proper.	V. M. I. Tuition.	Q. M. Dep't.	Subsistence Department.	Building Account.
June.						
By fees for music,	491	650 00				
By interest on accounts,	492	117 04				
By commissions,	493	209 86				
By tuition and surgeon's fees,	494	10 00	120 00			
By Lex. sav. institution,	495	576 35				
By sundries,	496	126 00				
By pay of ordnance sergeant,	497	181 00				
By library fund,	498	128 76				
By Q. M. department,	499	131 18				
By sales to cadets,	500			6725 60		
By subscription to ball,	501			714 00		
By sundries,	502			1666 11	2993 72	
By balance,					1104 18	
		$20704 25	9480 00	44525 01	27839 13	10367 51

SPECIAL RECAPITULATION.

Va. Mil. Institute.		
Cr. as per report,	30184	25
Dr. do. do.	30068	44
	$97	81
Q. M. Department.		
Cr. as per report,	44525	01
Dr. do. do.	37096	12
	$7428	89
Subsistence Deartmepnt		
Cr. as per report,	26734	95
Dr. do. do.	27839	13
	$1105	18
Building Account.		
Cr. as per report,	10367	51
Dr. do. do.	4061	20
	$636	31

E. E.

R. H. CATLETT,
Treasurer Va. M. I.

June 30th, 1860.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Cr.

By amounts received from		
V. M. institute proper,		20,704 25
Tuition fees of pay cadets,		9,480 00
Q. M. department,		44,525 01
Subsistence department,		26,734 95
Building account,		10,367 51
		111,811 72

Dr.

To amount paid for		
V. M. institute,	30,086 44	
Q. M. department,	37,096 12	
Subsistence department,	27,839 13	
Building account,	4,061 20	
		99,082 89
By balance June 30, 1860,		$12,728 83

The following named Cadets are specially reported to the Executive, under a Regulation of the Virginia Military Institute, requiring the Names of the most Distinguished Cadets, not exceeding three in each Class, to be selected by the Board of Visitors for this purpose. (For special reasons, four Names are reported from the First Class.)

No.	Names.	Appointed from.	Subject in which the Cadets excelled.
	FIRST CLASS.		
1	E. Cunningham.	Powhatan.	English Studies, Geography, Mathematics, French, Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Engineering, Moral Philosophy, Geology, Rhetoric, Artillery Tactics, Infantry Tactics, Natural History.
2	M. McDonald.	Winchester.	English Studies, Geography, Mathematics, Latin, Chemistry Natural Philosophy, Engineering, Moral Philosophy, Geology Rhetoric, Artillery Tactics, Natural History.
3	J. G. Miller.	Matthews.	Mathematics, French, Drawing, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Rhetoric.
4	D. Poyner.	Brunswick.	English Studies, Mathematics, French, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Geology, Rhetoric, Natural History.
	SECOND CLASS.		
1	H. W. Hunter.	Norfolk City.	Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Infantry Tactics.
2	H. K. Burgwyn.	North Carolina.	Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Latin, Chemistry.
3	W. E. Parks.	Jackson.	Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry.

No.	Names.	Appointed from.	Subject in which the Cadet exceled.
	THIRD CLASS.		
1	W A Obenchain.	Botetout.	Mathematics, Latin, French, Drawing.
2	W. E. Hill.	Craig.	Mathematics, Latin, Declamation, Composition.
3	L. Crittenden.	Richmond city.	Mathematics, Latin, Composition.
	FOURTH CLASS.		
1	J. W. Latimer.	Prince William.	English Geography, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Declamation, Composition.
2	C. E. Ford.	Fairfax.	English Geography, Mathematics, Composition.
3	W. B. Hardy.	Middlesex.	English Geography, Mathematics, Composition.

The following named Cadets deserted from the Virginia Military Institute during the academic year ending July 1, 1860.

No.	Names.	Residence.
1	J. V. Taylor,.....	Georgetown, D. C.
2	G. B. Poulson,.....	Portsmouth, Va.
3	E. H. Caperton,.....	Petersburg, Va.
4	F. S. Scott,.....	Tennessee.
5	P. H. Saper,.....	North Carolina.
6	George Burton,.....	Richmond.
7	Wm. D. Waller,.....	Spottsylvania.

Correspondence with Hon. Wm. C. Rives, in reference to the Donation of William Newton Mercer, M. D.

Exchange Hotel, Richmond,
October 23, 1859.

Dear Sir: In the name of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute, it becomes our duty, as it is our privilege, to communicate to you the action of that body in reference to the proffered donation of $10,000 for the endowment of the "Mercer professorship of natural history and animal and vegetable physiology applied to agriculture," which is set forth more fully in a copy of the resolutions of the Board, herewith enclosed.

As the organ of the Board in indicating to yourself their earnest and grateful acceptance of this important donation from the distinguished gentleman, whose name has become every where associated with deeds of beneficence, we feel that our duty would not be sufficiently discharged, should we omit to express to you our grateful appreciation of your services to the cause of education, by giving to the Virginia Military Institute the prestige of your name, influence and enlarged experience, in forwarding a movement destined, as we trust and believe, to inaugurate a new era in the educational history of our beloved commonwealth.

Hoping that you will become the medium of communicating to Dr. Mercer the action of the Board on this interesting subject, and with earnest expressions of individual respect and esteem,

We are, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) GEORGE BLOW, Jr.,
JOHN ECHOLS, } Committee.

Hon. W. C. Rives,
Albemarle Co., Va.

CASTLE HILL, November 30, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of 23d ultimo, communicating the resolutions adopted by the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute in reference to the donation of my friend Dr. W. Newton Mercer, of Louisiana, for the establishment of a professorship of "natural history and animal and vegetable physiology applied to agriculture," was duly received. In obedience to your request, I have transmitted those resolutions to Dr. Mercer, who will, I am sure, appreciate with lively sensibility the handsome and flattering manner in which the Board have responded to his wish to promote the cause of agricultural education through their enlightened co-operation. For the very kind and gratifying terms in which the Board, and yourselves, gentlemen, have been pleased to speak of my connection, as the agent of my friend's bounty, with an event which, I trust with you, will tend to inaugurate a new and long hoped for era in the educational history of our State, I beg to offer my special acknowledgments.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you, and pray you to communicate to the Board of Visitors, that I have this day transferred to the Virginia Military Institute, on the books of the second auditor of the treasury, for the object above mentioned, and to be applied in the manner indicated in my letter to the Board of 1st October last, ten thousand eight hundred dollars of the registered six per cent. State stock of Virginia, proceeding from the donation of Dr. Mercer, and that there remains of that donation an uninvested surplus of fifty-five dollars and fifty-seven cents, for which I herewith enclose a draft on Richmond, payable to the order of the Board. The current semi-annual interest of $324, payable on the 1st of January next, also goes to the institute with the stock transferred.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

With the highest respect, very truly and faithfully, yours,

W. C. RIVES.

Messrs. GEO. BLOW, Jr., and JOHN ECHOLS,

Committee, etc., etc.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATION—JANUARY 1861.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
January 28, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Delegates:

I enclose herewith a report of the semi-annual examination of the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, with the accompanying documents.

Very respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

RICHMOND, January 28, 1861.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions of the Board of Visitors, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the semi-annual examination of the cadets of the Virginia military institute, with accompanying documents.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

T. S. RAYMOND,
President *pro tem.*

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
January 19, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, the report of the semi-annual examination of the cadets of this institution, which has just been concluded.

In consequence of a severe cold, contracted in the discharge of my public duties, I was unable to attend the examination in person, and, indeed, have not been able to leave my quarters since Christmas. For a portion of the time I have been confined to my

bed, and am now penning this report in my chamber. With care, I hope to be at my usual duties in a few days.

The examinations were conducted by committees of the academic board, and their report is entirely satisfactory as to the general progress in studies.

Considering the unsettled state of the country, and the probability that the commonwealth might at an early day need the services of all her educated military youth, it was deemed advisable by the academic board to modify, for a limited period, the usual course of studies in the 1st, 2d and 3d classes, so as to provide for a more extended theoretical and practical course in military studies. This arrangement enables the first class to take up the special duties of officers in the field, including the laying out of field works and planting batteries, general strategy and military history, while these studies are combined with target practice and pyrotechny.

To the second class has been assigned regular recitations in infantry tactics, with practical instruction in artillery, while the third class also commences infantry tactics, artillery and target practice, each class receiving such practical instruction in the laboratory as would supply them with information as to the mode of putting up the usual ordnance stores. Whether the services of these classes shall be required or not, the time thus appropriated will not be misspent.

In consequence of these extra arrangements, and to make temporary provision for the discharge of the duties of my office during my indisposition, I have detailed Major J. T. L. Preston on special duty, as assistant superintendent. This duty has been readily assumed by Major Preston, and has been done without any sacrifice to his class duties, inasmuch as these had been suspended in making the arrangements for the military instruction before referred to.

The report of the surgeon, Dr. Madison, presents an interesting view of the health of the institution; and the tabular statement which is submitted, and which will be regularly kept up, will supply valuable statistical details, that may be made of great use to the school.

Mr. R. H. Catlett having tendered his resignation as Quartermaster, I have made a provisional appointment, by conferring the office upon Mr. Wm. S. Polk. I ask the confirmation of the same.

I submit the accompanying requisition of Major T. J. Jackson, instructor of artillery, for a supply of ordnance, as auxiliary to the practical instruction in this department. Considering the value of these stores, when put up by the cadets, to the military service of the State, the propriety of an immediate appropriation for the same cannot be doubted. I would advise, therefore, that the Legislature be asked to make a special appropriation of

$5,000 to purchase the ordnance stores for the public service of the State.

Should additional provision be made by law for State defense, the ordnance department might be directed to supply the stores herein specified.

In December, 1859, I received an order from his Excellency Governor Wise, directing me to detail Major Wm. Gilham on special duty, for the purpose of preparing a manual of military instruction for the troops of Virginia. Although no appropriation was made to defray the expense of the publication of the work, Major Gilham, with great earnestness and industry, commenced its preparation, and it has just been published. It is, beyond all question, the best manual for volunteers and militia that has ever been published, and contains information of essential importance to those who have had no experience in the field. It would be but a just remuneration to Major Gilham for his labor and talent, that the State should purchase 15,000 or 20,000 copies of this work for distribution among the militia, well assured as I am that no better means could be adopted for disseminating valuable military knowledge.

It is a source of great pride to this institution, that it is in a condition, at such a crisis as the present, to make some effective return to the State for the liberal support which has been extended to it. We have now 400 graduates, distributed through the various districts of the State, and some 800 others, who, although not graduates, are well qualified to render efficient military service to the State. The State will fully realize the immense importanc of so large a number of educated officers, whenever the cry "to arms!" shall be heard; and they will enter upon the discharge of this duty with no divided feelings. I can say, with great confidence, of all the eleves of this school, that whatever may be thought of their qualifications as soldiers or scholars, there is one sentiment that rings with a clear note through their ranks—and that is, faithful devotion to their mother State, Virginia! As soon as the cadet assumes the "gray coat," he imbibes a respectful reverence for the authority of his State. The habit of his mind, in the various steps of his descipline here, confirms this sentiment; and when he leaves the institution, he carries with him not only the remembrance of parental care, but an earnest desire to make some return as evidence of his filial devotion. No return could be so appropriate, as none could be more effective, than to rally around her standard in the hour of her trial. This is the spirit of all at this time; and it is a spirit ready to dare and to do whatever Virginia may demand at their hands.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,

Superintendent.

Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, Adjutant General.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
January 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, together with the accompanying tabular statement, drawn up by our efficient and accurate apothecary, Mr. John T. Gibbs:

In obedience to the order of the Board of Visitors, I entered upon my duties as surgeon of the Virginia Military Institute July 1st, 1860. The general health of the corps of cadets, during the six months ending January 1st, 1861, has been good, but few cases of serious disease having occurred, and no deaths. Among the serious cases were two of chronic diarrhea, contracted before entering the institute; both cadets, by a singular coincidence, having not only the same disease, but also the same name, and both of whom were discharged upon my certificate of ill health. Two other critical cases occurred during the month of September, which, in the hospital report, are marked feb. remit. (remittent fever), and which are entitled to a passing remark. Both cadets thus affected were from malarious districts, and, had they remained at home, would have been attacked, in all probability, by bilious fever in its ordinary form; but change of residence to a high latitude curiously enough caused the disease to assume a typhoid character. This I believe is generally the case. Both cadets, however, soon recovered, and have been on duty, without a day's interruption, up to the present time.

By reference again to the report, it will be seen that EIGHT cases of intermittent fever (ague) are recorded. These are cases of cadets coming from malarious sections of country, who almost invariably have intermittent fever after residing here one or two months: and this, too, although entirely exempt from chills while at home. When the disease thus appears, it is more than ordinarily obstinate and difficult of cure—but when the cure is effected, the subsequent health becomes rude and vigorous to an astonishing degree.

The most prominent diseases found in the report are catarrh, diarrhea, feruncle (boil), obstipatio (constipation), and tonsillitis (quinsy); and it is necessary to say a few words explanatory of the prevalence of each.

Fifty-three cases of catarrh appear on the list, and in a regularly increasing ratio from July to January. This result might have been predicated from a knowledge of our climate and the increasing mutations of temperature during those months.

Sixty-two cases of diarrhea are reported, of which number eleven occurred in August, twenty-six in October and thirteen in November.

Now, it is more than probable that some of these were fictitious cases, but even if all were real, it is easy to account for their

number. When cadets first arrive, which they generally do the latter part of July and during the month of August, our limestone water is apt to disagree with them and occasion diarrhea; and this result is invariably insured by their eating fruit at the same time.

Again, during the months of October and November our corps is plentifully supplied by the obsequious denizens of the "house mountain" with chestnuts and apples, which are consumed with an avidity and relish only exceeded by the pain and suffering which invariably follow.

Sixteen cases of dyspepsia are reported. These are most promptly and successfully treated by a recommendation to each sufferer to put himself upon half rations for a few weeks.

There seems to have been an epidemic tendency (not very strong, however) to feruncle (boil) from July to this time, no less than thirty-five cases having occurred. A few of these, in August, assumed the character of carbuncle, and were quite difficult to manage. Why this tendency should prevail, I am unable to say.

Fifty-five cases of obstipatio (constipation) are also recorded—and what at first sight may appear paradoxical, the greatest number were in those months in which diarrhea was most prevalent. But it is a well known fact, that after an attack of diarrhea the bowels are usually disposed to constipation; and conversely, that constipation frequently relieves itself by an attack of diarrhea.

Under the generic title of "tonsillitis" (quinsy), have been classified all the affections of the throat which have appeared in the corps, including a good many of diptherite and other aphthous affections. This will account for its apparently extensive prevalence, the recorded number being sixty-four; but all the cases both of tonsillitis, diptherite and aphthæ, have generally been mild and readily amenable to treatment.

The long and tried experience of the superintendent, and his watchful supervision of the sick list, enable him readily to understand and properly to appreciate the difficulties which beset the surgeon in the discharge of his duties. His task is a laborious and a ceaseless one, and the Sabbath brings no exemption from duty. Upon him rests the responsibility not only of the health of the entire corps, and of pursuing the best and most efficacious treatment of real disease (a responsibility most deeply felt), but he is frequently called upon to decide questions of a delicate nature, involving the veracity of the patient in question, and is much harassed by applications for relief from feigned diseases, the applicant merely wishing to shirk his duty. There are a thousand ways in which a physician can be deceived by a patient, and ingenuity has been exhausted to discover them all. While, therefore, the surgeon is conscious that very many applicants excused from duty, on the sick list, must have feigned disease in order to avoid duty, yet he

is equally conscious of an earnest endeavor on his part to keep down the number, to the best of his ability; in which laudable effort he has been promptly assisted and greatly aided by the experience and energy of the superintendent, to whom all questions of doubt or embarrassment have been uniformly referred.

A rigid adherence to the order passed by the board at their last session, requiring all cadets unfit for duty to report at once to the surgeon, is an invaluable means of preventing abuse of the sick list, and exerts a most salutary influence over the discipline of the corps. A strict enforcement of this order shall be continued.

It must not be inferred that all the cases appearing on the sick list are such as gave exemption from all duty, or even from any, a cadet being frequently prescribed for and remanded to duty, or only excused from such portion of it as the absolute necessities of his case demand. When, however, it is borne in mind that no cadet is exempt from any duty, no matter how trivial, on account of indisposition, unless his name appears on the sick list—and when it is remembered that he is required to attend nine roll calls a day, and to perform numerous other minor duties, from none of which he can absent himself, unless excused by the surgeon—and further, when there are constantly occurring slight accidents, unavoidable in their character—such as headache, sprains, tooth-ache, contusions, hemorrhage from the nose, etc., etc., the wonder is, not that the sick list is so large, but that it is practicable to keep it within the bounds set forth in the report.

After all, however, the surgeons feels it due to himself to say that in many cases where doubt arises as to the reality of sickness in the applicant, he feels compelled to give the patient the benefit of that doubt—thus following the maxim approved in law, "that it is better for ten guilty to escape, than for one innocent person to be punished." The surgeon cannot close this report without adverting, in terms of the highest commendation, to the skill and efficiency of our excellent apothecary, Mr. John T. Gibbs. All prescriptions ordered by the surgeon have been compounded by him with great care, and in a most satisfactory manner. At the same time, although his duty in this respect is frequently onerous, he has uniformly manifested a zeal and promptness, in responding to the demands of the surgeon, worthy of all praise.

With high regard,
I have the honor to be,
Most respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
R. L. MADISON,
Surgeon V. M. I.

Col. F. H. Smith.

Report of Sick at the Virginia Military Institute for the half year ending 31st December, 1860.

	Abrasion.	Abscess.	Bubo, sympathetic.	Catarrh.	Caphalagia.	Colica.	Contusio.	Cystitis.	Diarrhea.	Diphtheria.	Dysenteria	Dyspepsia.	Enteralgia.	Epistaxis.	Erysipelas.	Feb. int. quot.	Feb. int. tert.	Feb. remit.	Fistula.	Fractura.	Furuncle.	Gastritis.	Gastralgia.	Gastrodynia.	Hepatitis.	Herpes.	Herpes circinatum.	Hernia.	Hordeolum.	Inverted to nail.	Lumbago.
July,	3			3	2			1	3		2		1								1					2		1			
August,	11		1	5	3	1		1	11			3				1			1	1	11										
September,	6			7			3		4		2	3				2	3				4		2			1					
October,	10			8		1	4		26		1	4				5					6										
November,	3	2		13	9		6		13	4	1	3			1	1	3				6		2		1				1	2
December,				17	6	2	6		5			3		1	1	1	3	1			7	1							1	1	
Total,	33	2	1	53	20	4	19	2	62	4	6	16	1	1	2	9	8	4	1	1	35	2	2	2	1	4	3	1	5	2

	Neuralgia.	Obstipatio.	Odontalgia.	Ophthalmia.	Orchitis.	Otitis.	Ostitis.	Paronychia.	Pleuritis.	Pleurodynia.	Prurigo.	Ptyriasis.	Rheumatism.	Spermatorrhea.	Stomatitis.	Sub. luxatio.	Tonsillitis.	Urethritis.	Varicocele.	Vulnus, incisivum et laceratum.	Vulnus sclopeticum	Monthly total.	Average strength.	On furlough.	Resign'd on surgeon's certificate.	REMAINING SICK. Returned to duty.	In hospital.	In quarters.
July,	1	1															1	1		1		27	140				
August,	1	3	1	1							1					1	2	1	1	7		70	140				
September,	1	4	3	2	1								6			3	12			2		72	220				
October,	5	20	4	3		2			1				3			5	14		1	4		126	224				
November,	4	17	7	2								1	2	1		6	21			4		143	220				
December,	2	10	3	4			1	1	1	1			1		1	6	14			3	1	102	218	1			
Total,	14	55	18	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	22	64	1	1	21	1	540		1	2	531	1	5

List of Ordnance required for the Virginia Military Institute.

ARTICLES	No.
Round shot for six pounder guns,.....	2,000
Spherical cases for 6 do.....	1,440
Pounds of canister shot for 6 pounder guns.....	2,160
Spherical cases for 12 pounder howitzers.....	480
Shells do. do.....	360
Pounds of canister shot for 12 pounder howitzers.....	864
do. do. do. guns.....	500
Round shot do. do. do.....	100
Spherical cases do. do.....	80
Pounds of canister shot for 24 pounder howitzers.....	100
do. do. 32 do.....	100
Shells for 24 do.....	50
do. do. for 32 do.....	50
Spherical cases for 24 pounder howitzers.....	50
do. 32 do.....	50
Pounds of grape shot for 18 pounder guns.....	200
do. do. 24 do.....	250
do. canister 18 do.....	300
do. do. 24 do.....	350
Stands for grape shot for 18 do.....	10
do. do. 24 do.....	10
Boarman fuses.....	6,000
Friction primers.....	9,000
Shells for 8 inch mortar.....	50
do. 10 do.....	10
Round shot for 18 pounder guns.....	20
do. 24 do.....	20
Pounds of lead.....	7,000
do. refined nitre for laboratory use.....	300
do. flour of sulphur for laboratory use.....	300
do. black sulphide of antimony (refined).....	30
do. gum arabic.....	20
do cotton wick of 6 or 8 strans.....	30
Boxes of I. C. tin, 14 by 20, very pliant to work..	4
Callipers of large size.....	2
Pair of snips or tinners' hand shears, No. 8.....	1
Pair of counter scales, large size, with nest of weights	1
Brace, with bits, for boring.....	1
Large shoemakers' knives for cutting paper.....	4
Reams of cartridge paper, 18 by 20, for small arms..	10
do. do. 15 by 20, for rifle and pistol	3

ARTICLES.	No.
Reams of rocket paper, 25 by 30, for cannon cartridges	5
Balls of rocket twine for cannon cartridges	24
Yards of untwilled merino or bombazet, all wool, for cannon cartridges	200
Percussion caps for United States muskets	3,000
Cartridge sabots for 6 pounder guns	2,000
do. do. do spherical case shot	1,440
Six pounder canister blocks	350
Sabots, for 12 pounder spherical cases	480
do. do. shells	360
Twelve pounder canister blocks	86
do. do. do	50
Sabots, for 12 pounder guns	100
do. do. spherical cases	80
Canister blocks, for 24 pounder howitzers	6
do. do. 32 pounder howitzers	4
Sabots, for 24 pounder howitzers	50
Sabots for 32 pounder howitzers	50
Sabots for 24 pounder spherical cases	50
Sabots for 32 pounder do. do.	50
Canister blocks for 18 pounder guns	18
do. do. 24 do	15

ROLL OF THE CADETS.

Of the Virginia Military Institute, arranged according to Merit in Conduct, for the months ending January 1, 1861.

Number.	Names.	Counties, etc.	Class.	Demerit.
1	J W Latimer,	Prince William,	3	0
2	W A Obenchain,	Botetourt,	2	0
3	W E Park,	Jackson,	1	0
4	H W Hunter,	Norfolk City,	1	0
5	E N Ross,	Culpepper,	4	0
6	P M Nelson,	Henry.	4	0
7	H N Martin,	Mississippi,	4	0
8	O S Morton,	Richmond City,	3	0
9	G O Jordan,	Mississippi,	4	0
10	L E Harvie,	Powhattan,	3	0
11	W S Gibbons,	Page,	3	0
12	G M Francisco,	Augusta,	4	0
13	Geo Cameron,	Rockbridge,	4	0
14	N H Christian,	Campbell,	4	0
15	R J Barton,	Frederick,	4	0
16	J L Burks,	Botetourt,	2	0
17	R Bradly,	Missouri,	4	0
18	W I Irvine,	Alabama,	2	0
19	D Moncure,	Richmond,	4	0
20	J H Scales,	Patrick,	4	0
21	O C Petway,	North Carolina,	3	0
22	W A Coleman,	Amherst,	4	0
23	J L Hempstead,	Iowa,	4	0
24	C R Norris,	Loudoun,	4	0
25	W P Moseley,	Buckingham,	3	0
26	J H Whitehurst,	Princess Anne,	4	0
27	J A Walthall,	North Carolina,	2	0
28	R K Urquhart,	Southampton,	3	0
29	Fred Sheetz,	Hampshire,	4	0
30	E B Maddux,	Brunswick,	4	0
31	C Shafer,	Loudoun,	4	7
32	B E Coltrane,	Carroll,	1	8
33	A C L Gatewood,	Bath,	4	8
34	J L Moon,	Albermarle,	4	8
35	J Garnett,	Essex,	3	8
36	W P Sydnor,	Northumberland,	2	9

Number.	Names.	Counties, etc.	Class.	Demerit.
37	S S Turner,	Warren Co., Va.,	4	9
38	S Blanc,	Louisiana,	4	9
39	J F Love,	Loudoun,	3	10
40	J L Sullavan,	Lancaster,	4	10
41	J R Jordan,	Mississippi,	4	10
42	A J Montague,	Middlesex,	4	11
43	B A Collonna,	Accomack,	4	11
44	J W Turner,	New Kent,	4	11
45	J R Scales,	Patrick,	4	11
46	T P Turner,	New Kent,	4	12
47	F M Imboden,	Braxton,	4	12
48	T V Brooke,	Henrico,	4	12
49	W E Hill,	Craig,	2	12
50	J D Lilley,	Augusta,	4	12
51	W B Pritchard,	Petersburg,	2	12
52	C A Holt,	Barbour,	3	13
53	R McCullock,	Rockbridge,	4	13
54	Wm Galt,	Augusta,	4	13
55	W M Wyatt,	Campbell,	4	13
56	R H Sims,	Brunswick,	4	13
57	S G Grasty,	Virginia,	4	13
58	H L D Lewis,	Clarke,	4	14
59	C B Coinor,	Augusta,	4	14
60	G A Magruder,	U. S. Navy,	2	15
61	W N Meriwether,	Bedford,	4	15
62	D H Kindred,	Southampton,	4	15
63	W E Watkins,	Halifax,	4	16
64	E L Yancy,	Culpepper,	2	16
65	O R Funsten,	Virginia,	4	16
66	T Alexander,	Northumberland,	2	16
67	R L Brown,	Upshur,	4	16
68	R H Chamberlaine,	Norfolk city,	4	16
69	S P Kerr,	Northampton,	2	16
70	A Pettigrew,	Campbell,	4	16
71	S Pumphrey,	Norfolk city,	4	17
72	T C Kinney,	Augusta,	2	17
73	W B Hardy,	Middlesex,	3	17
74	E Carter,	Fauquier,	4	17
75	W Bowie,	Westmoreland,	2	17
76	W A Smith,	King George,	1	17
77	J T Tayloe,	do. do.,	4	18
78	W S Chewning,	Amherst, Va.,	4	18

Number.	Names.	Counties, etc.	Class.	Demerit.
79	M Waring,	Alabama,	4	18
80	H K Burgwyn,	North Carolina,	1	18
81	G D Eyster,	Marion,	4	18
82	C H Minge,	Alabama,	4	19
83	C Moore,	Tennessee,	4	19
84	R H Cunningham,	Powhatan,	3	19
85	W Bonner,	Louisiana,	4	19
86	E Betts,	Halifax,	4	19
87	R L Williams,	Essex,	1	19
88	W T Shepherd,	Richmond city,	3	20
89	J R Buford,	Alabama,	4	20
90	E A Rhodes,	North Carolina,	4	20
91	A J Summers,	Virginia,	4	21
92	J Harvey Wood,	Scott,	4	21
93	J Stuart,	Augusta,	4	22
94	E M Dabney,	Albemarle,	2	22
95	E B Goode,	Mecklenburg,	2	23
96	R R Breeden,	Louisiana,	3	23
97	T T Upshur,	Northampton,	4	24
98	D Bissett,	Petersburg,	4	24
99	J M Love,	Fairfax,	3	24
100	J R Hammet,	Montgomery,	2	24
10	W Y C Hannum,	Tennessee,	3	25
102	E H Mohler,	Page,	2	26
103	W R Hammet,	Montgomery,	4	26
104	T G Burks,	Rockbridge,	4	26
105	D K Richardson,	Texas,	4	27
106	R S Majett,	Southampton,	1	28
107	C E Ford,	Fairfax,	3	28
108	A Renolds,	Essex,	3	29
109	A W Clopton,	Richmond,	3	29
110	M Taylor,	Spotsylvania,	4	30
111	A C Beckham,	Culpepper,	3	30
11[illegible]	[illegible] W Warrick,	Maryland,	4	30
113	M A Moncure,	Richmond,	4	30
114	[illegible] W Burke,	King William,	3	31
11[illegible]	W B Seawell,	Alabama,	4	31
116	F A Stevenson,	Norfolk,	4	31
117	N W Lee,	Mississippi,	4	31
118	W E Savage,	"	4	32
119	C C Floweree,	Missouri,	3	32
120	E M McDowell,	Georgia,	3	32

Number.	Names.	Counties, etc.	Class.	Demerit.
121	A Boggess,	Harrison,	4	33
122	F A Humes,	Washington,	3	34
123	W L Hopkins,	Alabama,	3	36
124	S Downing,	Lancaster,	2	36
125	J D Barnes,	Florida,	2	37
126	J H Cunningham,	Powhatan,	2	37
127	T J Morton,	Mecklenburg,	4	38
128	J A Broome,	Florida,	3	38
129	R G Wharton,	Richmond city,	2	38
130	L Crittenden,	" "	2	39
131	T R Dunn,	Petersburg,	1	39
132	W A Harris,	Page,	2	42
133	R H Crump,	Spotsylvania,	4	42
134	H C Hendricks,	Mecklenburg,	4	42
135	E Morrison,	Isle of Wight,	1	43
136	W Pettigrew,	Botetourt,	4	44
137	T C Haskins,	Brunswick,	4	44
138	W B Forman,	Florida,	3	
139	C C Wright,	Charles City,	2	44
140	W E Taylor,	Norfolk city,	1	47
141	B J Bishop,	Sussex,	2	47
142	P F Frazer,	Greenbrier,	4	48
143	W Rowlett,	Petersburg,	4	49
144	T H Smith,	V. M. Institute,	2	50
145	A P Williams,	Kanawha,	4	52
146	D R Lee,	Arkansas,	4	53
147	W A Blankingship,	Amelia,	3	54
148	W H Smith,	Mecklenburg,	3	54
149	T G Hart,	Fauquier,	1	55
150	J C Leftwich,	Bedford,	3	56
151	J T James,	Botetourt,	3	56
152	J D Baird,	Richmond,	2	56
153	T S Gallaway,	North Carolina,	1	57
154	G Urquhart,	Southampton,	3	57
155	W P Robinson,	Pittsylvania,	2	57
156	C J Freeman,	Norfolk city,	2	58
157	W W Reveley,	Appomattox,	2	61
158	J A Segar,	Norfolk city,	3	62
159	G W Chalmers,	Halifax,	3	62
160	R P Chew,	Jefferson,	2	63
161	J Caperton,	Monroe,	4	64
162	A A Burgess,	Rappahannock,	3	64

Number.	Names.	Counties, etc.	Class.	Demerit.
163	G J Kollock,	Georgia,	3	66
164	J W Thompson,	Jefferson,	4	67
165	M Kenner,	"	4	67
166	J H Gregg,	Texas.	4	68
167	J W Houck,	Rockingham,	1	68
168	R D B Sydnor,	Northumberland,	3	71
169	J W Breedlove,	Louisiana,	3	73
170	J T Hall,	Mason,	3	75
171	A E Jackson,	Tennessee,	4	75
172	R R Miller,	Shenandoah,	3	78
173	H A Wise, jr,	Norfolk city.	2	80
174	C G Lawson,	Richmond city,	1	80
175	J S Madison,	Petersburg,	4	83
176	D M Lee,	U S Navy,	4	85
177	J A K Nightingale,	Georgia,	4	85
178	S P Heath,	"	3	88
179	J K Thompson,	Putnam,	3	88
180	R K Polk,	Tennessee,	4	89
181	N R Coleman,	Halifax,	3	89
182	W N Mercer,	Tennessee,	3	90
183	F G Jones,	Alabama,	4	91
184	E Kirby,	Richmond city,	2	92
185	M Rouse,	Jefferson,	3	92
186	J Denegre,	Louisiana,	3	93
187	W H H Elgin,	Missouri,	2	95
188	P Johnston,	Richmond,	4	95
189	G Y Booker,	Campbell,	3	95
190	E F Morgan,	Georgia,	4	95
191	J M Stafford,	Alabama,	2	95
192	J H Lionberger,	Page,	3	95
193	W H Gillespie,	"	2	96
194	N Burruss,	Norfolk,	4	99
195	G W Brown,	Fairfax,	3	100
196	H C Martin,	Mississippi,	4	100
197	*E B Starke,	Louisiana,	2	121
198	*W M Polk,	Tennessee,	3	121
299	*J M Smith,	Norfolk,	4	122
200	*J C Walton,	Louisiana,	4	123
201	*O Routh,	"	4	148

Number.	Names.	Counties, etc.		Demerit.
202	*H Wood,	Mecklenburg,		151
203	*J M H Beale,	Mason,	4	154
204	*J Seabrook,	Pennsylvania,		170
205	*C W Terry,	Campbell,	4	176
206	*P H Grandy,	Norfolk,	3	184
207	*J E Jordan,	Mississippi,	4	251
208	*W E Cuyler,	Old Point Comfort,	4	259

Names marked thus deficient in conduct.

CADETS,

Arranged in Order of Merit in their respective Classes, as determined at Semi-annual Examination in Jan., 1861.

FIRST CLASS.

NAT. PHILOSOPHY.	ENGINEERING.	RHETORIC.	INFANTRY TACTICS.	NATURAL HISTORY.
1 H K Burgwyn.	1 R L Williams.	1 H K Burgwyn.	1 H W Hunter.	1 H W Hunter.
2 H W Hunter.	2 W E Taylor.	2 C G Lawson.	2 C G Lawson.	2 H K Burgwyn.
3 W E Park.	3 H W Hunter.	3 W E Park.	3 R L Williams.	3 R L Williams
4 C G Lawson.	4 W E Park.	4 R L Williams.	4 E M Morrison.	4 T R Dunn.
5 R L Williams.	5 T R Dunn.	5 T S Gallaway.	5 W E Park.	5 E M Morrison.
6 E M Morrison.	6 H K Burgwyn.	6 H W Hunter.	6 B E Coltrane.	6 C G Lawson.
7 T S Gallaway.	7 C G Lawson.	7 T R Dunn.	7 H K Burgwyn.	7 W E Park.
8 W E Taylor.	8 B E Coltrane.	8 E Morrison.	8 T R Dunn.	8 J W Houck.
9 B E Coltrane.	9 W A Smith.	9 W E Taylor.	9 W E Taylor.	9 T S Gallaway.
10 T G Hart.	10 W E Morrison.	10 J W Houck.	10 T S Gallaway.	10 W A Smith.
11 W A Smith.	11 J W Houck.	11 W A Smith.	11 R S Majett.	11 B E Coltrane.
12 R S Majett.	12 R S Majett.	12 T G Hart.	12 T G Hart.	12 W E Taylor.
13 J W Houck.	13 T S Gallaway.	13 B E Coltrane.	13 J W Houck.	13 R S Majett.
14 T R Dunn.	14 T G Hart.	14 R S Majett.	14 W A Smith.	14 T G Hart.

SECOND CLASS.

CHEMISTRY.	MATHEMATICS.	LATIN.
1 W A Obenchain.	1 W A Obenchain.	1 L Crittenden.
2 J L Burks.	2 J L Burks.	2 W A Obenchain.
3 E L Yancey.	3 W Bowie.	3 R P Chew.
4 J A Walthall.	4 L Crittenden.	4 W E Hill.
5 C C Wight.	5 A A Burgess.	5 C C Wight.
6 E B Goode.	6 W E Hill.	6 W Bowie.
7 W P Robinson.	7 E L Yancey.	7 E L Yancey.
8 J H Cunningham	8 H A Wise.	8 E M Stafford.
9 R D B Snyder.	9 W H H Elgin.	9 R G Wharton.
10 W E Hill.	10 C T Freeman.	10 J H Cunningham
11 A A Burgess.	11 W A Harris.	11 W B Prichard.
12 H A Wise.	12 R P Chew.	12 H A Wise.
13 J R Hammet.	13 J D Baird.	13 T H Smith.
14 R P Chew.	14 J L Burks.	14 S P Kerr.
15 J D Baird.	15 F M Stafford.	15 T Alexander.
16 W Bowie.	16 B F Bishop.	16 S Downing, jr.
17 C F Freeman.	17 J A Walthall.	17 E B Goode.
18 G A Magruder.	18 G A Magruder.	18 W P Robinson.
19 G Y Booker.	19 E H Mohler.	19 J A Walthall.
20 W B Prichard.	20 T H Smith.	20 J R Hammet.
21 T C Kinney.	21 W B Prichard.	21 C T Freeman.
22 E H Mohler.	22 E B Goode.	22 W H H Elgin.
23 W H H Elgin.	23 W P Robinson.	23 R D B Snyder.
24 W A Harris.	24 G Y Booker.	24 A A Burgess.
25 T H Smith.	25 R G Wharton.	25 J B Barnes.
26 R G Wharton.	26 E M Dabney.	26 W W Reveley.
27 W H Gillespie.	27 C C Wight.	27 T C Kinney.
28 B F Bishop.	28 R D B Snyder.	28 J L Burks.
29 F M Stafford.	29 T Alexander.	29 W H Gillespie.
30 L Crittenden.	30 S P Kerr.	30 J D Baird.
31 E M Dabney.	31 J H Cunningham	31 B F Bishop.
32 W W Reveley.	T C Kinney, deft.	32 G A Magruder.
33 T Alexander.	W W Reveley, deft.	33 E H Mohler.
34 S P Kerr.	S Downing, "	34 G Y Booker.
35 S Downing, jr.	J R Hammet, "	35 E M Dabney.
36 E Kirby.	J B Barnes, "	E Kirby, deft.
37 J B Barnes.	E Kirby, "	
38 W J Irvine.	A Gregory.	
A Gregory.		

Cadet A. Gregory absent with leave.

THIRD

MATHEMATICS.	LATIN.	FRENCH.
1 J W Latimer.	1 W G Brown.	1 J Denegre.
2 C E Ford.	2 W B Hardy.	2 J W Latimer.
3 W B Hardy.	3 N R Coleman.	3 W B Hardy.
4 R R Breeden.	4 J T James.	4 R R Breeden.
5 O S Morton.	5 O S Morton.	5 W L Hopkins.
6 M Rouse.	6 R R Breeden.	6 C E Ford.
7 R R Miller.	7 G W Chalmers.	7 W G Brown.
8 J K Thompson.	8 A W Clopton.	8 C C Flowerree.
9 C C Floweree.	9 J K Thompson.	9 J K Thompson.
10 R Chamberlaine.	10 C E Ford.	10 M Rouse.
11 J T James.	11 W Y C Hannum.	11 A W Clopton.
12 F A Humes.	12 G J Kollock.	12 J T James.
13 J W Breedlove.	13 A Rennolds.	13 W P Sydnor.
14 W Y C Hannum.	14 J Denegre.	14 N R Coleman.
15 C A Holt.	15 L E Harvie, jr.	15 P H Grandy.
16 N R Coleman.	16 W L Hopkins.	16 W N Mercer.
17 J W Burke.	17 G S Urquhart.	17 J W Turner.
18 W A Blankinship	18 K M Urquhart.	18 J T Hall.
19 J F Love.	19 W B Forman.	19 J W Breedlove.
20 J T Hall.	20 R Cunningham.	20 J F Love.
21 G W Brown.	21 F A Humes.	21 G W Chalmers.
22 G W Chalmers.	22 R R Miller.	22 G J Kollock.
23 W P Sydnor.	23 W P Sydnor.	23 E B Starke.
24 W L Hopkins.	24 O C Petway.	24 O S Morton.
25 W N Mercer.	25 W A Blankinship.	25 R R Miller.
26 W H Smith.	26 W P Moseley.	26 C A Holt.
27 E B Starke.	27 C C Flowerree.	27 W Y C Hannum.
28 J Denegre.	28 W N Mercer.	28 W A Blankinship.
29 J W Turner.	29 R Chamberlaine.	29 K M Urquhart.
30 W P Moseley.	30 J T Hall.	30 J W Burke.
31 J R Jordan.	31 J R Jordan.	31 R L Brown, jr.
32 L E Harvie, jr.	32 E M McDowell.	32 R Cunningham.
33 G O Jordan,	33 P H Grandy.	33 J A Segar.
34 R Cunningham.	34 J W Burke.	34 W H Smith.
35 K M Urquhart.	35 J W Turner.	35 W M Polk.
36 W B Forman.	36 J M Love.	36 W P Moseley.
37 A W Clopton.	7 W M Polk.	37 L E Harvie, jr.
38 J M Love.	38 J W Latimer.	38 W B Forman.
39 G J Kollock.	39 R L Brown, jr.	39 F A Humes.
40 A C Beckham.	40 A C Beckham.	40 A F Love.

CLASS.

DRAWING.	COMPOSITION.	DECLAMATION.
1 W N Mercer.	1 M Rouse.	1 J W Lathrop.
2 J W Latimer.	W B Hardy.	2 F A Humes.
3 J W Turner.	2 A W Clopton.	W Y C Hannum.
4 C E Ford.	O S Morton.	3 R R Miller.
5 R R Breeden.	J W Breedlove.	E B Starke.
6 C A Holt.	5 J W Latimer.	J A Broome.
7 J H Breedlove.	C E Ford.	6 J T Hall.
8 J Denegre.	7 E M McDowell.	J W Breedlove.
9 W H Smith.	E B Starke.	W B Hardy.
10 W B Hardy.	J K Thompson.	10 W P Moseley.
11 C C Flowerree.	9 W N Mercer.	C E Ford.
12 W L Hopkins.	C C Flowerree.	11 C C Flowerree.
13 R L Brown, jr.	12 R R Breeden.	J T James.
14 E M McDowell.	C A Holt.	14 C A Holt.
15 A W Clopton.	14 J Denegre.	O C Petway.
16 O S Morton.	15 R R Miller.	16 J K Thompson.
17 W Y C Hannum.	16 W G Brown.	17 E M McDowell.
18 J Garnett.	J A Broome.	18 R R Breeden.
19 J K Thompson.	18 W P Moseley.	19 J Denegre.
20 N R Coleman.	J T James.	J H Lionberger.
21 J T James.	19 W Y C Hannum.	21 W P Sydnor.
22 W A Blankinship	W A Blankinship.	22 P H Grandy.
23 W P Moseley.	22 F A Humes.	J W Burke.
24 W G Brown.	J C Leftwich.	24 W B Forman.
25 J C Leftwich.	24 J W Turner.	G W Chalmers.
26 W P Sydnor.	25 J A Segar.	25 N R Coleman.
27 P H Grandy.	J F Love.	G O Jordan.
28 R Chamberlaine.	25 R Chamberlaine.	28 W N Mercer.
29 L E Harvie, jr.	W L Hopkins.	29 W M Polk.
30 R Cunningham.	28 L E Harvie, jr.	W G Brown.
31 A Rennolds.	29 G O Jordan.	31 S P Heath.
32 J F Love.	30 W P Sydnor.	J M Love.
33 J H Lionberger.	31 G S Urquhart.	32 M Rouse.
34 J T Hall.	S P Heath.	W A Blankinship.
35 J R Jordan.	33 J H Lionberger.	35 R Cunningham.
36 J M H Beale.	34 W H Smith.	W H Smith.
37 J M Love.	J Garnet.	36 O S Morton.
38 S P Heath.	36 J R Jordan.	K M Urquhart.
39 O C Petway.	37 J W Burke.	39 J W Turner.
40 G W Chalmers.	G J Kollock.	A W Clopton.

THIRD

MATHEMATICS.	LATIN.	FRENCH.
41 J A Segar.	41 W S Gibbons.	41 R Chamberlaine.
42 R L Brown, jr.	42 M Rouse.	42 E M McDowell.
43 A Rennolds.	43 C Holt.	43 J H Lionberger.
44 O C Petway.	44 G O Jordan.	44 S P Heath.
45 W L Gibbons.	45 W H Smith.	45 J C Leftwich.
46 G S Urquhart.	46 J W Breedlove.	46 A Rennolds.
47 J M H Beale.	47 J A Segar.	47 O C Petway.
48 S P Heath.	48 J Garnett.	48 W S Gibbons.
49 J Garnett.	49 S P Heath.	49 G O Jordan.
E M McDowell, defi	50 J F Love.	50 J R Jordan.
W M Polk, "	51 E B Starke.	51 J Garnett.
J C Leftwich, "	52 J H Lionberger.	52 G S Urquhart.
J H Lionberger, "	53 J C Leftwich.	53 A C Beckham.
P H Grandy, "	54 J M H Beale.	54 J M H Beale.
J A Broome.	J A Broome.	J A Broome.
W Y Sheppard.	W Y Sheppard.	W Y Sheppard.

Cadets Broome and Sheppard absent with leave.

CLASS—Continued.

DRAWING.	COMPOSITION.	DECLAMATION.
41 A C Beckham.	39 R L Brown, jr.	40 W L Hopkins.
42 E B Starke.	A C Beckham.	R L Brown.
43 M Rouse.	41 R Cunningham.	43 J R Jordan.
44 J W Burke.	42 W B Forman.	44 J C Leftwich.
45 F A Humes.	43 K N Urquhart.	45 J A Segar.
46 G J Kollock.	O C Petway.	46 W Y Sheppard.
47 R R Miller.	44 A Rennolds.	47 A Rennolds.
48 K M Urquhart.	N R Coleman.	48 J M H Beale.
49 G O Jordan.	W M Polk.	49 S G Urquhart.
50 G S Urquhart.	47 J T Hall.	50 R Chamberlaine.
51 W S Gibbons.	W Y Sheppard.	51 L E Harvie, jr.
52 J A Segar.	50 W G Chalmers.	52 J Garnett.
53 W B Forman.	51 W S Gibbons.	
54 W M Polk.	52 J M H Beale.	
J A Broome.		
W Y Sheppard.		

Cadets Broome and Sheppard absent with leave.

FOURTH CLASS.

MATHEMATICS.	FRENCH.	GEOGRAPHY.	COMPOSITION.	DECLAMATION.
1 C Moore,	1 D Moncure,	1 D A Bisset,	1 R H Pettigrew,	1 C Moore,
2 J H Wyatt,	2 T C Haskins,	2 C H Minge, jr.	1 E N Rhodes,	2 J Taylor,
3 E N Rhodes,	3 M A Moncuro,	3 E N Rhodes,	3 S S Turner,	3 R D Lee,
4 D A Bisset,	4 T G Jones,	4 C W Terry,	3 C Moore,	3 A H Pettigrew,
5 C Lhafer,	5 S P Blanc,	5 T Brooks,	T C Haskins,	S P Blanc,
6 A H Pettigrew,	6 C Moore,	6 A H Pettigrew,	5 C Shafer,	5 F H Imboden,
7 S S Turner,	7 S S Turner,	7 R J Barton,	5 J H Wood,	M F Taylor,
8 W E. Savage,	8 E Carter,	8 E McCullock,	F K Holstead.	J H Wood,
9 A J Montague,	9 R McCullock,	9 S P Blanc,	R Bradley,	8 J A K Nightengale
10 E Carter,	10 J Tayloe,	10 J H Scales,	9 R K Polk,	C R Norris,
11 C H Minge, jr.	11 D A Bisset,	11 J W Wyatt,	J H Scales,	11 J R Buford,
12 R McCullock,	12 H L D Lewis,	12 C Shafer,	J W Wyatt,	S S Turner,
13 B A Colonna,	13 O Routh,	13 S S Turner,	W B Leawell,	12 W Bonner,
14 J L Sullavan,	14 A J Montague,	14 J R Scales,	S P Blanc,	T J Morton,
15 A Boggess,	15 T Brooke,	15 H L D Lewis,	S G Grasty,	D H Kindred,
16 C W Terry,	16 C W Terry,	16 C R Norris,	14 J Tayloe,	J L Moon,
17 E M Ross,	17 D H Kindred,	17 T M Imboden,	J Seabrook.	15 H N Martin,
18 T Brooke,	18 R H Crump,	18 R H Crump,	J W Warwick,	J W Wyatt,
19 R H Crump,	19 W N Merriwether,	19 J H Gregg,	J A Stuart,	E M Ross,

20	J A Stuart,	20	N Burruss,	20	W Cale,	19	E M Ross,
21	C M Francisco,	21	M F Taylor,	21	W N Meriwether,		C W Terry,
22	S P Blanc,	22	J A K Nightingale	22	C Moore,	22	D A Bisset,
23	C B Coiner,	23	A H Pettigrew,	23	A J Montague,	23	R H Crump,
24	W Galt,	24	W Galt,	24	J L Hempstead,	24	O Routh,
25	J R Buford,	25	S G Grasty,	25	R Bradley,		J A K Nightingale
26	H L D Lewis,	26	C Shafer,	26	O Routh,		W E Savage,
27	F M Imboden,	27	J H Scales,	27	O R Funsten,	27	F M Imboden,
28	T C Haskins,	28	J A Stuart,	28	J A Stuart,	28	R McCullock,
29	M F Taylor.	29	G M Francisco,	29	W A Coleman,		J H Scales,
30	J Taylor,	30	W E Savage,	30	H C Hendrick,	30	L Pumphrey,
31	A E Jackson,	31	E M Ross,	31	B A Colonna,		F W Sheetz,
32	J H Scales,	32	C R Norris,	32	G H Ester,		R D Lee,
33	J W Warwick,	33	R J Barton,	33	G M Francisco,		W Galt,
34	G H Cameron,	34	T T Upshur,	34	A C L Gatewood,	34	C R Norris,
35	W A Coleman,	35	J L Sullavan,	35	M F Taylor.	35	D Moncure,
36	J L Hempstead,	36	A E Jackson,	36	E M Ross,		R J Barton,
37	D H Kindred,	37	J L Hempstead,	37	C R Coiner,		C H Minge, jr.,
38	O R Funston,	38	E M Imbeden,	38	L Pumphrey,		W A Coleman,
39	T G Jones,	39	H C Hendrick,	39	P F Frazer,		D H Kindred,
40	E Betts.	40	J S Madison,	40	J L Moon,		T Brooke,
41	R Bradley,	41	O R Funsten,	41	A B Williams,	41	A C L Gatewood,
42	A C L Gatewood,	42	N H Christian,	42	P Johnston,	42	H N Martin,
43	H Wood,	43	G H Cameron,	43	A E Jackson,	43	A G Montague,
44	J A Stevenson,	44	B A Colonna,	44	D Moncure,		J L Hempstead,
45	G H Eyster,	45	D M Lee,	45	W E Watkins,	45	A E Jackson,

20	F W Sheetz,		
	B A Colonna,		
22	A E Jackson,		
23	E F Morgan,		
	M Waring,		
	R K Polk,		
25	C H Minge,		
	J H Scales,		
28	E B Maddux,		
20	H Wood,		
30	J A Stevenson,		
	J L Sullavan,		
32	C Shafer,		
	D Moncure,		
	W E Watkins,		
33	J B Walton,		
	J A Stuart,		
	G H Eyster,		
	W A Coleman,		
	L Pumphrey,		
40	R Bradley,		
	J W Warrick,		
	W B Seawell,		
43	W E Savage,		
	P Turner,		
	J R Scales,		

FOURTH CLASS—Continued.

MATHEMATICS.	FRENCH.	GEOGRAPHY.	COMPOSITION.	DECLAMATION.
46 J H Wood,	46 T J Morton,	46 J L Sullivan,	J L Sullavan,	43 O Routh,
47 J H Gregg,	47 J W Warwick,	77 J R Buford,	E H Caperton,	43 J L Hempstead,
48 W E Cuyler,	48 G H Eyster,	48 M A Moncure,	45 M Warring,	49 C W Terry,
49 W R Hammet,	49 L Pumphrey,	49 E Carter,	J A Stevenson,	R J Barton,
50 L Pumphrey,	50 J R Buford,	50 S G Grasty,	T T Upshur,	50 P M Nelson,
51 R J Barton,	51 H Wood,	51 T J Morton,	51 P M Nelson,	W R Hammet,
52 J A K Nightingale	52 J R Scales,	52 H Wood,	52 H L D Lewis,	R McCullock,
53 W N Merriwether,	53 A Boggess,	53 J A K Nightingale,	M A Moncure,	53 A J Summers,
54 J B Scales,	54 P Johnson,	54 H C Martin,	E Carter,	T T Upshur,
55 J L Moon.	55 W Rowlett,	55 J H Wood,	T J Morton,	56 W Rowlett,
56 S G Grasty,	56 A C L Gatewood,	56 H N Martin,	53 H Wood,	W Haskins,
57 J Seabrook,	57 E B Maddux,	57 D M Lee,	J M Smith,	T Brooke,
58 W E Watkins,	58 M Waring,	28 T G Jones,	O R Funsten,	58 H C Hendrick,
59 H N Martin,	59 J H Wood,	59 J D Lilly,	W R Hammet,	W G Pettigrew,
60 T J Morton,	60 W A Coleman,	60 N H Christian,	60 A Boggess,	F K Holstead,
61 P Johnston,	61 E N Rhodes,	61 A Boggess,	51 P Turner,	60 M A Moncure,
62 F W Sheetz,	62 W R Hammet,	62 T C Baskins,	W E Watkins,	A B Williams,
63 T T Upshur,	63 J L Moon,	63 J S Madison,	62 A J Summers,	J M Smith,
64 O Routh,	64 E Betts,	64 E Betts,	E B Maddux,	D A Bisset,

65 J L Lilly,
66 M Waring,
67 D Moncure,
68 C R Norris,
69 W G Pettigrew,
70 H C Hendrick,
71 P F Frazer.
72 A J Summers,
73 W Bonner,
74 E H Caperton,
75 E F Morgan,
76 H C Martin,
77 R D Lee,
78 N H Christian,
79 W Rowlett,
80 J W Thomson,
81 A B Williams,
82 R H Sims,
83 N Burruss,
84 W B Seawell,
85 J S Madison,
86 T G Burks, jr.
87 W S Chewning,
88 J E Jordan,
89 D M Lee,
90 R K Polk,

65 J W Wyatt,
66 R Bradley,
67 W E Watkins,
68 C B Coiner,
69 J A Stevenson,
70 P F Frazer,
71 W Bonner,
72 A B Williams,
73 H N Martin,
74 F W Sheetz,
75 W G Pettigrew,
76 P M Nelson,
77 W B Seawell,
78 R K Polk,
79 J H Gregg,
80 R D Lee,
81 J D Lilly,
82 T G Burks,
83 A J Summers,
84 W E Cuyler,
85 H C Martin,
86 E F Morgan,
87 E H Caperton,
88 J M Smith,
89 J B Walton,
90 R H Sims,

65 E F Morgan,
66 W E Savage,
67 D H Kindred,
68 J Tayloe,
69 E B Maddux,
70 G H Cameron,
71 W B Seawell,
72 W E Cayler,
73 W G Pettigrew,
74 F W Sheetz,
75 R D Lee,
76 E H Caperton,
77 J A Stevenson,
78 W Rowlett,
79 T T Upshur,
80 W N Lee,
81 J W Thompson,
82 P M Nelson,
83 M Waring,
84 R K Polk,
85 W R Hammet,
86 T G Burks, jr.
87 A J Summers,
88 N Burrus,
89 R H Sims,
90 J W Warwick,

64 G M Francisco,
65 J L Moon, J D Lilly,
67 P Johnson,
68 N Burruss,
69 R H Sims,
70 C B Coiner, W Rowlett
72 E Betts,
73 G H Cameron,
74 H C Kendrick, J H Gregg,
77 J R Buford,
78 W Bonner,
79 W G Pettigrew,
80 A B Williams,
81 J B Walton, E F Morgan,

66 D M Lee,
67 E N Rhodes, J H Gregg,
69 S G Grasty,
70 N H Christian,
71 E Carter, E H Caperton,
73 H C Martin,
74 O R Funsten,
75 G M Francisco,
76 T G Burks,
77 J D Lilly,
78 T G Jones, W Galt,
80 P F Frazer,
81 A C L Gatewood,
82 G H Cameron,
83 P Johnson,
84 R H Crump,
85 J S Madison,
86 N Burruss, A Boggess,
88 H L D Lewis, W N Meriwether,
90 W E Cuyler,
91 C B Coiner,

FOURTH CLASS—CONTINUED.

MATHEMATICS.	FRENCH.	GEOGRAPHY.	COMPOSITION.	DECLAMATION.
91 W N Lee,	91 J W Thompson,	91 J H Whitehurst,		92 A J Montague,
92 M A Moncure,	92 J H Whitehurst,	92 J Seabrook,		J E Jordan.
93 P M Nelson,	93 W N Lee.	93 W Bonner,		
94 D R Richardson,	94 J Seabrook,	W S Chewning,		
95 J M Smith.	95 W S Chewning,	J B Walton,		
96 J B Walton.	96 J E Jordan,	J E Jordan,		
97 J H Whitehurst,	97 D R Richardson,	D R Richardson,		
F K Holstead,	F K Holstead,	J M Smith,		
J S Moffett,	C H Minge, jr.	F K Holstead,		
P Turner.	P Turner.	P Turner.		

Cadet P. Turner absent with leave.
Cadet Minge absent from French examination—sickness.
Cadets Moffett and Holstead absent without leave.

TABLE

Exhibiting a List of Pay and State Cadets admitted into, and Graduates of the Virginia Military Institute since its commencement, November 11th, 1839.

District.	COUNTIES.	ADMITTED		GRADUATED		PRESENT.	
		Pay Cadets.	State Cadets.	Pay Cadets.	State Cadets.	Pay Cadets.	State Cadets.
1	Accomack,	2	2				1
	Northampton,	11	3	4	1	3	
2	Norfolk city,	35	4	11	3	10	2
3	Norfolk,	3	6	1	4		
	Princess Ann,	5	1	2	1	1	
4	Isle of Wight,	2	4	3	2		1
	Nansemond,	9		6			
	Surry,	4		1			
5	Sussex,	7	1				1
	Southampton,	12	3	4	1	4	
	Greenville,	5				1	
6	Petersburg,	24	3	5	3	3	2
	Prince George,	4	1	1			
7	Dinwiddie,	10	3	4	1		
	Amelia,	8	1	3	1	1	
	Brunswick,	9	4		4	2	
8	Powhatan,	11	1	2	1	4	
	Cumberland,	4	3	4			
	Chesterfield,	4	1	4	1		
9	Lunenburg,	2					
	Nottoway,	4	2	3	2		
	Prince Edward,	2		1		4	
10	Mecklenburg,	18	3	1			1
	Charlotte,	4	2	1	1	1	
11	Pittsylvania,	5	6		2	2	1
12	Halifax,	19	5	4	2	2	1
13	Henry,	4	2	1			1
	Patrick,	2	1				
	Franklin,	3	2	1	2	1	

District.	COUNTIES.	ADMITTED.		GRADUATED.		PRESENT.	
		Pay Cadets.	State Cadets.	Pay Cadets.	State Cadets.	Pay Cadets.	State Cadets.
14	Bedford,	15	6	9	2	1	1
15	Campbell,	37	7	18	3	3	3
	Appomattox,	4		1		1	
16	Williamsburg,	2					
	James city,	1					
	Charles city,	4	2	1			1
	New Kent,	2					
	Elizabeth city,	7	3	5	1	1	
	Warwick,		1		1		
17	Henrico,	7		3			
	Hanover,	4	2	1	1		
18	Richmond city,	61	9	20	5	9	4
19	Gloucester,	7	1				
	Matthews,	3	1	2	1		
	Middlesex,	1	4		1		2
20	Richmond,	5	4	2	1	1	1
	Lancaster,	2	2			2	
	Northumberland,	7	2		2	2	
	Westmoreland,	9	3	4	3	1	
21	King & Queen	4	2	2			
	King William,	4	3	2	2	1	1
	Essex,	8	4	3	2	1	1
22	Caroline,	6	3	2	2		1
	Spotsylvania,	13	2	4	1	1	1
23	Stafford,	8	2	4			
	King George,	8	1	3		2	
	Prince William,	4	2	2	1		1
24	Fairfax,	10	3	2	2	2	1
	Alexandria,	9	3	5	2		
25	Loudoun,	13	6	5	3	1	2
26	Fauquier,	23	6	7	5	1	1
	Rappahannock,	6	3	3			
27	Madison,	6		4			
	Greene,						
	Culpeper,	19	6	4	2	3	1
	Orange,	6	2	3	1		
28	Albemarle,	22	4	7	2	2	

District.....	COUNTIES.	ADMITTED		GRADUATED.		PRESENT.	
		Pay Cadets...	State Cadets..	Pay Cadets...	State Cadets..	Pay Cadets...	State Cadets..
29	Louisa.....	7	1	2	1		
	Goochland.....	2	1				
	Ftuvanna.....	7	2	3	2	1	
30	Nelson.....	4		2			
	Amherst.....	13	4	3	2		
	Buckingham.....	2	3		2		1
31	Jefferson.....	15	4	3	4	3	
	Berkeley.....	6	2	2	1		
32	Hampshire.....	3	2	1	1		1
	Hardy.....	3	3	1	1		
	Morgan.....		2		2		
33	Frederick.....	14	3	9	3	1	
	Clarke.....	14		4		2	
	Warren.....	2	3	1	2		
34	Shenandoah.....	4	2	1	1		1
	Page.....	7	3	3		3	1
35	Rockingham.....	5	5	1	2	1	
	Pendleton.....	1	1		1		
36	Augusta.....	23	5	5	2	3	2
37	Bath.....	7	1	3		2	
	Highland.....				2		
	Rockbridge.....	27	8	7	1	3	2
38	Alleghany.....	3	4	1			
	Roanoke.....	13	1	4	2		
	Botetourt.....	16	5	4		2	2
	Craig.....		1				1
39	Carroll.....		1				1
	Floyd.....						
	Grayson.....				1		
	Montgomery.....	12	2	4		2	
40	Mercer.....	1	1		1		
	Monroe.....	6	1	1		2	
	Giles.....		3		1		
	Tazewell.....	2	1				
41	Smyth.....	2					
	Pulaski.....	1		1			

District	COUNTIES.	ADMITTED		GRADUATED		PRESENT.	
		Pay Cadets...	State Cadets.	Pay Cadets...	State Cadets...	Pay Cadets...	State Cadets...
	Wythe	4	3		1		
	Washington	10	5	5	5	1	1
42	Scott		1				1
	Lee	1	1	1			
	Russell						
43	Boone						
	Logan						
	Kanawha	6	6	1		1	1
	Putnam	1					
	Wyoming						
44	Nicholas						
	Fayette	1	1	1			
	Pocahontas	1		1			
	Raleigh						
	Braxton		1				1
	Greenbrier	6	4	1	1		1
45	Mason	8		4		2	
	Jackson	1	1			1	1
	Cabell						
	Wayne						
	Wirt						
46	Ritchie	1					
	Doddridge		1				
	Harrison	2	4	1	2		1
	Pleasants						
	Wood		3				
47	Wetzel						
	Marshall	1	2		1		
	Marion		2				1
	Tyler						
48	Upshur		1				
	Barbour		1				1
	Lewis		2				
	Gilmer						
	Randolph		2		2		
49	Monongalia		2				

District.....	COUNTIES.	ADMITTED		GRADUATED		PRESENT.	
		Pay Cadets...	State Cadets.	Pay Cadets...	State Cadets.	Pay Cadets...	State Cadets.
	Preston		5		1		
	Taylor		1				
50	Brooke		1				
	Hancock						
	Ohio	2	3		1		
	From other States	92				57	
	Total	937	288	273	127	142	54

No. of pay cadets admitted	937
No. of State cadets admitted	288
	1,225
No. of pay cadets graduates	273
No. of State cadets graduates	127
Total of graduates to July 4, 1860	400

RECORD

OF THE TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS IN THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION, BY THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,

ON THE 1ST AND 2D OF MARCH, 1860, OF THE CHARGES MADE BY

H. R. BRANHAM,

AGAINST THE

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

At a called meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi, convened by order of His Excellency J. J. Pettus, *ex officio* President of the Board, at the town of Oxford, on the 1st day of March, 1860, there were present, of the Trustees:

Hon. James M. Howry, Secretary of the Board; Hon. J. A. Ventress, Hon. Isaac N. Davis. Hon. A. H. Pegues, Col., James Brown, Col. Geo. H Young, Wm. F. Dowd, Esq., Hon. J. W. Clapp, Hon. Charles Clark, and Hon. Alex. M. Clayton.

His Excellency, Gov. Pettus, not having arrived, on motion, the Hon. Alex. M. Clayton was elected as President *pro tempore*.

The following communication from Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Chancellor of the University of Mississippi, was laid before the Board, and read:

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, February 29, 1860.

To the Honorable the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi:

GENTLEMEN: In a letter addressed to your President on the 2d instant, requesting him to assemble your honorable body in special session, at the present time, I assigned, as a reason for the

request, a condition of things existing in the University, which rendered such a meeting, in my view, indispensable, at the earliest possible day. The object of this communication is to explain that state of things.

Some time during the month of January I became aware that charges had been repeatedly and publicly made against me by Dr. Henry R. Branham, a citizen of Oxford, the tendency of which was to undermine me in the confidence of the people of the South, and thus, by injuring me, to affect very seriously the prosperity of the University.

These charges were never made in my presence, and, so long as they seemed not to menace serious harm, I treated them with little attention. Having at length learned what they were, or, at least, what some of them were, I authorized a friend to meet them with a denial. But this only provoked a reiteration of them with angry violence, which reiteration was accompanied by a citation of the names of several of my colleagues in the Faculty, as authorities who would confirm their truth.

In regard to a certain portion of the charges and specifications, other members of the Faculty besides myself were implicated: and by one of these the subject was brought before the body in session. During a discussion which arose upon it, at a meeting held on the 2d instant, there was developed such a state of things as to satisfy me, that, without the interposition of the Board of Trustees, the ordinary business of the University could no longer be harmoniously prosecuted; so that, apart from the great injury likely to accrue from the injurious charges persistently uttered against myself, and to a certain extent against some of my colleagues, I found an urgent reason for soliciting an immediate convocation of your honorable body, in the imminent danger of a state of complete disorganization.

In order that the charges above alluded to might be presented for your investigation in precisely the form in which they have been publicly uttered, I have obtained, from one of the gentlemen to whom they were personally addressed, the following written statement:

(Copied from a note addressed by Col. A. H. Pegues to Prof. Wm. F. Stearns, on the 24th of February, 1860.)

"On the 1st day of this month, in Kindel & Bascoe's store, Dr. Branham, in the presence of Dr. Green, Dr. Carter, (M. D., of Oxford,) and others, made the following charges against Dr. Barnard:

"1st. That he (Barnard) was unsound upon the slavery question.

"2d. That he was in favor of, and did advocate the taking of negro testimony against a student.

"3d. That H. (a student) was arraigned and tried upon negro testimony.

"4th. That upon the question of the expulsion of H., the vote was sectionally divided—Barnard, Boynton, and Moore voting in the affirmative, and the Southern men voting in the negative.

"5th. That, pending the discussion upon the case of H., Barnard asked Richardson if he would not believe his negro man Henry against a student, and when Richardson said he would not, Barnard said he would.

"6 h. That all the information in the H. case was furnished by a negro woman; and that it was proposed by the other members of the Faculty that if Barnard and Boynton had other sources of information and would assert positively that they knew H. was guilty, they (the other members) would vote accordingly.

"7th. That Barnard stated that Jane (the negro woman) afterwards recognized H., and pointed him out as the man who had assailed her.

"8th. That notwithstanding the vote of expulsion failed, Barnard wrote to the guardian of the student to take him away, which he did

"9th. That if the Board of Trustees persisted in their refusal to arraign and try Barnard for taking negro testimony against a student, he (Branham) would publish the whole thing in the Mississippian, to the people of the State, over his own signature."

Col. Pegues adds: "The above are very nearly literally the charges made on the occasion alluded to, with the exception of that part in which the woman (Jane) is introduced; and even here, although I admit the possibility of not having understood or recollected the words exactly, the impression made upon my mind fully warrants, I think, the report which I have made."

Of these allegations, and of the whole matter or matters to which they relate, I invite the fullest and most searching investigation on the part of your honorable body. I invite, further, an examination into the tenor of my past life, not only for the period of twenty-two years that I have spent in unwearied devotion to the cause of Southern education, but for that earlier period of youth when I had not yet expected ever to be a resident of a Southern State; but in regard to which I have, providentially, in my possession, testimonials by Southern men, of the most unexceptionable character.

If I entertain sentiments now, or if your investigations shall discover that I have ever entertained sentiments which shall justify any man, however captious, in pronouncing me "unsound upon the slavery question," then, gentlemen, do your duty, and remove me from a position for which I am morally disqualified.

But if, on the contrary, after the severest scrutiny of my acts and my utterances, you find that the injurious allegations by which it has been attempted to strike me down from my post of usefulness, to deprive me of my occupation, and to expose me to public opprobrium, are totally and entirely groundless and false, then

I ask of you, in justice to one who has, for nearly six years, honestly, conscientiously and faithfully consecrated to your service all the energies of his intellectual and physical being, to put the stamp of your emphatic condemnation upon an outrage, in my view without a parallel in the annals of civilization.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

F. A. P. BARNARD,

Chancellor of the University of Mississippi.

Henry R. Branham, M. D., of Oxford, who was present, by permission of the Board, when the foregoing communication from Chancellor Barnard was read, submitted the following as the only charges and specifications he now had to make against Doctor Barnard:

"1st That Dr. Barnard offered the statement of a negro as evidence against a student of the University of Mississippi, Mr. H.

2d. That after the Faculty refused to sustain the charge upon the testimony adduced, Dr. Barnard, without the authority of the Faculty, wrote to his guardian a letter which resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. H. from the University.

3d. That Dr. Barnard interposed and objected to Mr. H.'s readmission into the University at the opening of the following session, and thus prevented his return.

H. R. BRANHAM."

March 1, 1860.

Chancellor Barnard, who was present, thereupon drew up and filed the following response to the charges submitted by Doctor Branham:

"The charges of Dr. Branham are by no means so sweeping as I desire the investigation to be. I rejoin, and undertake to prove--

1. That I proceeded against H. upon entirely sufficient and satisfactory evidence, before I ever knew what the negro said--the negro being my own servant, and having been cruelly outraged and beaten.

That I never spoke to the servant on the subject of the outrage in my life, neither before nor since the occurrence.

That during the progress of the affair, which lasted about a week, my wife mentioned it to me that the servant had told her the story, and repeated it to me without any solicitation of mine.

That, at the trial of H., I presented the evidence which had satisfied me, and during the discussion I mentioned what my wife had said of the negro's story, and did say that I regarded the coincidence as a confirmatory circumstance.

That the Faculty did, by resolution, declare that they were morally convinced of the guilt of H.

That this resolution was publicly read, and elicited from the students no expression of dissent

That H. *did* commit the act.

2. That H. was a student of bad character before.

That it was perfectly competent to me, as Chancellor of the University, to desire his guardian to withdraw him, if I thought he was doing ill and exerting a bad influence,—that I *did* think so—that the resolution of the Faculty, declaring their conviction of his guilt, amply justified my action in desiring him to be withdrawn.

That I often so act in analogous cases, and that it is my right and duty so to do.

3. That I did refuse to re-admit H., because he was undesirable as a student. That such is my prerogative and right.

That, therefore, charges 2 and 3 are totally frivolous.

Further, as to charge 1, if it were in any sense true, I was but doing my duty as a christian master, to protect my servant from outrage; and that I am sustained in this view by the highest authorities, among whom I am permitted to offer the written opinion of the Hon. Jacob Thompson.

That college government is a parental, and not a municipal government:

And, finally, that the question, which concerns the Board and the public, is not, whether, on a particular occasion, I committed an error of judgment or not—but whether I do entertain the principles which is sought by these charges to fasten upon me; and in regard to this I aver that I am as "sound on the slavery question" as Dr. Branham, or any member of this Board.

F. A. P. BARNARD.

Thereupon, the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the extent of our investigation be such as to embrace the charges specifically made by Dr. Branham against Dr. Barnard, upon which an issue has been made up by Dr. Barnard, and, also, such other matters as are embraced in the communication of Dr. Barnard to the Board, relating to charges against him, which, if true, render him an unsuitable person to preside over a Southern University.

That, in conducting the examination, Dr. Branham shall have an opportunity to produce all the evidence, documentary and oral, upon which he relies to support his charges, and to examine witnesses, himself—and Dr. Barnard shall have the like opportunity; both of the parties having also the right to cross-examine as the investigation progresses; and the Board reserves the right to each member thereof to ask any question pertinent to the matter under investigation, and to examine the parties to the issue—Dr. Branham and Dr. Barnard.

That each witness be put upon his honor as to the truth of his statement, and each one be examined separately from the others.

The Board also think it a proper and important subject of investigation, as to the manner in which the proceedings of the Faculty, in their official sessions, have been divulged, or came to the knowledge of Dr. Branham; and they think it proper that the testimony introduced, upon every material point investigated, shall be reduced to writing by some person designated for that purpose by the President of the Board.

Prof. Wm. F. Stearns was appointed as the reporter of the testimony under the foregoing resolution—he being the only phonographic reporter in or near Oxford. Prof. Stearns, upon being notified of his appointment, appeared before the Board, and asked to be excused, upon the ground that, being a witness in the case, he felt a delicacy in acting as reporter; but, it being represented that the services of no other competent reporter could be secured—it being understood that Prof. Stearns should be examined before any other witness of Dr. Barnard, and Dr. Branham expressly consenting to the arrangement—Prof. Stearns accepted the position assigned him.

Dr. Branham asked of the Board permission to examine the Faculty record, which was granted, and the record was accordingly placed in his hands.

Dr. Branham and Dr. Barnard respectively submitted lists of their witnesses, and the Board directed them to be summoned by the Proctor of the University.

The examination of the witnesses was then proceeded with, and the following is the report of their testimony, as taken down by Prof. Stearns and Mr. Clapp:

NOTES

By Prof. Wm. F. Stearns, Phonographic Reporter, of the testimony given in by the various witnesses examined before the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi, at their meeting on the 1st and 2d of March, 1860, in Oxford, Mississippi;

Dr. Henry R. Branham said: I have but one item of evidence to introduce. In an interview which I had with him some three or four weeks ago, Dr. Barnard admitted to me that he had offered negro testimony against a student, as circumstantial evidence, and justified it, upon the ground that such evidence was admitted in courts of justice.

Cross-examined by Dr. Barnard—My object, in seeking that interview with you, was, to deny that I had said something about you which I was informed I had been represented as saying. I recollect, that, at that interview, you disclaimed ever having used negro testimony, and denounced the use of such testimony; but I do not recollect all the words that were used at that interview. I

understood you to connect the negro's statement with the word "circumstantial."

To Judge Clayton: Having been told that Dr. Barnard had heard that I had called him an Abolitionist, this led me to seek an interview with him, in order that I might explain my position. I told him that I had not said, and did not believe, that he was an Abolitionist, but that I did believe he was a Freesoiler, and that I had told Col. Young, a member of the Board of Trustees, last summer, about his use of negro testimony. I refuse to say how I first got information of what had been done in the Faculty meeting at which H. was tried. I do say, however, that I did not get it from any member of the Faculty. I never spoke to Dr. Barnard about what was charged against him, until my recent interview with him, some three or four weeks ago. Previous to last spring, my relations with him had been very friendly. After that time, I intended to make such a change in my manner towards him as might indicate a change in my feelings; but I do not know that he noticed it. We did not often meet. I have stated, that, if the University was to be conducted upon such principles as would allow negro testimony to be used against students, I would not pull out a chunk of fire from under the University buildings; but I never used such an expression, except under the condition I have mentioned. I claim to be as good a friend of the University as any member of the Board of Trustees. I *did* urge Judge Longstreet to resign the Presidency of the University.

To Col. Young: I did not consider the whole of my conversation with you last summer as of a confidential character. A portion of it I did. When I went to see you, I called on you as a friend, and did not then intend, as well as I now recollect, to make any statement to you about Dr. Barnard's use of negro testimony; but, having told you of it, I left under the impression that I had done all that was necessary in order to have an investigation of the matter by the Board of Trustees. We had a confidential conversation at that time, about other things. I have said that Col. Thompson, when President of the Board of Trustees, had treated Judge Longstreet badly, in consulting with the then Professor Barnard, in regard to University affairs; but I never imputed any blame in that regard to Dr. Barnard, or accused him of intriguing to get Judge Longstreet out. On the contrary, I always considered him as a friend of the Judge.

To Mr. Dowd: In my conversation with Col. Young, I may have said that I had heard that Dr. Barnard always kept the University of Alabama in hot water while he was there, for I have so heard, but I do not remember from whom I heard it.

Being asked the grounds of his belief that Dr. Barnard was a Freesoiler, Dr. Branham said: Because he admitted negro testimony as circumstantial evidence against a student; because he wanted the University catalogue printed at the North, and objected,

upon the ground of workmanship, to their being printed in the South; and because he entertained a proposition for a place in Yale College. I never heard him make any remark, *pro* or *con*, on the subject of slavery, until the date of my late interview with him. I used to be a supporter of his, but lost confidence in him when I heard what he had done about the catalogue. I first learned about the negro testimony from a confidential source which I cannot disclose. I learned that Dr. Barnard had made a personal issue with a member of the Faculty—Dr. Carter—about the printing of the catalogue, either from Dr. Carter, Professor Phipps, or Professor Richardson; but I cannot remember which of them told me of it.

Dr. Carter told me all about the meeting of the Faculty, which was held on the 2d of February last, for the purpose of making up the record of the action of the Faculty in the H. case:

Prof. J. M. Phipps: I was present at an interview between Drs. Branham and Barnard, about a month ago. Dr. Branham said his object was to explain his position in reference to him (Barnard) and the University, and to deny that he had called him an Abolitionist. I understood Dr. Barnard to say that he had introduced the negro's statement as circumstantial evidence, and that the courts of the country used such testimony.

Cross-examined—Dr. Barnard, at that interview, declared to Dr. Branham that he had no fears of the result, because that which was not true could not be proved; to which Dr. Branham replied, that, from what he had heard, it was a pretty strong case. I do not recollect whether Dr. Barnard said that he introduced the statement *as* the statement, or the evidence, of the negro, or as a circumstance. Prof. Moore was present at this interview, but was called out once or twice.

I was present at the Faculty meeting when H. was tried; but, not having thought of the matter from that time until within the last three or four weeks, I am unable to state, with any degree of precision, what then occurred. Dr. Barnard may, or may not, at that meeting, have said that Captain Boynton had told him H. was guilty. Boynton had so stated to me before Dr. and Mrs. Barnard came home; but I cannot now recollect whether Dr. Barnard laid that statement before the Faculty, or not.

I have known Dr. Barnard since 1854. I never heard him say anything about slavery, which showed that he was inimical to the institution. Indeed, I never heard him say anything on the subject.

Mr. H. was not a good, orderly student. His performances never pleased me.

It is not usual here for the President to "write off" a student, after an investigation, without the sanction of the Faculty, or refuse to take back a student without consulting the Faculty.

No ill-feeling was manifested in the Faculty when H. was tried.

I do not remember the order in which Dr. Barnard made his statement before the Faculty—whether the girl's statement to Mrs. Barnard was first spoken of, or of Boynton's statement.

Prof. H. Whitehorne: Upon the trial of the H. case, Dr. Barnard said he had not talked with the negro woman H. was accused of assaulting, and I did not understand that he spoke of her statement as evidence. He merely told us what Mrs. Barnard had told him. I do not remember what question was asked of Prof. Richardson about negro testimony, because, when he was asked about his boy Henry by Dr. Barnard, I was talking to Prof. Stearns.

H. was not a good student, and I did not think the University lost anything when he left it; but some members of the Faculty objected to the act of the President in sending H. away. Dr. Barnard did not press the statement of the negro woman upon us as evidence—he merely stated what Mrs. Barnard had said.

I was morally convinced of the guilt of H., from various considerations—because his demeanor before the Faculty, in my opinion, showed that he was guilty; because he attempted to prove an *alibi*, and failed; because Mr. Furniss proved that he (H.) was on Dr. Barnard's premises that night; and because Boynton said he was guilty. My opinion was in no particular influenced by the statement of what the negro had said.

Mr. J. P. Furniss: When H. was tried, I was a witness before the Faculty, and, being asked whether I had any moral doubt that Jane went out to meet some person, I declined to answer, because I was afraid that if I answered that question, I might be asked some other question which I should feel morally bound to answer, and thereby implicate somebody; but I now say that Mr. H. would not have been implicated if I had answered the question. I cannot say, except as I have stated, what questions were or were not propounded to me at the Faculty meeting.

March 2, 1860.

Prof. G. W. Carpenter was examined in chief by Dr. Branham, and, by consent, his testimony was reduced to writing by Mr. Clapp—Prof. Stearns being absent.

Dr. Barnard, at the meeting of the Faculty in the H. case, in the presence of the Faculty, and before the accused appeared, gave a history of the case up to that time.

He stated that on his return from Jackson, he found his servant had been maltreated, and that he believed H. was the guilty party. That he wrote to Mr. H. informing him of this fact, and that he could substantiate it by unimpeachable testimony. Did not say *who* this testimony was, nor did I know to whom he referred. That Mr. H., upon receiving this communication, consented to withdraw from the University; but subsequently, on the advice of his friends, refused to leave, and demanded an investigation.

Dr. Barnard formally presented charges against H., and cited him to appear before the Faculty. The charges were then read. At this juncture H. appeared, and plead "not guilty." He requested Falconer, Furniss, and Shelby, to be summoned as witnesses for him, and offered to prove an *alibi* by them. The charges did not specify any particular day or time on which the offense charged was committed; and the witnesses proved an *alibi* with as much particularity, I thought, as the character of the charges admitted.

Mr. Furniss was asked whether, when the servant Jane had left his presence on a specified occasion, he had any moral doubt that she went to meet some one. I do not remember that H. was named as the person referred to. The majority of the Faculty did not understand the question as I did. Prof. Richardson, who put the same construction on it that I did, proposed that Furniss be recalled and the question propounded again—he having declined answering the question when first propounded. Some objection was made by some one, I do not know whom, and he was not recalled. I did not think that Mr. Furniss referred to Mr. H. in declining to answer the question.

Dr. Barnard then introduced the statement of his servant woman Jane, in which she accused H. of being the guilty party; and at the same time Dr. Barnard gave Jane's method of identifying the accused, viz: by the absence of a front tooth. Dr. Barnard was addressing himself particularly to Prof. Richardson, who construed these statements as testimony. Dr. Barnard did not except to such construction. Prof. Richardson proceeded then to discredit Jane's statements. Dr. Barnard defended them, and put this question to Professor Richardson: "Prof. Richardson, if your servant Henry should tell you that a student had taken your horse or saddle from the stable, would you believe him?" Prof. Richardson replied, "I would not, if his statement conflicted with the statement of a student, and especially if his method of identifying the party should prove false or defective."

Dr. Barnard, so far as I observed, introduced no other testimony on the trial. There was other testimony introduced against the accused, but not by him, so far as I remember. I was surprised that he did not give the unimpeachable witness to whom he referred. The negro's statement was false in its method of identification, as H. had no tooth out in front.

In that connection, Prof. Boynton objected to the discussion, and said that he was a witness in the case. I supposed, from the positiveness of his assertion, that he was personally acquainted with the facts, but when questioned by Prof. Whitehorne and myself, he said he did not know the facts from personal observation, and refused to give his authority. When further questioned by Prof Richardson, as to whether his informant was a negro or white person, he declined telling. I then supposed that he must have received his information from a servant.

The bad antecedents of the accused, his irregularities and bad habits of study, were introduced as presumptive evidence of his guilt. I am not sure who introduced this testimony, nor in what order it came in.

At the time of H.'s trial, I did not know whether Dr. Barnard introduced the servant's statements as having been made to himself or not; and if anything was then said upon the subject by him, I do not remember it; but I subsequently heard him say, in a Faculty meeting, on the 2d of February last, that he had obtained his information from Mrs. Barnard, and further stated that the person to whom he referred as an unimpeachable witness was Professor Boynton.

Dr. Barnard and I were on friendly terms from the opening of the session in October last to the time when I learned the meeting of the Board of Trustees was called, or to be called. The first intimation I had that Dr. Barnard considered me personally hostile to himself was at the last Faculty meeting, on last Monday, in which he refused to recognize me by the ordinary salutation that obtained between us. I may have been mistaken as to his intention, but understood his deportment towards me as unfriendly. Dr. Barnard's personal relations with me, before that time, were as intimate, or more so, as with any other member of the Faculty.

Before I made my record on the Faculty minutes, I desired to know of Dr. Branham if the matter in controversy between him and Dr. Barnard could be adjusted, and I drew up the terms of a compromise. Dr. Branham objected, upon the ground of the publicity the matter had received, and thought it could now only be settled by the Trustees. There had been a previous misunderstanding between Dr. Barnard and myself, which had been adjusted, and friendly relations restored.

Cross examined by Judge Clayton—The proceedings of the Faculty meeting in the H. case were not made public by me, or by any member of my family. I communicated them to no one except to members of the Faculty. About the 1st of February, when this matter became public, when Dr. Branham had made his charges, and Mr. Pegues informed him that a meeting of the Board would be called, Dr. Branham asked Prof. Phipps and myself this question:

"Did not Dr. Barnard ask the question of Prof. Richardson, relative to the credibility of his servant Henry?" We both replied, that we so understood it. Dr. Branham repeated the question, and we repeated the answer, and no further conversation on the subject occurred.

I did not tell Dr. Branham or any one else, of the proceedings of the Faculty meeting in which the question of printing the catalogues was discussed. That question was never acted on by the Faculty, nor proposed for action—it was merely talked of. I

heard the members of the Faculty express their opinions on this subject, frequently, out of the Faculty, and before they went into the Faculty; and I also expressed my opinion in favor of printing the catalogue in the South, and especially in view of the animadversions of Southern newspapers on the subject. I may have mentioned these personal conversations outside of the Faculty meeting to Dr. Branham, but have no recollection of having done so. I regard it as improper to disclose to any one the proceedings of Faculty meetings, and have this morning signed a petition for the enactment of a law to enforce secrecy in regard to them.

I have never heard Dr. Barnard say anything about the institution of slavery, in any shape or form.

To question by Dr. Barnard: I never expressed to Mr. Stevenson, of Oxford, an opinion that you were unsound upon the slavery queston.

When Dr. Barnard asked me the question, in the Faculty meeting of the 2d of February last, as to whether I thought he was an Abolitionist, I declined answering, because I thought the question an improper one under the circumstances, but at the same time I disclaimed any discourtesy to Dr. Barnard, or reflection upon him; and in a few minutes afterwards, I said, in reply to a remark of Prof. Stearns, that no one was authorized to cite me as authority that Dr. Barnard was an Abolitionist, and I did not, and do not, suppose him to be an Abolitionist, and have no information on the subject. Dr. Barnard did nothing, and said nothing, on the H. trial, that led me to regard him as unsound on the slavery question, further than the proposed introduction of the statements of the negro, and I did not then regard this as an evidence of his unsoundness on that subject, but only as an objectionable act, and in violation of our social and political economies.

To question by Dr. Branham: I heard Dr. Barnard say in a Faculty meeting, some two or three weeks after the H. trial, that Mr. H. had come to him for his dismissal, and that he was confirmed, now, in his belief of the correctness of Jane's (the servant's) statement, because, when he asked her who the young man was, or if she knew him, she recognized him as Mr. H.

Prof. W. G. Richardson, who was next examined in chief by Dr. Branham, said:

On the trial of H., on the 23d of May last, Dr. Barnard said to the Faculty that during his absence at Vicksburg, his negro woman Jane had been assailed and injured,—that he had satisfactory evidence of the fact that H. was the man who did it,—that he had written to H. to go away, on account of the act of which he had been guilty,—that H. did own his guilt and, at first, refused to go, but afterwards consented to do so; and that, still later he had demanded a trial. H. being present, Dr Barnard said, pointing to H., "There stands the man who did this thing!" He de-

nied that he was guilty, and said that he could prove an *alibi*. Witnesses were brought up who testified on that subject. Dr. Barnard then stated that the negro woman had said that it was H. who assaulted her. I objected to the use of the testimony of the negro, and Dr. Barnard asked me if my boy Henry were to come and tell me that a student had taken my horse or saddle from the stable, if I would not believe him. I said I would not, if his statement came in conflict with the denial of a student, and especially if the mode by which the negro identified the student should turn out to be false. A few days after the H. case was tried, Prof. Boynton told me that Judge Howry had told him that such statements as those offered by Dr. Barnard on the trial of the H. case, should be received.

When H. was tried Prof. Boynton said he *knew* H. was guilty. He was asked whether he knew this was so of his own knowledge. He said he did not. I asked him whether his informant was a white man or a negro. He refused to answer the question. I never heard Dr. Barnard express any opinion on the subject of slavery.

Cross-examined—I think Dr. Barnard did not offer any other testimony against H., except that which was furnished by the statements of the woman Jane. I did not know whether his object was to use it as testimony or not. I could only judge of that from the facts which occurred.

Not long ago, Prof. Carter told me that Judge Howry had denied saying to Boynton what I have stated above, and, at my request, Carter went into Boynton's room to hear the conversation between Boynton and myself, when I asked him about what he had told me on that subject, but he would not then admit that he had ever had any such conversation with me. My opinion is, that Dr. Barnard has used his influence with the Board of Trustees to procure from them an increase of his powers.

We have no particular form in regard to the testimony we use upon the trial of students, but we always scrutinize the source of the testimony, and judge of its sufficiency. We sometimes act on the information given to a Professor, without knowing who his informant is; but always require the Professor to satisfy the Faculty that his information is reliable. The action of the Faculty in the H. case was not made known by or through me. I never told the editor of the Oxford Mercury that Dr. Barnard was unsound on the slavery question.

Dr. Branham then asked and obtained leave of the Board to introduce as evidence the record of the proceedings of a meeting of the Faculty, which was held on the 2d of February, 1860, and of the entries on the minutes of the Faculty, which were made under the authority of a resolution adopted at that meeting. The said record and entries are in the words and figures following, to-wit:

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FACULTY, FEBRUARY 2D, 1860.

The special meeting which had been agreed upon at the last regular meeting of the Faculty, and which had been deferred because of the inclemency of the weather, was held this evening in the library, immediately after tea—present, the whole Faculty. The house having been called to order, Prof. Moore stated the principal object of the meeting to be a consideration of the report of the committee which had been previously appointed to furnish a true record of the proceedings of the Faculty at the regular meeting held May 23, 1859, which proceedings had never been entered among the minutes of the Faculty, through neglect of the Recording Secretary. He then submitted the Report, which was discussed, amended, and finally agreed to, as follows: "At a regular meeting of the Faculty, held May 23, 1850, Mr. H., a student of the University, having been previously cited, appeared and plead "not guilty" to the following charges preferred against him by the President: 1st. Visiting the dwelling of the President in his absence, and while it was occupied by defenseless female servants, with shameful designs upon one of the said servants. 2d. Committing a violent assault and battery upon the servant aforesaid, and inflicting severe personal injury, whereby the said servant was for some days incapacitated for labor, and of which the marks are still, after the lapse of many days, plainly visible.

After the above charges were read and the testimony in the case adduced, the following motion was made: "That Mr. H., having been found guilty of the offense charged against him, be, and is hereby suspended from the University;" which motion was lost by the following vote:

For the motion—Barnard, Boynton, Moore.

Against the motion—Richardson, Stearns, Whitehorne, Phipps and Carter.

The following resolution was then offered: "That although the Faculty are morally convinced of Mr. H.'s guilt, yet they do not consider the evidence adduced to substantiate the charge as sufficient, legally to convict him;" which resolution was adopted by the following vote:

For the resolution—Barnard, Stearns, Whitehorne, Moore, Phipps.

Against the resolution—Richardson, Boynton, Carter.

Prof. Moore then read a statement of the reasons which had influenced the minority in voting to suspend Mr. H., and asked leave to spread the same upon the record—a request which was discussed at great length, and finally granted, by the following vote:

For the request—Barnard, Richardson, Stearns, Boynton, Whitehorne, Phipps, Moore.

Against the request—Carter.

The following was therefore given the Secretary for entrance among the minutes: "The undersigned members of the Faculty, voting in the case of Mr. H. to sustain the charges brought against him (see above) and in favor of suspending him, did so for the following reasons: 1st. Serious presumption against him from his own conduct in the affair. 2d. The entire failure of the defense set up—namely, the attempt to prove an alibi. 3d. The refusal on the part of Mr. J. P. Fontaine, one of the witnesses for the defense, to answer the following question: Will you say that Mr. H. was not on Dr. Barnard's premises at the time specified?—Mr. Fontaine having previously admitted that he was himself on Dr. Barnard's premises at the time specified, and in a situation to know whether Mr. H. was there or not. 4th. Because a member of the Faculty affirmed that he knew of Mr. H.'s guilt, through a third person, whose name he could not, of course, reveal."

After which Prof. Carter made a motion that he be allowed to enter upon the record his (Carter's) reasons for voting in the above case as he did—a request which was amended by Professor Stearns so as to allow any member of the Faculty to enter upon the record his reason for voting in the H. case as he had done, provided such entry be made within a week from this time. The motion as amended was unanimously passed.

Prof. Moore then offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that Prof. Moore be allowed to communicate the record in the case of Mr. H. to Col. A. H. Pegues, a trustee of this institution;" which was amended by Prof. Carter, as follows: "Provided that such permission in no respect commits the majority of the Faculty to the admission of the correctness of the facts purporting to be the basis of the minority's vote, and set forth in the aforesaid statement."

The vote upon the amendment was:

For the amendment—Whitehorne, Carter, Phipps.

Against the amendment—Barnard, Richardson, Stearns, Boynton, Moore.

And the amendment was declared to be lost. Prof. Moore's motion was then carried by the following vote:

For the motion—Barnard, Richardson, Stearns, Boynton, Whitehorne, Moore, Phipps.

Against the motion—Carter.

After some other immaterial business, the Faculty adjourned.

A true copy from the minutes

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Recording Secretary.

In accordance with the permission given to members of the Faculty at the meeting of February 2d, the following entries were subsequently made upon the record:

"In view of the recorded statement of the minority of the Faculty, explanatory of their vote on the resolution for the suspension of Mr. H., justice to myself and to the facts, as I understand them, demands an explanation of my vote also, as one of the majority in this case. The subjoined enumeration and valuation of the several items of the testimony adduced in the case, will sufficiently indicate the basis of that vote.

1st item. The bad habits of study and general irregularities of the accused were attested by several members of the Faculty, and a presumption against his innocence in the matters charged, was based upon these objectionable antecedents. I did not think this presumption, under the circumstances, sufficient to prove his guilt.

2d item. The statements of the servant woman, (Jane), including her method of identifying the accused, were given to Dr. Barnard. I believe the statements were introduced, not historically, but as testimony, for these reasons: 1st, because, so far as I observed, Dr. Barnard, who presented the charges against the accused, adduced no other testimony; 2d, because, when Prof. Richardson, in remarks addressed to Dr. Barnard, placed this interpretation upon these statements, Dr. Barnard entered no disclaimer against such interpretation; 3d, because, when Professor Richardson impeached and discredited Jane's statements, Dr. Barnard contended for their credibility and admissibility, putting, in the course of the discussion, this question to Prof. Richardson: "Professor Richardson, if your servant, Henry, were to tell you he had seen a certain student take your horse or saddle from your stable, would you not believe him?" The Professor replied: "No, I would not, if it came in conflict with that student's denial, and especially should the servant's mode of identification prove either mistaken or false."

In view of our social and political economies, I considered Jane's statements, as testimony altogether inadmissible; and, furthermore, in this case, worthless, because her mode of identifying the accused—to-wit; by the absence of a front tooth—proved false.

3d item. Professor Boynton stated before the Faculty that he knew the accused was guilty. When asked if he made the affirmation from personal observation, he said he did not. When requested by Prof. Whitehorne and myself to give his authority, he refused to do so. When farther asked by Prof. Richardson whether his informant was a white person or a negro, he declined to tell. From the positive character of his first assertion, I supposed he was personally aware of the guilt of the accused; but when he refused to answer the question propounded by Prof. Richardson, I was constrained to believe his informant was a negro, and consequently rejected the testimony.

4th item. Messrs. Furniss, Falconer and Shelby were intro-

duced by the accused. I thought that these witnesses proved an alibi with as much particularity as the indefinite character of the specifications would admit. Nor did I think the refusal of one of the witnesses to answer a certain question propounded necessarily involved the innocence of the accused. I did not understand this question as reported by the minority in their recorded explanation of their vote. This statement of facts is correct to the best of my recollection, and explains my vote on the resolutions referred to.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER.

February 6, 1860."

"To the best of my recollection, the above statement of the H. case by Dr. Carter is correct. I moreover endorse this statement as correctly setting forth the reasons of my vote in the instance referred to.

(Signed) W. G. RICHARDSON.

University of Mississippi,
February 6, 1860.

"The reasons for my vote against the resolution to suspend are contained in the above statement by Prof. Carter. His statement, with the following modifications and exceptions, is, to the best of my recollection, correct; 1st, I cannot say that the President did not introduce other testimony than the statement of the negro Jane: 2, as to the 4th item, I did not think an alibi was established, and I placed an entirely different construction on the testimony of Mr. Furniss.

(Signed) J. M. PHIPPS."

"The undersigned, who was one of the majority of the Faculty in the H. case, is impelled by a sense of justice to the minority to enter his emphatic protest against the entry, signed G. W. Carter, which, under the cover of the resolution of the Faculty, passed on the 2d instant, has been made on the foregoing pages, for the following reasons:

1st. Because, inasmuch as the sole object contemplated by the resolution just referred to, was to afford to any member of the Faculty who might desire it, the opportunity to defend his individual vote in the H. case, the said entry is a gross and unwarrantable abuse of privilege—such abuse consisting in the gratuitous and wanton perversion of a weapon, which could legitimately be used only in self-defense, to purposes of hostile attack upon the Chancellor of the University.

2. Because, in the view of the undersigned, the alleged facts embodied in the said entry (so far as the same are injurious to "the minority,") are, each and all, so warped and colored, so utterly disjoined from their due connection with other facts which gave

them character, or so entirely in conflict with his own clear and distinct recollection, that he is unable to recognize them as being either fair or true.

(Sgned) WM. F. STEARNS.

February 9, 1860.

Truly copied from the minutes.

BURTON N. HARRISON, Secretary.

Dr. Branham then observed that he had no further testimony to offer.

Prof Wm. F. Stearns was then examined as a witness on the part of Dr. Barnard, (his testimony, by consent, being reduced to writing by Mr. Clapp,) and said: I was present at the H. trial. Dr. Barnard stated that a gentleman had informed him, on his return home, that a gross outrage had been inflicted upon his negro woman—that he had addressed a note to the young man implicated, who denied the charge, but denied it in such a manner as to convince him of his guilt; that H. at first had consented to leave the University, but afterwards changed his mind and determined to stand his trial.

The young man, when he was introduced before the Faculty, said he was not guilty, and could prove an alibi. He introduced witnesses for that purpose, but, as I thought, failed to prove it. Dr. Carter thought he proved the alibi. Dr. Barnard then remarked, as a further circumstance to show that his opinion as to the guilt of the young man was correct, that Mrs. Barnard (his wife) had told him that his negro woman, whom he had not conferred with on the subject, had informed her that H. was the man. Prof. Richardson seemed to think that Dr. Barnard introduced the statement of the negro as independent testimony. Dr. Barnard controverted this opinion, and said it was only as a corroborating circumstance, and then put the question to Prof. Richardson: "If your boy Henry were to come and tell you that somebody had taken your saddle from the stable, would you believe him?" I understood that the statement was offered only as a corroborating circumstance, and Dr. Barnard seemed to take particular pains to make himself understood on this point. It is not true that negro testimony was used in the H. trial, in the sense in which the charge has been made. I did not deem the use made of the negro's statement as illegitimate, in the manner in which it was referred to on the trial of H.

At the meeting of the Faculty which occurred on the 2d February, 1860, Dr. Barnard made some remarks as to the rule of secrecy in regard to the proceedings of the Faculty. Dr. Carter observed that there was no law upon the subject, and he claimed the right to exercise his discretion to speak of what occurred at such meetings. Dr. Barnard then appealed to the members of [illegible]y as to whether he was an Abolitionist or Freesoiler. [illegible]lined to answer the question.

The reason assigned by Dr. Barnard, in general conversations, for printing the catalogue at the North, was the superior execution of the work, and the reduced price. The catalogue that was printed in New York, was printed by D. Van Nostrand, who is not an Abolitionist and who has done printing for me. (Prof. Stearns here exhibited specimens of printing done at the North and at the South, and their relative mode of execution and price.) Dr. Barnard is not in the habit of talking politics with his visitors. He has talked of politics with me, however, and I never heard any but sound sentiments from him on the slavery question. About the 1st of November, 1857, I invited him to be present at the delivery of a lecture which I read before my classes on the subject of slavery, and in which I took strong ground in support of that institution. He heard the lecture, and expressed his entire approval of its sentiments. I believe that no man was ever more causelessly persecuted than he has been on this subject. (Prof. Stearns here read a letter addressed to him by the Hon. J. J. Ormond, and Dr. L. C. Garland, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., endorsing the loyalty of Dr. Barnard to the South.)

When Prof. Moore proposed to spread upon the minutes of the Faculty the statement of facts appearing of record over his signature, Prof. Carter was the only one who objected, and he objected upon the ground that there was a difference of recollection as to the facts.

It has been the custom of the Faculty to administer discipline to the students upon the statements of members of the Faculty, without requiring the member informing to disclose the name of his informant.

Cross-examined—I never, before the trial of H., heard it demanded that a Professor should disclose the name of his informant. I voted against the suspension of H., fully believing that he was guilty, but not thinking that he ought to be suspended for that offense.

(The letter of Judge Ormond and Dr. Garland, which is above referred to, is as follows:)

Tuscaloosa, 13th February, 1860.

My Dear Sir: Having heard that Prof. Barnard's principles as a Southern man have been called in question, we take the liberty to say that we knew him well while he lived in Alabama, (one of us for nearly twenty years) and never heard his attachment to the institutions of the South called in question; nor did we ever witness in our intercourse with Prof. Barnard, either in act or speech, anything calculated to induce a suspicion that he was not entirely identified with the South and attached to her institutions and domestic policy, and therefore we do not doubt he is a loyal Southern man. You can make such use of this letter

as your judgment may dictate.

J. J. ORMOND,
L. C. GARLAND.

Professor STEARNS,
University of Mississippi.

Thomas N. Wendell said: I have heard Dr. Branham say that if negro testimony was to be introduced against students, he did not care if the University was burned up. This conversation occurred a few days since, at a store in town.

Cross-examined by Dr. Branham—I have frequently heard you say that you were a friend of the University.

Professor Whitehorne being recalled, said: I never told the editor of the Oxford Mercury that Dr. Barnard was unsound on the slavery question.

Professor Phipps, being recalled, said: I never told the editor of the Oxford Mercury that Dr. Barnard was unsound on the slavery question.

Prof. W. D. Moore said: Upon the trial of the H. case Dr. Barnard told the Faculty that upon his return from Vicksburg, Prof. Boynton told him that his house had been entered and a gross outrage committed upon his negro woman, and that young H. did it; that he (Dr. Barnard) was so well satisfied of the guilt of the young man, that, without having spoken of the matter to the woman, he wrote to him and advised him to leave quietly; that at first H. said he would go, but after consulting with his friends he demanded a trial. H. appeared before the Faculty meeting, and named his three witnesses, by whom he said he could prove an alibi. They were Shelby, Falconer and Furniss. I did not understand that the statement of the woman was what Dr. Barnard proceeded on. Shelby and Falconer were examined on the question of alibi. Furniss was asked, as Dr. Barnard's witness, whether he would say that H. was not guilty. He refused to answer the question.

Dr. Barnard asked Prof. Richardson whether, if his boy Henry should tell him that he saw a man take his saddle from his stable, he would not believe him. Nothing was said about putting the boy's veracity against that of the man, or a student.

An interview between Dr. Barnard and Dr. Branham took place at my room some three or four weeks ago. Dr. Branham told me that he wished to see Dr. Barnard, in order to disabuse his mind about a remark he was said to have made in regard to him. I did not hear all that occurred at that time. However, I did hear Dr. Barnard say that he had no fear for the result, because that which was not true could not be proved. Dr. Barnard advised the guardian of H. to take him away, and he did so. At the next session H. sought to be re-admitted to the University, but was repelled by Dr. Barnard, who told me that if H. came back,

he (Barnard) would go away. I considered H. a bad young man; was glad when he went away. I did not make known what had been done on the trial of the H. case. I did not tell the editor of the Oxford Mercury about it.

Prof. E. C. Boynton said: Upon the return of Dr. and Mrs. Barnard from below, in May last, I sent for him to my room, and told him that on the night of the 11th of May his house had been visited by two students, and that their names were Furniss and H.; that his negro woman Jane had been beaten, and that H. was the man who did the act; that I believed this was not the first time H. had visited his premises. I think it probable I told him I was certain of the fact. He never asked me how I got this information. During his absence, his house, which is only separated from mine by a brick wall, was not occupied except by his servants. On the night of the 12th of May there was more than usual noise in Dr. Barnard's house. I heard voices, seemingly in altercation—not the voices of negroes. I went to the dividing fence between the two houses, and, looking over it, I saw two persons, not negroes. I could not identify the two, though I suspected one. I did not then know the servant had been beaten. In two or three days I learned that the names of the two young men were Furniss and H., and that H. had beaten the woman Jane. I had not then seen Jane, and did not see her for more than a week. I did not obtain the knowledge of any of their names from any negro. I have never conversed with a negro on the subject. I know the knowledge did not come from a negro, directly or indirectly.

The investigation was made by Dr. Bernard at the following Faculty meeting. In bringing forward the case, Dr. Barnard said he had satisfactory information that in his absence his premises had been visited and an outrage committed upon his woman Jane; that upon receiving this information, he had addressed a note to H. and advised him to leave the University, and that H. had expressed a willingness to do so, but afterwards he received a note from him in which he demanded an investigation.

When the trial took place H. named Shelby and Falconer as his witnesses, in order to prove an alibi. In my opinion he failed to prove it. Furniss was brought in as Dr. Barnard's witness. He admitted that he was on Dr. Barnard's premises that night, and was asked this question: "If you, who were H.'s companion on that night, know that he is innocent, say so and acquit him." He declined to answer it.

After this Dr. Barnard said his wife had told him Jane had informed her that H. was the man who had committed the assault upon her. There seemed to be an indisposition to receive the statement; the objection was, that such statement could not be received there. I did not regard the statement as evidence, but simply as a fact confirmatory of a proposition already established.

There seeming to be an objection to receiving any other testimony than such as was considered legal, I said I believed the man did the act—that I was satisfied beyond a doubt, and that I should act according to my convictions. Prof. Whitehorne said that if I would not divulge the source of my information he would not act upon it. I quoted the cases of two students who had been expelled from college, upon secret information, without any question being raised upon it; and I denied their right to go behind my statement and ask whence I obtained my information. It was the first case in which a demand was ever made for the name of a Professor's informant, and I was not inclined to submit to it.

Dr. Barnard asked Professor Richardson: "If your man Henry should tell you that your horse or saddle had been stolen from the barn, would you believe him or not?" Richardson said he would not, if his statement came in conflict with that of a white person. There was no warmth of feeling exhibited between Professor Richardson and Dr. Barnard.

At the Faculty meeting of the 2d of February, Prof. Carter said: "You have precipitated this thing, which was bound to have come out at no distant day."

I have recently refused to attend the Faculty meetings, because of Prof. Carter's declarations about revealing what took place at the Faculty meetings.

I did not disclose the action of the Faculty meeting in the H. case, either to the editor of the Oxford Mercury or to any other person.

James G. Trigg said: Some short time after Judge Longstreet resigned the Presidency of the University—some three or four years ago—Dr. Branham said, in Wendell & Neilson's counting-room, that he had now got Judge Longstreet out of the University, which he had been trying to do for some time, and that, if he were riding by the University and saw a torch applied to the whole concern, he would not get off his horse to put out the fire.

Prof. Wm. F. Stearns, recalled, said: At the meeting of the Faculty on the 2d of February, Prof. Carter said: "You have precipitated this thing before I was ready for it," or something to that effect.

Col. Geo. H. Young said: At the last commencement (in July, 1859,) I had an interview with Dr. Barnard, which satisfied me that he then had no suspicion that Dr. Carter was not friendly towards him

Last summer Dr. Branham told me that Dr. Barnard was, as he understood, in favor of taking negro testimony against students; but I considered this a confidential conversation. My impression is, that Dr. Branham then told me that Dr. Barnard had been intriguing to get Judge Longstreet away; and I was so sure about it that I wrote to Judge Longstreet on the subject.

Dr. E. W Hilgard said: I heard Dr. Branham say, in an in-

terview I had with him last summer, after commencement, that there would be a change in matters at the University very shortly. I intimated that this would be a difficult job He said: "We have fixed all that." This conversation took place at Dr. Branham's house.

Burton N. Harrison said: I am the Recording Secretary of the Faculty, and have been such officer since the beginning of the present session. I was present at the meeting of the Faculty on the 2d of February, when Dr. Carter remarked that this thing had come up before he was ready for it—it had been precipitated —but, as it had come up, he was going on with it.

Col. A. H. Pegues said: I have never, recently, heard any one say—except Dr. Branham and those who got their information from him—that Dr Barnard was unsound on the slavery question. About the time Dr. Barnard's Thanksgiving sermon was delivered in 1856, I thought it was well, as he was a Northern man by birth, that the sermon should be published, and I contributed a part of the cost of publishing it.

(The following is that portion of the sermon, referred to by Col. Pegues, which indicates the views of Dr. Barnard upon Southern questions:)

"GRATITUDE FOR NATIONAL BLESSINGS: A Discourse delivered at Oxford, Mississippi, on Thanksgiving Day, November 20, 1856—by Frederick A. P. Barnard, LL. D.

A far graver menace than this seemed to spring out of our disturbed relations with a portion of our own fellow-citizens, inhabiting a different section of our common country. The year through which we have just passed has indeed, in this respect, been the darkest of all which have left their record upon the page of our country's history. It was this time no trivial cloud which had suddenly gathered to darken for a moment our political firmament, but it was one which had long hung lowering in the distance, sometimes rolling up in formidable masses toward the zenith, revealing in occasional flashes the angry fires which were slumbering in its bosom, and again subsiding for a time to less portentous dimensions, but never wholly disappearing—it was this, which, during the last anxious summer the friends of God and of peace and of human progress were breathlessly watching, as, in darker and still darker volumes it spread itself over the entire heaven, and seemed ready to burst into a storm, whose violence should shake the continent.

It is no purpose of mine to discuss the causes which, during a long series of years, have fomented a state of feeling among our people so much to be deplored, so fraught with danger to our peace, so menacing to the permanence of our unity as a nation. Such a discussion is not meet either for this place or for this oc-

Report of Cash Disbursements made by Col. Madison McAfee, Quarter-Master General of the Army of Mississippi, from Voucher No. 1 to Voucher No. 564 inclusive.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOCH'R	AMOUNT. DOL'S	CTS.
1861					
May 31	A M West	Quarter-Master's Department	1	142	50
31	A M West	Pay-Master's "	2	32	00
31	W C Carter	Quarter-Master's Department	3		75
June 1	A G Brown	do do	4	278	60
1	S Weyer	do do	5	13	50
1	Shaw & Dohorty	do do	6	5	00
1	Wm H Brown, Adg,t Gen	Pay-Master's do	7	210	00
3	G N Langford,	Quarter-Master's do	8	8	00
2	L Mims	do do	9	10,000	00
3	J W Hemphill	do do	10	113	00
5	F A Whiting	Pay-Master's do	11	100	00
5	Whiting & Kausler	Quarter-Master's do	12	3	20
5	John Cooney	do do	13	3	00
5	W B Brown	Pay-Master's do	14	60	00
5	R A Smith	Quarter-Master's do	15	18	50
6	F W Nunn	Pay-Master's do	16	500	00
6	F W Nunn Treasury Notes	do do	16	500	00
6	Southern Railroad	Quarter-Master's do	17	21	80
6	do do	do do	18	13	50

7	Jos M Jayne	Pay-Master's	do	19	47	26
7	Telegraph	Ordnance	do	20	35	05
7	do	Quarter-Master's	do	21	56	90
7	do	do	do	22	152	28
7	J L McManus	do	do	23	4	00
8	L Mims	Pay-Master's	do	24	50,000	00
10	N O J & G N Railroad	Quarter-Master's	do	25	128	04
10	J H Young	Pay-Master's	do	26	60	00
10	Madison McAfee	Quarter-Master's	do	27	61	00
11	E M Blackburn	do	do	28	300	00
12	S G French	Pay-Master's	do	29	185	00
12	J S Sizer	Quarter-Master's	do	30	149	52
12	B E Barnes	Pay-Master's	do	31	250	00
12	C A Moore	Quarter-Master's	do	32	97	93
12	Samuel Pool	do	do	33	1707	84
12	W H Sims	do	do	34	421	60
13	McFarland & Barksdale	do	do	35	5197	00
14	W A Percy	Pay-Master's	do	36	1350	00
15	A M Harden	Quarter-Master's	do	37	11,895	75
15	Sundries	do	do	38	116	75
19	Joseph Bennett	Pay-Master's	do	39	204	00
19	John Cooney	Ordnance	do	40	50	00
19	do do	do	do	41	10	00
20	J & T Green	Quarter-Master's	do	42	1673	32
20	H F Cook	do	do	43	586	19
21	Samuel E Baker	do	do	44	602	51
21	D Walworth	do	de	45	612	11

Report of Quarter-Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOCH'R	AMOUNT. DOL'S	CTS.
1861					
June 21	J W Wade	Quarter-Master's Department	46	330	75
21	J B Morey	do do	47	123	90
21	R A Smith	do do	48	40	00
22	G N Langford	do do	49	40	00
22	John Cooney	Ordnance do	50	10	00
24	John R Dickens	Quarter-Master's do	51	314	20
24	Mills, Ross & Co	do do	52	133	35
25	Samuel Pool & Co	do do	53	3021	00
25	W W Rucker	do do	54	190	50
26	Adams Express Co	Ordnance do	55	8	25
26	J L Hoole	Quarter-Master's do	56	511	25
26	J L McManus	Pay-Master's do	57	130	00
26	D W Kerr	Quarter-Master's do	58	500	00
27	J H Turner	do do	59	132	75
27	W Rucker	do do	60	387	20
28	Cobb, Manlove & Co	do do	61	82	20
28	W J Brown	do do	62	22	50
29	A Taylor	do do	63	50	00
29	W H Brown	Pay-Master's do	64	210	00
29	Geo. Fearn & Co	Ordnance do	65	13	25

	29	Mississippi Central Railroad	Quarter-Master's	do	66	139	49
	29	do do do	do	do	67	55	77
July	1	H Hilzheim	do	do	68	12	50
	1	Telgraph Co	do	do	69	109	65
	1	do	Ordnance	do	70	69	70
	1	Adams Express Co	do	do	71	36	00
	1	Sundries	Quarter-Master's	do	72	76	25
	2	J S Sizer	do	do	73	608	10
	2	W D Longstreet	do	do	74	1267	67
	2	do do	do	do	75	113	60
	2	do do	do	do	76	215	38
	2	Samuel Pool & Co	do	do	77	108	00
	2	L Mims	do	do	78	13,000	00
	2	do	do	do	79	10,000	00
	2	Robinsen, Windley & Co	co	do	80	35	56
	2	J A Horne	do	do	81	17	50
	4	John Brownrigg	Pay-Master's	do	82	141	00
	4	George Fearn & Co	Ordnance	do	83	65	45
	4	do do do	Quarter-Master's	do	84	324	87
	5	L Julienne	do	do	85	119	52
	5	J L Hoole	do	do	86	30	41
	5	Griffith & Stewart	do	do	88	375	58
	5	J L Hunley	do	do	88	24	50
	6	S G French	Pay-Master's	do	89	185	00
	6	C R Dickson	Quarter-Master's	do	90	40	00
	6	do	do	do	91	1000	00
	6	A J Kerr	Pay-Master's	do	92	100	00

Report of Quarter-Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S	CT'S.
1861					
July 6	C R Dickson	Quarter-Master's Department	93	99	01
8	M Craft	do do	94	420	00
8	R A Smith	do do	95	23	00
8	Reuben Davis	do do	96	500	00
8	J L Alcorn	do do	97	500	00
8	A M West	do do	98	500	00
9	McMurray & Randel	do do	99	880	00
9	J Howes	do do	100	360	00
9	Samuel Pool	do do	101	36	00
9	Thomas H Johnson	do do	102	200	00
9	William W Weir	do do	103	15	01
9	A M West	Pay-Master's do	104	44	00
9	C A Moore	Quarter-Master's do	105	225	00
9	John A Ely	do do	106	175	00
9	U C Cannada	do do	107	200	00
9	Bank of Memphis	Charged to Maj. L Mims,	108	12,000	00
9	J R Derryberry	Quarter-Master's do	109	400	00
10	Sundries	do do	110	76	00
10	W E Ross	do do	111	200	35
11	Thomas H Johnson	do do	112	365	00

11	Adams Express Co	Quarter-Moster's	do	113	33	00
11	do do do	Ordnance	do	114	8	25
11	Robert Shotwell	Quarter-Master's	do	115	160	00
11	W A Percy	do	do	116	250	00
11	C A Manlove	do	do	117	1162	50
12	Mississippi Central Railroad	Ordnance	do	118	32	04
12	do do do	do	do	119	148	84
12	Tho. Fred Kennett	Quarter-Master's	do	120	360	00
12	W P Garland	do	do	121	50	00
12	E Barksdale	do	do	122	64	00
12	do	do	do	123	166	00
12	do	do	do	124	16	00
12	G N Langford	Ordnance	do	125	40	00
12	E Barksdale	Quarter-Master's	do	126	252	00
12	U C Cannada	do	do	127	350	00
12	William Lewis	do	do	128	165	00
15	Charles Weill	do	do	129	2830	00
15	G N Langford	Pay-Master's	do	130	100	00
15	F A Whiting	do	do	131	150	00
15	William B Brown	do	do	132	60	00
15	H H Miller	do	do	133	1200	00
16	Hyde & Goodrich (McF. & B.)	Quarter-Master's	do	134	1185	50
16	Captain Cook	do	do	135	506	25
17	J B Robertson	do	do	136	200	00
17	E Richardson	do	do	137	400	00
17	S McMurray	do	do	138	3060	00
17	Sundries	do	do	139	10	25

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S	CT'S.
1861					
July 17	J L Power	Quarter-Master's Department	140	1	25
17	G N Langford	do do	141	43	75
17	Southern Railroad Co	do do	142	3531	89
17	do do	Ordnance do	143	698	38
17	Gen. J W O'Farrall	Quarter-Master's do	144	500	00
18	Cap't Alfred Hudson	Ordnance do	145	178	20
19	J M Thomson	Commissary's do	146	4000	00
19	G J D Funches	do do	147	90	00
19	R W T Daniel	Quarter-Master's do	148	5	00
19	Major Jos Bennett	Pay-Master's do	149	183	00
19	Brig. Gen. C G Dahlgreen	do do	150	318	50
20	Mississippi Central Railroad	Quarter-Master's do	151	1710	19
20	Maj. J M Thomson	do do	152	6000	00
20	Jefferson Light Artillery	do do	153	500	00
20	Edgar Steel	do do	154	18	00
20	Neagle & Carpenter	do do	155	36	50
20	Charles Weill	do do	156	340	00
22	S McMurray	do do	157	150	00
22	Samuel Pool	do do	158	2460	00
22	Calvin Pierce	do do	159	40	00

22	McFarland & Barksdale (Magee, Nealy)	Quarter-Master's	do	160	1306	13
22	J Strauss, Jr	do	do	161	11	70
22	C S Knapp	do	do	162	450	00
23	J R Derryberry	do	do	163	230	00
23	William Thompson	Ordnance	do	164	923	00
23	do do	Quarter-Master's	do	165	87	50
23	S McMurray	do	do	166	200	00
23	McFarland & Barksdale	do	do	167	1306	64
23	do do	do	do	168	351	31
23	do do	do	do	169	86	16
23	do do	do	do	170	7754	75
23	U C Cannada	do	do	171	880	00
23	W M Rirkpatrick	Ordnance	do	172	10	00
24	McFarland & Barksdale, (C H S & Co.)	Quarter-Master's	do	173	2231	95
24	do do	do	do	174	118	59
24	C G Dahlgreen, Brig. Genl	do	do	175	1026	65
24	S McMurray	do	do	176	400	00
24	Asher & Brother	Ordnance	do	177	8	75
24	C G Dahlgreen, Brig. Genl	Quarter-Master's	do	178	1159	00
24	Adams Express Co.	do	do	179	68	50
24	do do	do	do	180		75
24	do do	Ordnance	do	181	4	00
24	James A Hoskins	Quarter-Master's	do	182	3535	00
24	do do	Ordnance	do	183	100	00
24	John Cooney	do	do	184	30	00
25	McMurray & Randel	Quarter-Master's	do	185	283	30
25	E R Spencer & Co.	do	do	186	17	00

Report of Quarter-Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S.	T'S.
1861					
July 25	McFarland & Barksdale, (J C Monet)..	Quarter-Master's do	187	500	00
25	do do (Keller & Hoover).	do do	188	136	42
25	do do (Bloomfield & Steel)	do do	189	6	00
26	Griffith & Stewart.....	do do	190	85	00
26	W H Way.....	Pay-Master's do	191	240	00
26	McFarland & Barksdale, (H Cassidy)..	Quarter-Master's do	192	2426	50
26	do do (Guelong & Gufur).	do do	193	369	75
26	do do McS. V. & Co.)...	do do	194	2025	75
26	G N Langford.....	Pay-Master's do	195	100	00
26	S McMurray.....	Quarter-Master's do	196	170	00
26	McFarland & Barksdale, (James & Co)	do do	197	1150	75
27	Sundries.....	do do	198	26	75
27	J L McManus.....	do do	199	29	00
27	do do	Pay-Master's do	200	130	00
27	McFarland & Barksdale, (C H S & Co)	Quarter-Master's do	201	744	00
29	John W Robinson.....	do do	202	450	00
29	Griffith & Stewart.....	do do	203	142	25
29	George Southerland.....	do do	204	63	00
29	J M Thomson.....	do do	205	800	00
29	S McMurroy.....	do do	206	140	00

	30	L P Dameron	do	do	207	200	00
	30	Robinson, Windley & Co	do	do	208	250	00
	30	Benjamin Gersham	do	do	209	200	00
	30	A M Harden	Pay-Master's	do	210	200	00
	30	William H Brown	do	do	211	210	00
	30	A J Kerr	Quarter-Master's	do	212	100	00
	30	McFarland & Barksdale, (Magee & Co)	do	do	213	1956	38
	30	do do (Stark S & Co)	do	do	214	377	38
	31	Captain Alfred Hudson	do	do	215	44	20
	31	Angus Taylor	do	do	216	30	80
	31	McFarland & Barksdale,(Keller & H.)	do	do	217	102	50
	31	do do (Auton, Goodwin & Co)	do	do	218	106	61
	31	W A Lake	do	do	219	465	00
August	2	Adams Express Co	do	do	220	218	65
	2	Griffith & Stewart	Pay-Master's	do	221	213	12
	2	Hendley's Invincibles	Ordnance	do	222	836	14
	2	C T Buddecke & Co	Quarter-Master's	do	223	4027	90
	2	McFarland & Barksdale, (N Weston)	do	do	224	643	00
	3	Telegraph	Ordnance	do	225	103	80
	3	do	Quarter-Master's	do	226	31	25
	3	Elbert Murrell	do	do	227	10	75
	3	Sundries	do	do	228	37	50
	3	S McMurray	do	do	229	75	75
	5	J S Dabb	do	do	230	52	85
	5	McFarland & Barksdale	do	do	231	93	50
	5	H F Cook	do	do	232	11	00
	5	McFarland & Barksdale,(R C Cowan)	do	do	233	17	05

Report of Quarter-Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S.	CT'S.
1861					
Aug. 5	M'Farland & Barksdale(Liddle & Laman	Quarter-Master's Department	234	132	30
5	E & S Verden	do do	235	712	25
5	S McMurray	do do	236	601	17
6	Barksdale & McFarland	do do	237	709	67
6	J L M Smith	do do	238	97	88
6	R A Smith	do do	239	48	40
6	L Julienne	do do	240	108	55
6	Newcomer & Kausler	do do	241	2	00
6	J B Morey	do ho	242	18	70
6	McFarland & Barksdale, (H Franks)	do do	243	222	50
7	J R Derryberry	do do	244	40	00
7	M Craft	do do	245	37	80
7	Dr E Pickett	do do	246	10	00
7	Samuel Pool (per Treasury Notes,)	Pay-Master's do	247	4986	00
7	Col S G French	Quarter-Master's do	248	185	00
7	McFarland & Barksdale	do do	249	105	00
8	Brig. Genl. C G Dahlgreen	do do	250	500	00
8	Maj J M Thomson	do do	251	4000	00
8	Captain C L Hudson	do do	252	32	00
8	Redfield & Pepper	do do	253	16	50

8	W J Perlevant, (Captain Deason).....	Quarter-Master's	do	254	217	00
8	McFarland & Barksdale (J C Monet)..	do	do	255	750	00
8	McFarland & Barksdale (B Seyman)..	do	do	256	1315	83
8	James A Haskin.....	do	do	257	550	00
9	W W Langley.....	do	do	258	89	50
9	J & T Green.....	do	do	259	270	00
9	Mississippian Office.....	do	do	260	181	00
9	A Robbins.....	do	do	261	7	80
9	G N Langford.....	do	do	262	23	75
10	McFarland & Barksdale(Keller & Hover)	do	do	263	121	00
10	M McAfee, Q. M. G., (H Hilzheim)...	do	do	264	150	00
10	H M Taylor.....	do	do	265	35	00
10	McFarland & Barksdale.....	do	do	266	107	00
13	do do	do	do	267	95	75
13	Agency Rifles.....	do	do	268	251	75
15	T A Phillips.....	do	do	269	520	00
15	Southern Railroad Co.....	do	do	270	910	60
16	McFarland & Barksdale.....	do	do	271	127	50
16	do do	do	do	272	108	50
17	Sundries.....	do	do	273	48	50
20	W J Ferguson.....	Pay-Master's	do	274	100	00
22	Adams Express Co.....	Quarter-Master's	do	274½	5	00
22	G N Langford.....	do	do	275	53	28
24	Bostick & Seymore.....	do	do	276	2463	84
24	Joseph Bennett.....	Pay-Master's	do	277	196	50
24	T A Keller & J Hoerner.....	Quarter-Master's	do	278	82	50
24	do do	do	do	279	113	75

Report of Quarter-Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT.	
				DOL'S.	CT'S.
1861					
August 24	William B Brown	Pay-Master's Department,	280	60	00
24	J M Coats	Quarter-Master's do	281	20	00
24	E Barksdale	do do	282	40	00
24	E Barksdale	do do	283	95	50
24	G N Langford	do do	284	40	00
24	T C McMakin	Pay-Master's do	285	100	00
24	G N Langford	Quarter-Master's do	286	150	00
24	G N Langford	Pay-Master's do	287	100	00
24	W W Langley	Quarter-Master's do	288	104	55
24	W H Edmondson, Ass't Q. M	do do	289	500	00
26	R M Hobson	do do	290	80	00
26	W H Lipscomb	do do	291	48	75
26	A B Dilworth	do do	292	900	00
26	Samuel Pool	do do	293	3000	00
26	J L McManus	Pay-Master's do	294	130	00
28	A J Kerr	do do	295	100	00
28	McMurray & Crandel	Quarter-Master's do	296	94	90
28	W H Edmonson	do do	297	223	85
29	L Julienne	do do	298	12	10
29	do	do do	299	5	15

	30	do	do	do	300	11	50
	30	W W Langley	do	do	301	65	50
	31	Charles Sivett	do	do	302	362	50
	31	Sundries	do	do	303	38	05
	31	A M Harden	do	do	304	11,153	47
	31	Joseph Bennett	do	do	305	21	00
	31	W H Brown	Pay-Master's	do	306	210	00
Sept'r	3	L Julienne	Quarter-Master's	do	307	25	00
	3	Adams Express Co	do	do	308	8	75
	3	do do	do	do	309	29	37
	3	do do	do	do	310	78	75
	3	S Garvin	do	do	311	148	00
	3	J Strauss, Jr	do	do	312	13	75
	3	John S Dabbs	do	do	313	97	55
	3	J Strauss, jr	Commissary	do	314	228	00
	3	Aaron Jones	do	do	315	10	00
	4	J Strauss, jr	do	do	316	444	00
	4	W B Mitchell	do	do	317	42	00
	4	H M Taylor	do	do	318	35	00
	4	W B Mitchell	do	do	319	34	05
	5	Daniel Sweet, (Tr. Notes)	do	do	320	28	52
	6	Sundries, (labor, &c.)	Quarter-Master's	do	321	31	25
	6	Steamer Mary	do	do	322	118	00
	7	Telegraph	do	do	323	209	65
	7	do	do	do	324	48	50
	7	do	do	do	325	39	95
	9	D L Herron	do	do	326	558	97

Report of Quarter Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S	CT'S.
1861					
Sept'r 9	Tribete, Green & Co	Quarter Master's do	327	172	50
9	A Miazzi	da do	328	96	50
10	J C Kerry	do do	329	10	00
10	G W Williams	do do	330	63	00
11	C K Marshall	do do	331	2110	00
11	W B Brown	Pay-Master's do	332	60	00
11	Cooper & Kimball	Quarter-Master's do	333	344	00
12	G N Langford	do bo	334	240	00
12	C R Dickson	do do	335	586	25
12	Samuel Pool	do do	336	1000	00
12	W H Edmonson	do do	337	1500	00
12	A Mizell	do do	338	75	00
12	Captain Travis	Pay-Master's do	339	153	00
13	F M Pugh	do do	340	249	28
13	R W Wood	Quarter-Master's do	341	2000	00
14	Major W M Estelle	Pay-Master's do	342	183	00
14	A B Dilworth	Quarter-Master's do	343	500	00
14	J R Derryberry	do do	344	8	50
16	W E Ferguson	do do	345	100	00
16	J J Hueston	do do	346	164	66

casion. But it is proper and it is fitting, since the catastrophe, so tremblingly anticipated by so many anxious hearts, has been for the time—may we not believe, in the purposes of God, forever—averted, it is proper and it is fitting for me to remind you, that this peliverance imposes on you a deeper debt of gratitude to your Almighty Benefactor than any other national blessing which he has bestowed upon this people since their original recognition into the family of nations.

That the union of these States was originally a benefit to every member of the confederacy, I believe that no man has ever doubted. That so long as the principle of equality among the several members, on the basis of which it was established, remains intact, it must continue to be, no less than it was originally, a benefit to all alike, I believe to be just as undeniable. That its disruption, therefore, in itself considered, must be a calamity, and an incalculable calamity, admits in my mind of not a shadow of doubt. Yet it is no less true, on the other hand, that every benefit, small or great, of which the union is the source, springs out of that simple basis just mentioned, which is the foundation of the constitution; and that so soon as that principle ceases to be recognized—so soon as the constitution as administered ceases to be the constitution which our fathers framed—then the union is in fact, to all intents and purposes, substantially dissolved already, and its formal dissolution becomes a mere question of time.

In this simple proposition, unless I greatly err, is embodied the deliberate conviction of far the greater number of our own people. The feeling of attachment to the Union is nowhere more ardent and nowhere more general than in these Southern States. We love the Union because our fathers loved it, and for the honor and reverence in which we hold their memories, we would cherish it as they cherished it before us. We love it, because with a faithful observance of its conditions, it is a fraternal bond, uniting in its wide embrace a vast and scattered family, whose members, however remotely separated geographically, are still one in origin, one in language, one in religion, and one in their undying love of liberty. We love it, because its stability secures to us as a people a position of equality among the great powers of the earth, and enables us to present to other powers a front so imposing as to command universal respect, and to repress the spirit of aggression from without. And we love it because we believe it to be capable of securing to ourselves at home the greatest political good of the greatest number; and because, still further, in the depths of that gloomy chasm which its ruins must leave behind, we know not what untold evils may lie concealed. If, therefore, this beautiful political structure which our fathers reared is destined to be undermined, ours will not be the sacrilegious hands which shall sap its foundations. That practical sundering of the bonds which unite us with our brethren in which the real dissolution must con-

sist—that invasion of the independence of sovereign States and of the principle of equal rights, which treacherously subverts the constitution while professing to observe it—that great wrong to humanity and sin against God will never be our work. But should this lamentable consummation be brought to pass by other hands, and should all the valuable ends for which the Union was established be successfully frustrated—then, when the temple of our constitutional liberties shall have been spoiled of all its treasures, and the ark no longer reposes in the sanctuary, let it not be imputed to us for faithlessness or impiety, if we turn our backs upon the dishonored edifice, and refuse to worship longer within its desecrated walls. It will not be we who have dissolved the Union; it will only be we who have said—The Union is dissolved.

That hour of grief and gloom—thanks be to God—has not yet arrived. Nay, unless the purposes of Providence be too obscurely shadowed forth for human intelligence to read them, in the direction given to doubtful and momentous human affairs, and in the control mysteriously exercised over the minds of masses of men, I cannot but believe that that fatal hour is destined never to come. For, in the passing away of the angry menace of the last few months, and in the event which has so suddenly tranquilized the public mind in regard to our immediate future, I think we may be justified in recognizing a decisive expression of the people's will, that the constitution as we read it to-day shall be the constitution as our fathers fashioned it. It is matter of history that in the deliberations of that body of enlightened men by whom the instrument was framed which binds us together, no object was kept more anxiously or more constantly in view, than that of excluding from our national counsels and our national politics every subject which could by possibility give rise to sectional divisions, or authorize the intermeddling of any one State with the local affairs and interests of any other, or of the Congress of all the States with those of any one. So long as their work was respected, so long we remained peaceful, harmonious and happy. When, in the progress of the years, there sprang up men wiser than their fathers, and greatly wise above that which is written, then began the reign of agitation, discord and disquiet.

I may be mistaken in my interpretation of God's purposes in his providence, but I cannot believe otherwise than that the struggle between the old lights and the new lights in American political philosophy is substantially over; since the voice of the people, recently declared in the manner prescribed by the constitution, has a significancy far above that which is immediately apparent. It is a small thing to have determined that one man rather than another shall be the temporary director of the affairs of state; but it is a great thing to have pronounced an authoritative interpretation of the constitution of the country, which is destined to save us from political dismemberment, and possibly to avert from us scenes

of civil conflict which it is impossible to contemplate without shuddering. Not, indeed, that in this decision all are likely contentedly to acquiesce. That is a great deal too much to expect. Agitation will not cease. Agitators never cease. But as God will make the wrath of man to praise him, so the remainder of wrath he will restrain. Agitation will become powerless for further harm; for the principle now established as a principle will have been carried into practical application and confirmed in precedent, long before an occasion for a struggle like that of the past year can again arise.

Now, though I have regarded the confirmed stability of the American Union in the light of a benefit secured to ourselves, and as therefore calling for the expression of our highest gratitude, yet I believe that it is not less a benefit to the world of mankind. I believe that, in raising up this union, God has designed it as an instrument for the accomplishment of a great purpose—a purpose no less than the political regeneration of the whole human race. The example of America has already wrought more powerfully than all other causes combined, to open the eyes of the people of Europe to the falsity, injustice, and oppression of their existing political system; yet whenever, thus far, they have attempted to remodel those systems to a more rational form, they have fallen into errors more dangerous than the evils which they sought to correct. In their impatience of the control of despots, they have cast off respect for every species of control. They have chafed so long under arbitrary restraints, that they chafe no less under the salutary restraints of law. Under the name of the republic, they have introduced the wildest anarchy; the tyranny of the individual has given place to the tyranny of the mob: and, as a natural consoquence, affrighted society has sought shelter beneath the strong arm of despotism again. In learning their first lesson they have gone far beyond their masters, and it will be only when, by repeated and bitter experience, they have been taught their error, that they will become sufficiently sobered to resort to the original source of instruction in a spirit prepared to accept the second and no less important lesson, that licentiousness is not liberty, and that, where no law is, there liberty cannot be."

Hon. J. M. Howry said: The resolutions of the Board of Trustees, adopted at their last meeting at Jackson, prescribing the duty of the Chancellor of the University in relation to absences of Professors, etc., and of which some members of the Faculty have complained, because they supposed Dr. Barnard to have procured their passage, were adopted by the Board in spite of Dr. Barnard's remonstrances, and not pursuant to his wishes. The Board so far deferred to his request as not to pass them, last summer, in Oxford; but I think the mind of the Board was then made up to adopt such measures at the ensuing meeting. Dr. Barnard opposed the passage of the sesolutions at Jackson.

Chancellor F. A. P. Barnard said: I never spoke to my servant Jane on the subject of the outrage committed upon her, from the day of its occurrence to the present time. Some weeks after the occurrence, and after H. had been tried, he came to my house to take a discharge. Jane opened the door to him; and, after he left, I asked her, "Is that the man you call H.?" She replied—"yes." This is all I ever said to her about the man, before the trial or after, or she to me. I never said anything at all to her about the fact. The injury to my servant was very severe. The traces of it lasted till after commencement—two months.

I have never, in all my life as a teacher, sought information, in regard to the conduct of any student, from any servant—white or black. I have never permitted a servant to give me such information. Such things are abhorrent to my principles, as well as subversive, in practice, of the ends of good government.

The brief history of this case, in its principal outlines, is this: I cannot suppose I remember all minute details of a transaction more than eight months old, which was not then esteemed to possess any extraordinary importance. But I know that I remember the important facts correctly. My narrative may possibly furnish a key to explain the discrepancies of those already given, since my knowledge dated from an earlier period than that of the Faculty as a body.

I was acting privately in the matter nearly a week before the trial of H. I returned from Vicksburg on Tuesday evening, May 17th, 1859. The next morning Prof. Boynton told me that in my absence my house had been visited by two students, on a night named by him. He said the students were Furniss and H., and that H. had beaten my servant Jane. He said he was certain of the facts, and of the men, but did not seem willing to disclose the source of his information. I did not press him on that point, for I was myself satisfied that he knew what he said. I believed his informant to be a white person, and had a reason for so believing.

I wrote a note to H., forthwith, telling him I had heard of what he had done, and advising him to withdraw. He called on me, and denied the charge. His manner of denial was unsatisfactory. On further conversation, he agreed to withdraw. Two days afterwards, as he did not withdraw, I wrote again to him, saying that unless he should leave I should write to his guardian and inform him of the whole affair. He then refused to leave without a trial. I then sent for Furniss, and had a private conversation with him. He admitted that he was on my premises on the night in question, and that another person was there also, but declined to say who that person was.

I then drew up written charges against H., and sent them to Prof. Phipps, Corresponding Secretary of the Faculty, to be served on H. He served them.

Some time during the progress of these occurrences, after my

first correspondence with H., but at what precise moment I cannot state, my wife informed me that, immediately upon our arrival at home, the servants had told her of this act of violence; but that she, supposing me to be ignorant of it, and being unwilling to cause me annoyance in the moment of our return, had refrained from informing me of it. She said the person inculpated by the servants was H.

At the trial I first read the charges, in presence of H., and stated the proceedings of the preceding week, as I have now stated them; only that, instead of saying that Prof. Boynton had told me, I said that a gentleman had told me. H. offered to prove an alibi, and introduced two witnesses for the purpose; but, in my opinion, the attempt broke down. It was proposed to interrogate these witnesses more generally on the facts of the case. It was ruled that if they would agree to tell all they knew, they might speak—otherwise, not. They refused, and were not questioned any further.

I called Mr. Furniss, and began to examine him. Prof. Moore interrupted me and asked why I did not apply to him the same rule as to the others. I replied, "I do not for a reason which will presently appear." This reason was, that I designed to ask him if he would say positively that H. was not the man. He does not now remember that question. I remember it, because I asked it of predetermined purpose. Many questions were asked him; probably that which he remembers, among them.

It was asked of me, at this time, or earlier—"who is the gentleman who informed you originally?" I had introduced the "gentleman" anonymously, because I had not previously asked Prof. Boynton if he was willing that I should name him. To this question, addressed to me, Prof. Boynton himself answered in the words—"I am the man," which struck me by their abrupt promptness. One or more officers interrogated him as to the source of his information. He declined to give it, resting on past precedent in this regard.

At some point in the progress of this trial, I mentioned what my wife had told me that the servant had said, as a circumstance corroborative of the credibility of the evidence before the Faculty—just as I should have mentioned it as an invalidating circumstance, had it been different. Prof. Richardson said that the statements of negroes were not legal testimony. I replied that I knew that, and the reasons of it, and that I did not offer this statement as testimony. I said, however, that our belief and disbelief often depend upon what is not legal evidence. Here sprung up a conversation of which it is impossible to give details. Prof. Richardson, to me, seemed to hold that nothing is credible which is not legal testimony. I was curious to ascertain whether he was disposed to acquit the accused because he really did not believe him to be guilty, or because—believing H. to be guilty—he considered

the legal evidence insufficient. A little later, I brought the Faculty to a vote on this point. In order to separate distinctly the idea of personal veracity from that of legal competency in a witness, I proposed to Prof. Richardson a question. I purposely confined this question to a simple matter of fact, excluding all allusion to any person whom the fact might affect. I said: "Suppose that your servant, Henry, should tell you that your saddle is missing from your stable, would you not believe him without going to see for yourself?" I did not say, "a student," or even "somebody," as some of the witnesses have supposed. Nor, in this connection, did any question, or could any question, arise about identity, or modes of identification; since the interrogatory suggested no person to be identified, and since, as I have already said, all allusion to any person in the question was excluded of predetermined purpose. My assertion was, that, in the common affairs of life, we believe the statements of servants, and must do so, though we could not employ their statements as testimony.

The Faculty refused to suspend H. They passed a resolution declaring themselves morally convinced of his guilt, but not satisfied with the legal proof of it. I communicated the resolution to the guardian of H., and expressed a wish that considering these circumstances, he would withdraw him. He did so.

In October last H applied for re-admission. I refused to receive him, because I thought him not to be a young man of good moral character.

I had a right privately to advise the guardian to withdraw the young man. It is a discretion exercised by all heads of collegiate institutions. I should esteem it, however, perfectly legitimate and proper for any Professor to do the same thing, if he thought a young man doing ill in any way. The moment the Board declare that I do not possess the right, I shall relinquish my trust. I am held by the public mainly responsible for the good order and morality of the college. I cannot consent to be a target, with my hands tied.

The present University Code requires the Faculty, as a body, when they see fit, through their President, to advise parents and guardians to remove students. This has been interpreted, by witnesses here, as a restraint upon the President. No member of the Faculty but myself probably knows the whole history of that law, or the reason why it is there.

There was no such law under my predecessor. I am the author of the law, though it was presented to the Faculty, with the rest of the Code, for their approval, before it was laid before the Board for their sanction. My reason for preparing it was this: During my first year the letters which I wrote to parents, giving information not flattering in regard to their sons, were, in several instances, sent back to the young men, and circulated through college. They were thrust into my face in my own house, and made

matters of personal difficulty. I desired to be able to make my action, in such cases, when circumstances seemed to render it desirable, the action of the body of the Faculty, and not of myself only. I did not mean to curtail myself of the freedom of action I possessed before, whenever I should choose to exercise it.

As to my refusal to re-admit H , the Board have enacted that no one shall be admitted without presenting testimonials of good moral character This rule is published in the catalogue, as the first requisite for admission. Written testimonials are required, because the majority of applicants are unknown to the Faculty. The design of the rule is, to protect the morals of the University. If I have reason to think a young man to be undesirable, in this point of view, as a student, the spirit of the rule requires me to exclude him. If this discretion is not confided to me, I have not power to execute my trust, and I must resign it into the hands of the Board. As to my sentiments on the subject of slavery, my record is clear for my whole life. As to that early period of it, when I resided in New York, and before I ever thought of becoming a citizen of the South, I submit extracts from letters written by Southern men, in 1837, to the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama. J. W. Stuart was at that time Professor of Roman Literature in the college of South Carolina, and had been previously President of the College of Charleston. He writes:

COLUMBIA, November 6, 1837.

M. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

SIR: Having understood that Mr. Frederick A. P. Barnard, of New York, is a candidate for the chair of Mathematics, or for that of Belles Letters and Oratory in the University of your State, I am anxious to add my testimony to that of others, respecting his qualifications. I know him well. He was my classmate in college, and was there highly distinguished, particularly for his skill and attainments in mathematics. * * * * *

In other respects his qualifications are such as strongly to recommend him to the Trustees of your Institution. He is fond of the South, a warm supporter of its institutions, and of manners highly affable and gentlemanly. I am persuaded he would reflect honor upon any college with which he is connected, as his mind is superior, his thirst for excellence strong, and his habits of application regular and zealous.

With much respect, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. STUART,
South Carolina College.

O. E. Carmichael was, (and, I presume, still is,) a merchant of Augusta, Georgia. He writes:

AUGUSTA, 6th Nov., 1837.

M. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

SIR: Having lately understood that a friend of mine, Mr. F. A. P. Barnard, of the city of New York, contemplates becoming a candidate for the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and also knowing the very laudable feeling which now so generally pervades our Southern States—that of employing native talsnt, or, at least, those who are with us in action and feelings—it is with pleasure, therefore, that I can with safety, after a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Barnard, speak of him as a gentleman possessing all the qualifications that a Southerner could wish in one who designs becoming one of their society, and that on all important questions which might agitate the North in opposition to the South, his actions and feelings will be truly Southern. As regards Mr. B.'s qualifications to fill the chair, he will undoubtedly procure such testimonials as will be fully satisfactory to the Trustees. * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,
O. E. CARMICHAEL.

As to my nearly seventeen years of residence in Alabama, the testimony of Judge Ormond and President Garland, obtained without my knowledge, has been presented earlier in this investigation. Of the sentiments I have consistently professed since I came here, enough has been said by others. I was born at the North. That I cannot help. I was not consulted in the matter. I am a slave holder, and, if I know myself, I am "sound on the slavery question."

At my interview with Dr. Branham, I did not say that I would use a negro's testimony as circumstantial evidence, nor that "such is the practice of our courts of justice." I know better. My reference to courts of justice is in my favor, for it shows that I proposed to do no more than municipal courts do. What I did say to him on this point appears in my foregoing testimony. I said that I was entirely unconcerned as to the result of this investigation, and assigned as a reason that "the thing that is not true, cannot be proved."

I discovered, last summer, that Prof. Carter had long, in secret, entertained unfriendly feelings towards me. I commenced a correspondence with him in consequence. His tone led me to believe the breach irreparable. On his return, in October, he himself proposed, in writing, "a full and perfect reconciliation." I accepted the offer in good faith. We interchanged frequent visits.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees in Jackson, in November last, some resolutions were passed, regarding absences of Professors. Judge Howry, Secretary of the Board, sent copies of

those resolutions to myself and Prof. Phipps, Corresponding Secretary of the Faculty, on the morning (I think) of the third January. I saw Prof. Phipps hand his copy to Prof. Carter that morning in the laboratory. Prof. Carter never visited my house again. I saw him return the copy to Prof. Phipps at the Faculty meeting of January 9th. Professor Phipps handed it to me, and I read it. Prof. Moore interrogated me as to the history of these resolutions. I gave it as well as I knew it. I said I was not the author nor the suggester of them. I was not. I advised against them.

At the Faculty meeting of February 2d, I referred to the attempts to injure me, founded on the H. case. I said the real issue was not what incidents occurred on a given occasion, eight months before, about which memories differed; but whether I entertained anti slavery sentiments. I appealed to the magnanimity, the generosity, the common humanity of my colleagues, to protect me against what they knew to be a wrong. I disavowed the sentiments imputed to me. I asked Prof. Carter if he did not believe my disavowal. He said he had his own opinion on the subject, or words to that effect. I asked him, more generally, would he not believe me on my word? He declined to answer.

At Washington, the other day, the Hon. Jacob Thompson handed me a letter which he had written me, on a version of the case which he had heard from his son and others. He supposed, then, that the servant had been interrogated before the Faculty. He writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1860.

DR. F. A. P. BARNARD—*My Dear Sir:* Nothing could have taken me more by surprise than the difficulty now thrown in your way. I hoped, most sincerely, you would find the time to pass this way on your return from Philadelphia. I wished to hear what was the matter now up. But, on Friday evening, Macon, Mr. Sheegog, and Mr. Beanland, from Oxford, arrived. I heard from them their understanding of the matter, and on their version of the story I am wholly at a loss to understand your accusers. Your fault is that you received information from your servant girl, which implicated a student, and you acted on that information to reach the truth; and this is set down as showing your free-soil proclivities. If this be so, I am the worst free-soiler in the State—I am a downright abolitionist. No man strikes my negro that I do not hear his story. I will listen to my negro's grievances. Before God and man I believe this to be my duty. No man has a right to touch him or her without my consent, and he who would not do the same would be despised by every man in Oxford.

The whole matter, as these young men relate it to me, is so absurd that I can scarcely credit their report. But I must insist that you be not moved by these things. Have moral courage enough to stand by your post and do your whole duty. Such trials will only prove your firmness and worth, and the mischief will

fall on the heads of your adversaries.

Your friend,
J. THOMPSON.

Gov. McRae expressed to me similar statements. I might, therefore, admit the charges literally, if they were true, and still defend them on the best Southern authority. I do not admit them, because they are not true.

Dr. Barnard here announced to the Board that on his part he had no further testimony to offer.

OXFORD, MISS. March 8, 1860.

I, Wm. F. Stearns, as official reporter in the case, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct transcript of the testimony given in before the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi, on the 1st and 2d instants, upon the investigation, at the request of Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Chancellor of the University, of the charges then and previously preferred against him by Dr. H. R. Branham; all the oral testimony (except my own, and that of Prof. Geo. W. Carter, which was reduced to writing by Mr. Clapp,) having been taken down by myself and mostly read over to and approved by the witnesses, in presence of Dr. Branham.

WM. F. STEARNS, Reporter.

March 2d, 1860.

His Excellency, J. J. Pettus, Governor of the State of Mississippi, and *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees of the University, this day appeared and took his seat with the other members of the Board, who were mentioned as being present yesterday; and the testimony taken before his arrival was submitted to his examination.

The taking of the testimony being concluded after dark, Dr. Branham made a few remarks, but declined to discuss the merits of the case; when Dr. Barnard addressed the Board at some length, but purposely abstained, he said, from making any comments upon the evidence.

Dr. Branham having no desire to say anything further, he and Dr. Barnard retired and left the Board to its deliberations.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Clark, it was moved, as the sense of the Board, that Dr. Barnard be acquitted of all the charges against him; and, the yeas and nays being called for, the said motion was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Pettus, (President) Clayton, Davis, Clark, Ventress, Young, Dowd, Pegues, Brown, Clapp and Howry—11.

Nays—None.

On motion of Mr. Clark it was then moved, as the sense of the Board, that our confidence in Dr. Barnard is increased rather than

diminished in consequence of this investigation; and, the yeas and nays being called for, the said motion was carried by the same unanimous vote above stated.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Clayton, Clapp and Pettus, was then, on motion of Judge Clayton, appointed to draw up resolutions embodying the decisions just made by the Board, and that committee, through Judge Clayton, its chairman, made the following report:

"The committee to draw up resolutions embodying the decisions of the Board upon the charges preferred against Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, the Chancellor of the University, report the following:

Resolved, That the charges are, in their opinion, wholly unsustained by the evidence, and that the said F. A. P. Barnard stands fully and honorably acquitted of every charge brought against him.

Resolved, That after a patient hearing and investigation of all the testimony in the case, we, as Trustees and as Southern men, have found our confidence in the ability and integrity of the Chancellor, and his fitness for his position, increased rather than diminished, and declare our full conviction that his labors are doing great service to the cause of education and science, and placing the reputation of the University upon an immovable basis."

The said report having been received and agreed to, the said two resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the Board.

On motion of Judge Clayton, it was—

Resolved, That the Secretary inform Prof. W. F. Stearns that he is required, as a part of his duty as reporter in this case, to furnish, at as early a day as practicable, the testimony given in this case, together with the written documents introduced by any of the witnesses, to the Secretary of the Board, to be by him filed and preserved amongst the records of this Board.

I have compared the foregoing with the record in my possession and find it correct.

J. M. HOWRY, Sec'ry of Board.

APPENDIX.

The proof of the fact established by the following statement—that H., after his trial, never affected, among his fellow-students, to deny his guilt—was ready to be adduced before the Board of Trustees on the 2d of March; and the Board and Dr. Branham were distinctly informed at the time that I could make the proof, and by whom I could make it. But I did not then believe it to be necessary, for my vindication before the Board, that I should bring forward the testimony; and, accordingly, knowing how generally students are disinclined to inculpate their companions, I forbore to introduce this positive proof of the guilt of the accused.

Now that an appeal to the people is threatened to be taken from the decision of the Board, I feel that I am entitled to the benefit of this testimony, and I therefore append it here.

F. A. P. BARNARD.

University of Mississippi, March 19, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSI-SIPPI,
Oxford, March 19, 1859.

I was one of the witnesses who were examined before the Faculty upon the trial, in May last, of the student who was accused of having beaten one of the female servants of Dr. Barnard. Directly after the trial, the accused told me that he had done what he was charged with, but not at the precise hour charged.

I make this statement as an act of justice to Dr. Barnard, because it has been intimated that the student accused was guiltless of the charge preferred against him.

KINLOCH FALCONER.

REPORT.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., November 22nd, 1861.

GOV. JOHN J. PETTUS,

Sir: Herewith is my report in detail of the cash receipts and disbursements of this office from the 31st of May, 1861, to 22nd November, 1861, both days inclusive, showing

Receipts,	$ 431,651 80
Disbursements,	430,310 46
On hand,	$1,341 34

On the 9th inst. I submitted to the Military Board a report of the aggregate amount of receipts and disbursements. This report gives each voucher in detail, an examination of which will show the consideration of each disbursement.

Messrs. McFarland and Barksdale of New Orleans, have acted as agents of this department in that city without reward. This will explain the frequent mention of their names to whom money was disbursed. They have been of great advantage to the State, and it is but just to them to make this acknowledgment.

Respectfully submitted,

MADISON McAFEE,
Quarter-Master General, A. M.

ABSTRACT A.

Report of cash received by Col. Madison McAfee, Quarter-Master General of the Army of the State of Mississippi, from May 31st to November 22nd, 1861, inclusive.

DATE.		FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNTS.	
			DOLLS.	CTS.
1861				
May	31.	Am't. Received from State Treasury,..	500	00
June	1.	" " " " "	20,000	00
"	4.	" " " Col. W Barksdalo	1,846	10
"	6.	" " " State Treasury,..	500	00
"	6.	" " " " " Notes,	500	00
"	8.	" " " " "	50,000	00
"	8.	" " Wm. A Withers,	320	00
"	13.	" " " State Treasury,..	30,000	00
"	19.	" " " " "	13,000	00
"	29.	" " " " "	20,000	00
July	9.	" " " " "	30,000	00
"	17.	" " " " "	50,000	00
Aug.	5.	" " this day by Capt. R O Perrim, paid him June 26, '61, by order of Gov. Pettus, per voucher 58,	500	00
"	6.	" " Ordnance fund John Cooney, 24, July,....	30	00
"	24.	" " from State Treasury,..	15,000	00
"	26.	" " " " " Notes,	2,500	00
"	29.	" " " " "	500	00
"	30.	" " " " "	11,000	00
"	31.	" Requisition from Gov. in cash,....	5,573	00
"	31.	" " " " Tr. Notes,.	5,573	00
"	31.	By cash received from A M Haidin for one extra fine blanket,.....	15	00
Sept.	11.	" Requisition on Auditor in Confederate notes,.....	20,000	00
"	3[illegible]	" Requisition in Gold,.....	750	
Aug.	8.	" Amt. received from State Treasury omitted to be entered previously,...	15,000	00
Sept.	12.	" Amt. received from State Treasury $2500 and $750 previously entered,	1750 00	00
"	24.	" Amt. received from State Treasury,	10,000	00

ABSTRACT A—CONTINUED.

DATE.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	AMOUNT. DOLS.	CT'S.
1861			
Oct. 9.	By amt. rec'vd from the Gov. this day,	6,217	94
" 9.	" " " " State Treasury $20,600	20,600	00
" 9.	" amt. rec'vd from the State Treasury on requisition,	4,832	06
" 9.	" amt. rec'vd from the State Treasury on requisition,	103	34
" 9.	" amt. rec'vd from the State Treasury,	50	00
" 9.	" " " " " "	11,660	00
" 10.	" amt. requisition this day on State Treasury,	250	00
" 12.	" amt. requisition this day on State Treasury,	6,500	00
" 15.	" amt. rec'd this day from the Gov...	1,900	50
" 23.	" amt. rec'd this day from State Treasury Warrant,	442	50
Nov. 6.	" amt. rec'd this day from Rev. C K Marshall,	50	00
" 7.	" amt. rec'd from Major A B Dilworth this day,	3,000	00
" 7.	" amt. rec'd from State Tr'y this day,	31,114	17
" 8.	" amt. rec'd from A B Dilworth this day,	1,197	95
" 13.	" amt. rec'd from State Tr'y this day,	3,500	00
" 14.	This amt. rec'd from Gov. of State....	4,160	15
" 14.	Amt. rec'd this day from Treasury.....	1,800	00
" 21.	Amt. rec'd this day from State Treas'r,	673	00
" 22.	" " " " " "	22,100	00
" 22.	" " " " " "	153	33
" 22.	" " of A M West as per his receipt filed against Quarter-Master Haynes Lee, acp't renderee by General West $2800, of which is embraced in the recp't for $18,775 82	6,000	00
" 22.	" " from A M West, being balance due as per his acp't rend. as Brig. Gen. 2d Brig.	477	80
		$431,651	86

QUARTER-MASTER'S REPORT.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., November 22d, 1861.

GOV. JOHN J. PETTUS,

Sir: Herewith is my report in detail, of the cash receipts and disbursements of this office from the 31st of May 1861, to 22d November 1861, both days inclusive, showing

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Messrs. McFarland & Barksdale, of New Orleans, have acted as agents of this department in that city *without reward*. This will explain the frequent mention of their names, to whom money was disbursed. They have been of great advantage to the State, and it is but just to them to make this acknowledgment.

Respectfully submitted,

MADISON McAFEE,
Quarter-Master Gen. A. M.

16	Patton & Barfield	Quarter-Master's	do	347	11	00
16	F A Mellon	do	do	348	92	75
16	Mellon & Kelly	do	do	349	180	00
16	W J Brown	do	do	350	35	75
17	W W Langley	do	do	351	49	50
17	Joseph Bennet	Pay-Master's	do	352	183	00
17	R A Smith	Quarter-Master's	do	353	5	50
17	J & T Green	do	do	354	150	71
18	J L McManus	Pay-Master's	do	355	130	00
18	L Julienne	Quarter-Master's	do	356	302	00
18	do	do	do	357	22	50
18	Dr E Pickett	do	do	358	10	00
18	A J Johnson	do	do	359	27	30
18	Labor, Drayage &c,	do	do	360	18	75
18	B Breckley	do	do	361	22	00
18	W W Butler	Pay-Master's	do	362	11	00
18	E A Durr	do	do	363	11	00
18	J L McManus	Quarter-Master's	do	364	12	50
19	John O Gresham	do	do	365	214	10
19	W E Ferguson	do	do	366	10	00
19	J A Horne	do	do	367	16	00
20	Mississippian	do	do	368	30	00
20	do	do	do	369	22	00
20	Dr H L Howze	do	do	370	1500	00
20	J D Tolson	do	do	371	1400	00
20	W P Garland	do	do	372	75	00
21	Southern Railroad	do	bo	373	647	50

DATE	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL's	CT's.
1861					
Sep't. 21	G N Langford	Quarter-Master's Department	374	99	00
21	Mississippian	do do	375	7	50
21	S P Baley	do do	376	5	13
21	C G Dahlgreen	do do	377	439	29
21	Crutcher & Co.	do do	378	393	46
21	W C Day	do do	379	78	00
21	A J Kerr	do do	380	12	35
21	do	do do	381	8	25
21	L Julienne	do do	382	61	00
23	Myers, Smith & Watters	do do	383	20	00
23	Labor, Drayage &c	do do	384	21	35
23	J M Baldwin	do do	385	8	10
24	A B Dilworth	do do	386	6000	00
24	J M McCaleb	do do	387	4500	00
24	E A Peyton	do do	388	54	75
24	J M Wes	Pay-Master's do	388½	100	00
25	L Houghton	do do	389	208	23
26	H Hilzheim	Quarter-Master's do	390	35	00
26	Cooper & Kimball	do bo	391	20	00
26	G N Langford	Pay-Master's do	392	100	00

26	Dew Drop	Quarter-Master's	do	393	360	00
30	Adams Express Company	do	do	394	155	75
30	Bostic & Seymore	do	do	395	2463	84
30	Welbur & Berge	do	do	396	3	00
30	James Syme	do	do	397	20	70
30	David G Wilson	do	do	398	420	00
30	do do	do	do	399	25	00
30	Sundries	do	do	490	72	54
30	Magee, Horter & George	do	do	401	4040	00
30	do do do	do	do	402	210	00
30	R D Block	do	do	403	125	00
30	Edward F Papkins	do	do	404	56	08
30	Keller & Hoerner, (McF. & B.)	do	do	405	116	75
30	Neagle & Carpenter	do	do	406	17	50
30	Reeve & Brothers	do	do	407	25	00
30	Keller & Hoerner	do	do	408	117	00
30	Bloomfield & Steel	do	do	409	17	15
30	John D Bein & Sons	do	do	410	308	83
30	W L Lanier	do	do	411	173	91
30	F A Keller & J Hoerner	do	do	412	116	00
30	H T Lausdale, Nathan & Company	do	do	413	1430	75
30	Sundries	do	do	414	74	00
30	Keep & Caulfield	do	do	415	182	04
30	Magee, Horter & George	do	do	416	1304	50
30	Theo. Prudhemme	do	do	417	416	10
30	H Cassidy	do	do	418	691	13
30	Steamer Lafunche	do	do	419	100	00

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S.	CT'S.
1861					
Sep't 30	A Applegate	Quarter-Master's Department	420	10	00
30	Slark, Slauffer & Co	do do	421	1220	44
30	Keller & Hoerner	do do	422	107	33
30	do do	do do	423	96	34
30	J B Blanson	do do	424	1137	50
30	J L Welbur & Company	do do	425	9	50
30	C H Slocomb & Company	do do	426	20	00
30	do do	do do	427	415	50
30	Steamer Grand Duke	do do	428	40	00
30	Welber & Berge	do do	429	15	00
30	Bostick & Seymore	do da	430	500	00
30	Welbur & Berge	do do	431	15	00
30	Captain R C Carter	do do	432	37	50
30	McFarland & Barksdale	do do	433	10	50
30	do do	do do	434	15	25
30	Mrs E E Phillips	do do	435	36	00
30	McFarland & Barksdale	Ordnance do	436	600	00
30	Jos B Hubbard	Quarter-Master's do	437	36	00
30	A Perteans, (McFarland & Barksdale).	do do	438	6	60
30	Dr. Joseph Elliott	do do	439	50	75

420

30	Ponchartrain Railroad Company	do	do	440	132	00
30	H T Lansdale, Nathan & Company	do	do	441	816	38
30	Magee, Horter & George	do	do	442	1984	74
30	Southern Express Company	do	do	443	1	25
30	Major R W Wood	do	do	444	53	50
30	Major R Clarke	do	do	445	51	00
30	Hugh O'Donnell	do	do	446		50
30	H Seymour	do	do	447	1	00
30	Steamer Creole	do	do	448		30
30	Welber & Berge	do	do	449	16	00
30	Hugh ODonnell	do	do	450		50
30	Lieutenant J S Dabbs	do	do	451	250	00
30	Bostick & Seymour, (McF. & B.)	do	do	452	1000	00
30	S E Rumble	do	do	453	40	85
30	do do	do	do	454	20	05
30	A Porleans	do	do	455	4	80
30	Lewis Fregerie, jr	do	do	456	13	00
30	Margaret	do	do	457	225	92
30	Steamer Fred Kennett	do	do	458	40	00
30	Captain Mellen	do	do	459	12	00
30	McFarland & Barksdale	do	do	460	22	25
30	do do	do	do	461	5	50
30	Magee, Horter & George	do	do	462	2800	25
30	J L McManus	do	do	463	20	00
30	Welber & Berge	do	do	464	8	00
30	do do	do	do	465	8	00
30	Norman Whitney	do	do	466	3	50

Report of Quarter-Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S.	CT's.
1861					
Sep't. 30	Quarter-Master's Department,	R E Phillips	467	90	00
30	do do	Steamer Vicksburg	468	9	00
30	do do	T A Keller & J Hoerner	469	1620	50
30	do do	McFarland & Barksdale	470	18	10
30	do do	H Cassidy	471	691	12
30	do do	H T Lansdale, Nathan & Company	472	1430	75
30	do do	H J Baer	473	883	50
30	do do	do	474	121	20
30	do do	do	475	410	40
30	do do	W J Taylor	476	131	55
30	do do	do	477	646	60
30	do do	McStea, Value & Company	478	132	46
30	do do	Ponchartrain Railroad Company	479	588	78
30	do do	W G Robinson & Company	480	153	96
30	do do	Oglesby & Macaulay	481	164	98
30	do do	Margaret Haughery	482	225	93
30	do do	J B Slawson	483	1137	50
30	do do	Keep & Caulfield	484	2000	00
30	do do	J L McManus	485	19	00
30	do do	Henry Morgan	486	3	00

30	James Syme, (McF & B)	do	do	487	128	95
30	Davis Brothers	do	do	488	94	50
30	Bostick & Seymour	do	do	489	1000	00
30	Slark, Slauffer & Company	do	do	490	1220	44
30	do do do	do	do	491	55	38
30	Bloomfield & Steel	do	do	492	325	48
October 3	George H Southerland	do	do	493	137	00
3	L Mims	do	do	494	270	00
3	do	do	do	495	6185	80
3	Captain James A Hoskins	do	do	496	715	00
4	Telegraph Company	do	do	497	169	70
4	Sundries	do	do	498	11	90
9	Major W H Edmonson	Pay Master's	do	499	20,000	00
9	H L Houge, Surgeon	Quarter-Master's	do	500	600	00
9	Magee, Horter & George	do	do	501	6217	94
9	do do do	do	do	502	4832	06
9	Postage account	do	do	503	103	34
10	Seven Star Artillery Company	do	do	504	11,660	00
10	C H Manship	do	do	505	50	00
10	John Fatheree	do	do	506	250	00
15	Bostick & Seymour	do	do	507	1900	00
22	Reims & Bracy	do	do	508	36	00
23	Captain S M Dyer	do	do	509	442	50
24	W W Langley	do	do	510	59	25
24	Sundries, (Drayages)	do	do	511	28	45
Nov'r. 2	J W Reinheimer	Ordnance	do	512	105	00
2	David M Gray	do	do	513	40	00

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID,	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S.	CT'S
1861					
Nev'r. 2					
2	B F Hardy	Ordnance Dopartment	514	40	00
Sept'r. 2	S E James	do do	515	8	25
2	Pay Roll for October 1861	Pay-Master's do	516	463	75
5	Telegraph Company	Quarter-Master's do	517	57	25
5	Mississippi Manufacturing Company	do do	518	2251	12
5	Lewis Lake	Ordnance do	519	135	50
5	L B Lassiter	Quarter-Master's do	520	27	00
5	N Platt & Company	Ordnance do	521	684	37
5	Z A Phillips	do do	522	2148	72
5	Southern Express Company	Q'r. M., Adg't. Gen. and Ord. Dep't	523	9	50
5	H L Houge	Pay-Master's Department	524	471	26
5	Margaret Barrett	Ordnance do	525	3	00
5	S A James	do do	526	5	80
6	M J Poindexter	do do	527	5	00
6	W W Moffett	Quarter-Master's do	528	50	00
7	E R Brown	do do	529	25	00
7	J J Ford, (for C S)	do do	530	39	75
7	Kev C K Marshall	do do	531	3000	00
7	McFarland & Barksdale	do do	532	50	00
7	do do	do do	533	237	75

7	do do	Quarter-Master's	Department.	534	23	00	
7	do do	do	do	535	138	50	
7	do do	do	do	536	1	00	
7	do do	do	do	537	15	00	
8	Telegraph Company.....	do	do	538	102	55	
9	G R Farish.....	do	do	539	18	00	
9	Mississippian Office.....	Ordnance	do	540	82	00	
9	do do (C S).....	Quarter-Master's	do	541	52	50	
11	Mrs Eliza Bennett.....	do	do	542	200	95	
13	James Depriest.....	Pay-Master's	do	543	14	75	
13	W H Brown.....	do	do	544	210	00	
Nov'r. 13	B C Earle.....	Quarter-Master's	do	545	3500	00	
14	G E Melson.....	Ordnance	do	546	2086	75	
14	do	do	do	547	2012	75	
14	G S Leatherbury.....	do	do	548	60	65	
14	L Gerteis.....	do	do	549	2837	00	
15	L Julienne.....	Adg't General's	do	550	27	50	
15	do	Quarter-Master's	do	551	28	10	
21	James O Stephens.....	Ordnance	do	552	673	00	
22	General West, (account with Haynes).	Quarter-Master's	do	553	19,485	00	
22	James McAims.....	do	do	554	190	00	
22	Wm M Estelle.....	Pay-Master's	do	555	158	33	
22	James M Haynes, (A Q M).....	Quarter-Master's	do	556	6000	00	
22	Captain J Travis.....	do	do	557	116	00	
22	Tho's McGrane.....	do	do	558	11	25	
22	A M West.....	do	do	559	24	00	
22	John M Cooney.....	do	do	560	5	00	

Report of Quarter-Master General's Cash Disbursements for 1861—CONTINUED.

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	NO. OF VOUC'H	AMOUNT. DOL'S.	CT'S.
1861					
Nov'r. 22	L A Lindsay	Quarter-Master's do	561	81	58
22	Phillips & Newman	do do	562	5	00
22	J T Parrish	do do	563	113	33
22	Sundries	do do	564	20	25
				$430,310	46

(DOCUMENT A.)

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 5th, 1861.

To the Legislature of Mississippi:

I have the honor to report the following statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Treasury Department, from 2d January, 1860, to the 31st October, 1861, inclusive:

	RECEIPTS.
January, 1860	$14,614 62
February, "	7,175 14
March, "	38,131 58
April, "	15,668 16
May, "	143,429 16
June, "	354,786 69
July, "	6,125 61
August, "	4,362 88
September, "	15,188 77
October, "	19,723 99
November, "	17,171 55
December, "	14,245 22
January, 1861	17,329 37
February, "	16,310 98
March, "	120,846 01
April, "	497,502 43
May, "	127,908 48
June, "	224,148 76
July, "	98,728 96
August, "	63,291 28
September, "	81,954 97
October, "	13,471 99
Bonds and Treasury Notes sold	209,540 00
	$2,111,656 60

(DOCUMENT A—Continued.)

	EXPENDITURES.
January, 1860	$14,301 34
February, "	8,814 33
March, "	38,088 17
April, "	18,100 17
May, "	128,949 64
June, "	256,048 61
July, "	94,082 93
August, "	6,759 99
September, "	11,318 68
October, "	21,026 66
November, "	15,373 25
December, "	13,767 42
January, 1861	12,987 83
February, "	13,707 45
March, "	103,482 19
April, "	334,167 03
May, "	222,929 48
June, "	309,583 67
July, "	194,183 38
August, "	121,180 05
September, "	70,542 31
October, "	81,789 95
Balance in the Treasury	20,772 07
	$2,111,556 60

I am glad to say to the Legislature that the books of the Auditor and Treasurer agree to a cent. My books are posted and subject to the examination of your committee.

M. D. HAYNES, State Treasurer.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR

RELATIVE TO

PRINTING TREASURY NOTES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Jackson, January 14, 1862.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

I herewith transmit to the Legislature a report made to me by Judge C. P. Smith and Hon. A. B. Dillworth, who visited New Orleans for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for issuing the Treasury notes to be advanced on cotton, provided for by act of the Legislature at your recent session. From their report and accompanying documents it will be seen that the requisite number of notes, printed from "engraved plates," as required by the act above referred to, cannot be prepared and issued in time to meet the wants of the people or the expectations of the Legislature, as it will require several months to engrave the plates and print the notes in the manner prescribed by your recent act. If the Legislature should deem it expedient to authorize the printing in the manner prescribed by John Douglas, engraver in New Orleans, (proposition and specimen of work herewith submitted,) these Treasury notes may be prepared and ready to issue in six weeks. Mr. Douglas proposes to print by lithograph, and commence the work at once if his proposition is accepted. He also asks an advance of two thousand dollars, and I suggest the propriety of paying the expenses of issuing these notes out of any funds which may be received from Richmond, as our Treasury notes cannot be used at par in New Orleans.

Another proposition was received from Messrs. Hutton & Freligh, of Memphis, Tenn., to print by electrotype. Terms and specimens of work herewith submitted. Should either of these modes of printing be authorized by the Legislature, I am informed the work could be accomplished in time to meet the wants of the people of this State. The lithographing proposed by Mr Douglas I think the best. I respectfully suggest to the Legislature that the act providing for issuing these Treasury notes be further amended so as to provide for a separate bureau to take charge of the printing and issuing these notes. The labor of the present departments of the State Government have been more than doubled by the existing war. For this and other reasons I feel confident that the interest of the State would be promoted by organiz-

ing a distinct and separate department to manage this important branch of State service. If objections are made to this that additional offices must be created and additional expenses incurred in salaries. A very small per cent. on the amount advanced, say one-fourth of one per cent., paid by parties to whom advances are made, would probably be sufficient to pay the salaries of these additional officers.

JOHN J. PETTUS.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 13, 1862.

His Excellency, John J. Pettus.

SIR: After full inquiry and consultation with professional engravers in the city of New Orleans, respecting the engraving and printing upon plates the five millions of dollars of the Treasury notes of the State of Mississippi, we found that the job could not be executed short of the 1st July next, and believing such delay would defeat the whole object of the bill providing for the same, declined entering into any contract. But being anxious to facilitate the design of the Legislature, to give relief to the people at as early a day as possible, received two propositions—one from Messrs. Hutton & Freligh, Memphis, Tenn., to execute the work by electrotype, a specimen of which, with rates of charges, is herewith annexed, marked "A;" the other from Mr. John Douglas, New Orleans, La., to do the work by lithograph, a specimen of work, with charges, also annexed, marked "B."

All of which is respectfully submitted to your excellency.

A. B. DILWORTH.
C. P. SMITH.

Abstract of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, issued from the Chief of Ordnance,

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	No. of Voucher.....	42-pounder Guns.....	24-pounder Guns.....	12-pounder Howitzer..	6-pounder Guns.....	6-pounder Guns, rifled.	24-pounder Cassons...	12 do. Gun Carriages..	6 do. Cassons, filled..
1861.										
Oct. 1st.	Maj A E Barns, Vicksburg,	1						6		1
" 2d.	Capt H G D Brown,	2					1			
" 5th.	do. do.,	3				1				
" 9th.	Capt Melancthon Smith,	4								
"	Col Jos Drake, 4th Reg,	5								
" 17th.	Capt A J Bowles,	6					1			
" 12th.	" H G D Brown,	7								
" 18th.	" B G Brown,	8								
" 26th.	" H G D Brown,	9								1
" 29th.	" T J Stanford,	10			1					
" 30th.	" B G Brown,	11								
" 31st.	Maj M R Clark,	12								
"	Maj T A Mellon,	13								
" 23d.	Capt James A Hoskins,	14								
Nov. 4th.	Col J V Thornton, 7th Reg	15								
" 14th.	Capt Barnett,	16								
" 14th.	" Robt Muldrow,	17								
" 15th.	" do.,	18								
" 16th.	Lt Col P L Layton,	19							1	
" "	Capt T J Stanford,	20								
" "	Lt Col P S Layton,	21								
" 18th.	J R Gayne,	22								
" 20th.	Capt H G D Brown,	23								
" 21st.	" T J Stanford,	24								
" 12th.	E J Goode & R S Carter,	25								
" 22d.	Maj Gen L Polk,	26		5						
" 23d.	Capt M L Carlisle,	27								
" 25th.	" T J Champreys,	28								
July 17.	Col Sam Jones,	29								
Nov. 27.	Capt W E Ross,	30								
" "	" Angus Taylor,	31								
" 28th.	" do. do.,	32								
" "	W W Purdom,	33								

Jackson Arsenal, by Edward Fontaine, Lieut. Colonel and Mississippi Army.

Mississippi Rifles.....	United States Rifles...	Percussion Muskets...	Flint Muskets.....	Musketoons.....	Hall's Rifles.....	Maynard Rifles.....	24-pounder Solid Shot.	12 do do do..	12 do Spherical Case do.	12 do Canister do....	6 do do do....	6 do Spherical do....	6 do Solid Shot.....
											70	60	120
											20	60	120
												104	220
70		138	128										
											48		160
									140	16			
		65											
	46					68							
						68							
	12	1	1										
2									123	28			
	43	30											
											14	154	196
										24			
							203						
		80						144					
1		15											

ABSTRACT OF ORDNANCE AND

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	No. of Voucher.....	Cartridges...	Kegs of Powder.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	do Pistols.....	Shot Guns.....	Setts Artillery Harness
1861.								
Oct 1st	Maj H E Barnes, Vks'g,	1						
" 2	Capt H G D Brown,	2						
" 5	do do,	3						
" 9	Capt Melancthon Smith,	4						
" "	Col J Drake, 4th Reg	5	12100					
" 17	Capt A J Bowles,	6			60			
" 12	Capt H G D Brown	7						
" 18	Capt B G Brown,	8						
" 26	Capt H G D Brown,	9		2				
" 29	Capt T J Stanford,	10						
" 30	Capt B G Brown,	11						
" 31	Maj M R Clark,	12			1			
" "	Maj T A Mellon,	13			1			
" 23	Capt Jas A Hoskins,	14		2				
Nov 4th	Col J V Thornton, 7th R	15					14	
" 14	Capt Barnett,	16	3000					
" "	Capt Robt Muldrow,	17	3000					
" 15	do do,	18			57			
" 16	Lt Col P S Layton,	19						
" "	Capt T J Stanford,	20						
" "	Lt Col P S Layton,	21	3450				5	
" 18	J R Gayne,	22						
" 20	Capt H G D Brown,	23						54
" 21	" T J Stanford,	24						
" 12	E J Goode & R S Carter,	25			2			
" 22	Maj Gen L Polk,	26		49				
" 23	Capt M L Carlisle,	27	3200					
" 25	" T J Champreys,	28						
July 17th	Col Sam Jones,	29						
Nov 27th	Capt W E Ross,	30	6000					
" "	" Angus Taylor,	31						
" 28	" do do.	32						
" "	W W Purdom,	33						

ORDNANCE STORES—*Continued.*

Friction Primers........		200	100	430		200		175				175		406			
Flints..............							1000										
do do Nails...									18								
Pounds Horse Shoes..									200								
Battery Forges........									1								
Sheep Skins..........									4								
Gun Slings............																	
Tarpaulins	1	2			2			2	1			2					
Bayonet Scabbards....							80										
Cross do............							80								80	75	
Waist Belts...........							80			68	68		1		80	75	77
Cap Pouches..........							80			68	68				80	75	41
Cartridge Boxes......							80			68	68				80	75	41
Sabre Belts..........																	
Holsters.............																	

ABSTRACT OF ORDNANCE AND

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	No. of Voucher.....	42 pounder Guns.....	24 do do.....	12 do Howitzer..	6-pounder Guns.....	6 do Cassons...	24 do Cassons...	12 do Gun Carriages.	6 do Cassons, filled..
							6 do rifled.			
1861.										
Nov 28th	Capt Jas M Norman	34								
Nov 29th	Maj A B Hardcastle,	35								
"	H W Martin,	36								
"	James B Ross,	37								
Nov 30th	W A Withers,	38								
Dec 1st	Col W R Hunt,	39								
" "	Maj Gen Mansfield Lovell,	40	1	3						
" 2d	A A Fortuer,	41								
" "	C S Tarpley,	42								
" 3d	W K Easterling,	43								
" 4th	Gen Reuben Davis,	44								
" "	James M Norman,	45								
" "	Capt N L Huff,	46								
" 5th	Isaac Davis,	47								
" "	Capt S B McCowan,	48								
" "	Capt C M McLaurin,	49								
" 7th	do do	50								
" "	Maj A B Hardcastle,	51								
" "	Wm B Brown,	52								
" 10th	Brig Gen A J Alcorn,	53								
	Total issued,		1	8	1	1	2	6	1	2

ORDNANCE STORES—*Continued.*

6 do Solid Shot.....											816
6 do Sperical do..										378	
6 do do do..									152		
12 do Canister do..								68			
12 do Spherical Case do.							263				
12 do do do..						144					
24-pounder Solid Shot.						203					
Maynard Rifles.....					136						
Hall's Rifles.....				10							
Muskettoons.....			4								
Flint do.....		34									164
Percussion Muskets....	8										339
United States do.....	10										132
Mississippi Rifles.....											75
	21	1	1								
	1										

ABSTRAT OF ORDNANCE AND

DATE.	TO WHOM ISSUUED.	No. of Voucher.....	Cartridges.....	Kegs of Powder.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	do Pistols.....	Shot Guns.....	Setts artillery harness.
1861.								
Nov 28th	Capt Jas M Norman,	34			80	72		
Nov 29th	Maj A B Hardcastle,	35	10000				28	
"	H W Martin,	36						
"	Jas B Ross,	37						
Nov 30th	W A Withers,	38						
Dec 1st	Col W R Hunt,	39						
" "	Maj Gen M Lovell,	40						
" 2d	A A Fortuer,	41	100					
" "	C S Tarpley,	42						
" 3d	W K Easterling,	43						
" 4th	Gen Reuben Davis,	44	124940	5				
" "	James M Norman,	45	2280				1	
" "	Capt N L Huff,	46						
" 5th	Isaac Davis,	47						
" "	Capt S B McCowan,	48						
" "	Capt C McLaurin,	49					7	
" 7th	do do,	50			13	1		
" "	Maj A B Hardcastle,	51						
" "	Wm B Brown,	52					26	
" 10th	Brig Gen A J Alcorn,	53	30000					
	Total issued,		198070	58	214	73	81	54

ORDNANCE STORES—Continued.

Holsters.....	Sabre Belts.....	Cartridges Boxes....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Cross do.....	Bayonet Scabbards..	Tarpaulins.....	Gun Slings.....	Sheep Skins.....	Battery Forges.....	Pounds Horse Shoes..	Do do Nails..	Spurs.....	Flints.....	Friction Primers....
36	31														
		80	80	80	80										
		100	100	100					1	1					
		1	1	1	1	1									
		3	3	3	3										
		70	70	70	70										
		80			80									300	
		1			1										
80		80	80	80	80			62							
		80	80	80									8		
		1	1	1	1			1							
116	31	908	827	884	551	81	10	63	5	2	200	18	8	1300	1686

In addition to the above, there were 40,009 percussion caps issued Gen. J. L. Alcorn on the 10th December.

I certify that the above abstract is correct and just, and that the previous issues made by Lieut. Colonel S. G. French, when in this office, will be shown by his reports.

EDW. FONTAINE,
Lt. Col. and Chief of Ordnance, M. A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Jackson, Miss.,
December 11, 1861.

Abstract of Arms. etc., issued during the quarter ending June 30,

Date of Issue.....	No. of Invoice.....	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.			SMALL ARMS.	
			Brass Howitzers, 12 p'der.	Iron Guns, 12 pounder....	Brass Guns, 6 pounder...	Mississippi Rifles.....	Maynard Rifles.....
1861							
March 11	1	W B Lowry.....					
16	2	F A Montgomery.....					60
19	3	J T W Hairston.					
19	4	Samuel O B Crockett..					
23	*6	Samuel Benton.....					24
21	*5	J M Bradley.....					
24	7	James Gordon.....					80
25	8	W H Taylor.....					
27	9	J R Davis				25	
27	10	R A Smith.....				35	
27	11	M B Philips.....				14	
28	12	J A Barksdale					62
28	13	W H Taylor					
28	14	General Charles Clark.					200
28	15	W B Wade.....					
April 2	16	T A Graves.....					36
3	17	W A Percy.....					
4	18	J A Cason.....					
4	19	H R Miller					
10	20	W C Falkner.....					
11	21	Kennon McElroy.....					
12	22	William H Moore.....					
12	23	R O Perrin.....					59
15	24	George T Weir.....					
15	25	John C McLean					
15	26	W S Featherston.....					
16	27	J M Stone.....					
16	28	Henry Hughes.....					
17	29	D N Moody.....					
17	30	E M Blackburn.....					

1861, *by Lt. Col. S. G. French, Chief of Ordnance Miss. Army*

SMALL ARMS.					AMMUNITION.			
Colt's Pistols.....	Whitney's Pistols.....	Percussion Muskets.....	Flint Lock Muskets.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	Sergeants Swords.....	Fixed Shot	Musket Cartridges.....	Minnie Cartridges.....	Maynard Cartridges.....
		60			4				1200
		80							4000
		80							3000
		100							
									3000
		700					51000	24000	10000
									4720
		60					2000		
		80							
		20							
		80							
		60							
									4000
		80							
		80							
		100					1000		
		100							
		100							

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION.			
			Percussion Caps	Maynard Primers	Pounds of Lead	Pounds of Powder
1861						
March 11	1	W B Lowry				
16	2	F A Montgomery				
19	3	J T W Hairston				
19	4	Samuel O B Crockett				
23	*6	Samuel Benton		4000		
21	*5	J M Bradley				
24	7	James Gordon		3000		
25	8	W H Taylor				
27	9	J R Davis				
27	10	R A Smith				
27	11	M B Philips				
28	12	J A Barksdale		3500		
28	13	W H Taylor				
28	14	Gen Charles Clark	100000	50000		
28	15	W B Wade				
April 2	16	T A Graves		22000		
3	17	W A Percy				
4	18	J A Cason				
4	19	H R Miller				
10	20	W C Falkner				
11	21	Kennon McElroy				
12	22	William H Moore				
12	23	R O Perrin		5000		
15	24	Geo T Weir				
15	25	Jno C McLean				
15	26	W S Featherston				
16	27	J M Stone				
16	28	Henry Hughes				
17	29	D N Moody				
17	30	E M Blackburn				

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Cartridge Boxes	Cap Pouches	Waist Belts	Bayonet Scabbards	Cross Belts	Gun Slings	Sockets and Straps	Holsters,	Sets of Harness	Brass Buckles	Sword Belts	Packing Boxes
60				60	60					4	5
					60						5
60	60	60		60							
80	80	80	80	80							4
											2
80	80	80	80	80							4
											4
											4
42	42	42	25								
35	40	40	35								
80	80	80									
											6
451	430		414	160							53
100	100		100								
96		96									3
			80	80							
			80	80							4
80	80	80									1
80	80	80									4
											3
75	75	75	75	75							5
59	64	96		96							
80	80	80	80	80							4
											4
											5
											4
											5
70	70	70		70							

Date of Issue.	No. of Invoice.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.			SMALL ARMS	
			Brass Howitzers, 12 p'der.	Iron Guns, 12 pounder.	Iron Guns, 6 pounder.	Brass Guns, 6 pounder.	Mississippi Rifles.	Maynard Rifles.
1861								
April 17	31	Charles F Hamer						
17	32	W S Lovell						
18	33	Thomas Booth						
18	34	Montgomery Carleton						
18	35	Samuel N Delaney						
18	36	F M Green						
18	37	J B Williams					47	
18	38	E W Upshaw				1		
18	39	John B Herring						
19	40	J R Dickens						
18	41	Samuel H Taylor						
19	42	H H Miller						
19	43	Wesley Mellard						
19	44	P H Bozman						
20	45	William McKeever						
22	46	F M. Aldridge						
22	47	J W Balfour						
22	48	E R Gale						
22	49	R S Carter						
24	50	John H Miller						
24	51	B N W Hatch						
25	52	Scott Statham						
25	53	S R Page						
25	54	O R Singleton						
25	55	J W Hemphill						
25	56	J M Jayne						
25	57	J D Blincoe						
25	58	W M Wilkins						
25	59	H W Foote						
25	60	W A Percy						

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

SMALL ARMS.						AMMUNITION.			
Colt's Pistols.....	Whitney's Pistols.....	Percussion Muskets.....	Flint Lock Muskets.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	Sergeants Swords.....	Fixed Shot.....	Musket Cartridges.....	Minnie Cartridges.....	Maynard Cartridges.....
		100					2000		
41									
		60							
		80							
		60							
		40							
		60							
		80							
		40					1000		
		60							
		100							
		60							
		80							
		80							
		100							
		80							
12				12					
		100							
		100							
		100							
		100							
		100							
		100							
		40							
50				35					
				60					

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION.			
			Percussion Caps.	Maynard Primers	Pounds of Lead	Pounds of Powder
1861						
April 17	31	Charles F Hamer	4000			
17	32	W S Lovell				
18	33	Thomas Booth				
18	34	Montgomery Carleton				
18	35	Samuel N Delaney				
18	36	F M Green				
18	37	J B Williams				
18	38	E W Upshaw				
18	39	Jno B Herring				
19	40	J R Dickens				
18	41	Samuel H Taylor				
19	42	H C Miller				
19	4	Wesley Mellard				
19	44	P H Bozman				
20	45	William McKeever				
22	46	F M Aldridge				
22	47	J W Balfour				
22	48	E R Gale				
2	49	R S Carter				
2	5	John H Miller				
24	5	B N W Hatch				
2	52	Scott Statham				
25	53	S R Page				
25	54	O R Singleton				
25	5	J W Hemphill				
25	56	J M Jayne				
25	57	J D Blincoe				
25	5	W M Wilkins				
25	59	H W Foote				
25	60	W A Percy				

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Cartridge Boxes.....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Bayonet Scabbards.....	Cross Belts.....	Gun Slings.....	Suckets and Straps.....	Holsters.....	Sets of Harness.....	Brass Buckles.....	Sword Belts.....	Packing Boxes.....
100	100	100	100	100							5
		62									
60	60	60	60	60							3
											4
											3
											2
70	75	75		30							3
											4
100	100	100	100	100							2
											3
100		100									5
											3
											4
		80		80							4
											4
		100									5
											4
1	1	1		1						12	
12											
100	100	100	100	100							5
100	100	100	100	100							5
100	100	100	100	100							5
100	100	100	100	100							5
100	100	100	100	100							5
100	100	100	100	100							
							25			55	2

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.				SMALL ARMS	
			Brass Howitzers, 12 p'der.	Iron Guns, 12 pounder	Iron Guns, 6 pounder	Brass Guns, 6 pounder	Mississippi Rifles	Maynard Rifles
1861								
April 25	61	John F Booth						
25	62	J L Finley			1	1		
25	63	State of Kentucky						
25	64	M B Harris						
27	65	General R Griffith						
27	66	R J Lawrence						
27	67	Jas S Terrell, jr						
27	68	J M Macon						
27	69	F M Rogers						
27	70	W F Brantley						
27	71	J C Davis						
27	72	W J Eckford						
27	73	T L Rogers						
29	74	Samuel J Randall						
30	75	A S Lee						
30	76	J M Ware						
May 1	77	S H Butler						
1	78	W M Inge						
1	79	E R Burt						
1	80	J P McGowan						
2	81	General R Griffith						
3	82	R A Smith						
8	83	W B Shelby						
9	84	R J Bowen						
9	85	A G Brown						
11	86	A K Blythe						
11	88	John Hamilton						
13	89	John L Milton						
13	90	W M H Luce						
13	91	John McGwirk						

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

SMALL ARMS.					AMMUNITION.			
Colt's Pistols.....	Whitney's Pistols.....	Percussion Muskets.....	Flint Lock Muskets.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	Sergeants Swords.....	Fixed Shot.....	Musket Cartridges.....	Minnie Cartridges.....	Maynard Cartridges.....
						25			
		40							
		1260					60000		
		100							
		80							
		100							
		100							
		80							
		100							
		80							
		80							
		100							
		80							
		80							4000
		100							
		80							
		100							
		100							
			100						
			60						
		100							
		80							

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION.			
			Percussion Caps	Maynard Primers	Pounds of Lead	Pounds of Powder
1861						
May 25	61	John F Booth				
25	62	J L Finley				
25	63	State of Kentucky				
25	64	M B Harris				
27	65	Gen R Griffith	100000			
27	66	R J Lawrence				
27	67	Jas S Terrell, jr				
27	68	J M Macon				
27	69	F M Rogers				
27	70	W F Brantley				
27	71	J C Davis				
27	72	W J Eckford				
27	73	P L Rogers				
29	74	Samuel J Randall				
30	75	A S Lee				
30	76	J M Ware				
May 1	77	S H Butler		5000		
1	78	W M Inge		5000		
1	79	E R Burt				
1	80	J P McGowan				
2	81	Gen R Griffith				
3	82	R A Smith				
8	83	W B Shelby				
9	84	R J Bowen				
9	85	A G Brown				
11	86	A K Blythe				
11	88	John Hamilton				
13	89	John L Milton				
13	90	W M H Luce				
13	91	John McGwirk				

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Cartridge Boxes.....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Bayonet Scabbards.....	Cross Belts.....	Gun Slings.....	Sockets and Straps.....	Holsters	Sets of Harness	Brass Buckles.....	Sword Belts.....	Packing Boxes.....
80	80	80	80	80							
200	200	200	200	200							
100	100	100	200	100							2
1387	18[illegible]	646	1513	418							63
10[illegible]	100	100	100	100							5
80	80	80	80	80							4
100	100	100	100	100							5
100	100	100	100	100							5
80	80	80	80	80							4
100	100	100	100	100							5
											4
											4
											5
80	80	80	80	80							4
											4
80				80							
75				75							
100	100	100	100	100							5
80	80	80	80	80							4
	127	234		391							
6	6	12									
									75		
											5
											5
											5
80	80	80	80	80					80		
100	100	100	100	100							5

Date of Issue.	No. of Invoice.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.			SMALL ARMS.	
			Brass Howitzers, 12 p'der.	Iron Guns, 12 pounder.	Brass Guns, 6 pounder.	Mississippi Rifles.	Maynard Rifles.
1861							
May 14	92	W L Harper	1		1		
14	93	State of Tennessee		2	2		
14	94	W H Fitzgerald					
14	95	J S Stampley					
14	96	T F Pettus					
15	97	R S Weir					
15	98	W D Holder					
16	99	J B Morey					
17	100	T R Reading					
17	101	Jno L Henley					
18	102	Charles Swett					
18	103	R C Kerr					
20	104	C L Hudson					
20	105	R S Carter					
21	106	J D Blincoe					
22	107	R Eager					
23	108	H G D Brown			1		
23	109	S A Matthews					
25	110	J Gholson					
25	111	J B Morey					
25	112	J B Morey					
Jan'ry 3	113	J B Morey					
3	114	William Clark					
3	115	F A Montgomery					40
4	116	Alfred Hudson			3		
6	117	J B Morey					
7	118	Edward Fontaine					
10	119	R J Armstrong					
10	120	H B Griffin					
12	121	J H Sharp					20

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

SMALL ARMS.				AMMUNITION.			
Colt's Pistols	Whitney's Pistols	Percussion Muskets	Flint Lock Muskets	Cavalry Sabres	Sergeants Swords	Fixed Shot	Musket Cartridges	Minnie Cartridges	Maynard Cartridges
						10			
		80		1					
		20							
		40							
							75000		
			60						
		100					3000		
		61							
	51			53					
				1					
						7			
		100		4					
		100							
							28000		
							24000		
			80				1850		
						100			
		280					24000		
				1					
			100						
			100						

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION.			
			Percussion Caps	Maynard Primers	Pounds of Lead	Pounds of Powder
1861						
May 14	92	W L Harper				
14	93	State of Tennessee				
14	94	W H Fitzgerald				
14	95	J S Stampley				
14	96	T F Pettus				
15	97	R S Weir				
15	98	W D Holder				
16	99	J B Morey	76000			
17	100	T R Reading				
17	101	Jno L Henly	5000			
18	102	Charles Swett				
18	103	R C Kerr				
20	104	C L Hudson				
20	105	R S Carter				
21	106	J D Blincoe				
22	107	R Eager				
23	108	H G D Brown				
23	109	S A Matthews				
25	110	S J Gholson				
25	111	J B Morey				
25	112	J B Morey				
Jan'ry 3	113	J B Morey				
3	114	William Clark				
3	115	F A Montgomery	4000			
4	116	Alfred Hudson				
6	117	J B Morey				
7	118	Edward Fontaine				
10	119	R J Armstrong				
1	120	H B Griffin				
1	121	J H Sharp			250	

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Cartridge Boxes.....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Bayonet Scabbards.....	Cross Belts.....	Gun Slings.....	Sockets and Straps.....	Holsters.....	Sets of Harness.....	Brass Buckles.....	Sword Belts.....	Packing Boxes.....
								12			
											4
		80									
											2
1	1	1	1	1							
1077	128	1308	902								3
100	100	100	100	100							5
								2			1
	60	60	60								
		2					51			53	
45		45		45							
								4			5
3	3	3		3							
150	400	425	567	425							
99	100	15		6							
118	100	519									
1	1			1							4
								20			
											45
											5
											5

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.				SMALL ARMS	
			Brass Howitzers, 12 p'der.	Iron Guns, 12 pounder	Iron Guns, 6 pounder	Brass Guns, 6 pounder	Mississippi Rifles	Maynard Rifles
1861								
Jan. 12	122	J B Morey						
12	123	R O Perrin						41
14	124	H W Foote						[illegible]
17	125	J B Morey						
17	126	C L Hudson						
18	127	J Z George						
24	128	James Gordon						20
24	129	J B Morey						
26	130	R O Perrin						
27	131	Wm G Yerger						
29	132	J B Morey						
15	133	John O Grisham						
16	134	Walter Denny						
8	135	N G Watts						
10	136	B S Tappan						
			1	2	4	6	121	[illegible]

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

SMALL ARMS.						AMMUNITION.			
Colt's Pistols.....	Whitney's Pistols.....	Percussion Muskets.....	Flint Lock Muskets.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	Sergeants Swords.....	Fixed Shot.....	Musket Cartridges.....	Minnie Cartridges.....	Maynard Cartridges.....
							39000		2000
									4000
		320	1000				12000		
				17					
			100						
									3000
		287		60			43000		
	39								
			100						
				1					
			100						
103	90	728	1800	265	4	142	366850	24000	45000

ABSTRACT OF ARMS,

Date of Issue.	No. of Invoice.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION. Percussion Caps.	Maynard Primers.	Pounds of Lead.	Pounds of Powder.
1861						
Jan. 12	122	J B Morey				
12	123	R O Perrin		20000	200	
14	124	H W Foote		5000	250	
17	125	J B Morey				
17	126	C I. Hudson				
18	127	J Z George				
24	128	James Gordon		10000		
24	129	J B Morey				
26	130	R O Perrin				
27	131	Wm G Yerger				
29	132	J B Morey				
15	133	John O Grisham				
16	134	Walter Denny				
8	135	N G Watts				
10	136	B S Tappan				
			285000	136500	700	

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Cartridge Boxes.....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Bayonet Scabbards.....	Cross Belts.....	Gun Slings.....	Sockets and Straps.....	Holsters.....	Sets of Harness.....	Brass Buckles.....	Sword Belts.....	Packing Boxes.....
119				153							4
391	100		35								66
											5
	637	156									17
5	5	5	5	5							
500	500	500	500	500				4			
8108	6133	7871	6972	5531	120		76	47	155	124	491

S. G. FRENCH,
Lt. Col. and Chief Ord. M. A.

(DOCUMENT B.)

[This Document should have appeared on page 209.]

Disbursements by Warrant from January, 1, 1860, to October 28, 1861, inclusive.

On account of	legislative department	$51,948	47
On "	judiciary "	275,917	63
On "	executive "	24,248	62
On "	appropriations "	29,100	84
On "	state library	2,736	06
On "	militia	116,746	69
On "	commissions for assessing	34,774	05
On "	penitentiary	197,172	39
On "	public printing	20,789	93
On "	capitol expenses	798	48
On "	capitol repairs	1,383	33
On "	executed slaves	19,845	00
On "	university of Mississippi	73,076	12
On "	recording tax titles	514	60
On "	distributing laws and journals	705	33
On "	agricultural bureau	8,833	21
On "	lunatic asylum	55,625	21
On "	executive contingent fund	5,057	28
On "	auditor's contingent fund	3,328	54
On "	library contingent fund	255	23
On "	internal improvement fund	28,604	92
On "	Chickasaw school fund interest	95,701	32
On "	geological survey	8,460	32
On "	appropriations for arms	64,759	26
On "	deaf and dumb asylum	15,000	00
On "	paupers	9,972	75
On "	Chickasaw school fund	52,075	75
On "	three per cent fund	42,956	94
On "	institution for the blind	9,000	00
On "	State census	33,390	20
On "	tax sales	116	65
On "	swamp land fund	3,298	75
On "	elections	10,795	00
On "	convention	22,353	44
On "	special military	10,000	00
On "	military fund	848,034	28
On "	county loan	14,200	28
		$2,180,575	63

Abstract of Arms, etc., issued during the quarter ending June 30,

Date of Issue	Number of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.				SMALL		
			7 Pounder Smooth ore	6 do Rifle do	6 do do do	12 do Smooth do	Mississippi Rifles	Maynard do	Hall's do
1861									
July 1	1	Captain A Lewis							
1	2	J W Benvit							
2	3	A G Scott							
2	4	J B Morey							
3	5	James A Hoskins		1					
4	6	Alfred Hudson		1	3				
5	7	J B Morey							
6	8	Charles Swett							
6	9	G A Cox							
7	10	J A N Dabney							
8	11	John L Henley							
8	12	A K Blythe							
8	13	R S Carter							
9	14	F Pont							
9	15	J B Morey							
10	16	W S Statham						4	
10	17	Melancthon Smith	3	1					
10	18	James McElwain & Co.							
11	19	J R Crump							
12	20	W B Shelby							
15	21	Captain R Eager							
15	22	C L Hudson							
15	23	H H Miller					4		
17	24	J B Morey							
17	25	A J Bowles							
17	26	James Gordon							
19	27	S G Gholson							
19	28	J B Deason							

1861, *by Lt. Col. S. G. French, Chief of Ordnance Miss. Army.*

ARMS.						ACCOUTREMENTS.			
Percussion Muskets.....	Flint Lock do	Whitney Pistol.....	Colts do	Cavalry Sabres.....	Artillery do	Non.Com. Officers Swords....	Cartridge Boxes.....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Cross do .....
							105	85	105	
							40	40	40	
198					1	1	135	25	554	
							500	500		240
80							80	80		
	60									
50							50	50	50	50
							84	84	84	
								24	70	
									1	
10					1			250	123	250
							9			
	20									
80										
							16		16	16
80			60						500	
		30								
									100	
							110	110	110	110
							70	70	70	

ABSTRACT OF ARMS,

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ACCOUTREMENTS.		
			Bayonet Scabbards	Sockets and Straps	Gun Slings
1861					
July 1	1	Captain A Lewis			
1	2	J W Benvit			
2	3	A G Scott	180		
2	4	J B Morey	61		
3	5	James A Hoskins			
4	6	Alfred Hudson			
5	7	J B Morey			
6	8	Charles Swett			
6	9	G A Cox			
7	10	J A N Dabney			
8	11	John L Henley			
8	12	A K Blythe			
8	13	R S Carter			
9	14	F Pont			
9	15	J B Morey	250		
10	16	W S Statham	144		
10	17	Melancthon Smith			
10	18	James McElwain & Co			
11	19	J R Crump			
12	20	W B Shelby			
15	21	Captain R Eager			
15	22	C L Hudson			
15	23	H H Miller	1		
17	24	J B Morey			
17	25	A J Bowles			
17	26	James Gordon			
19	27	S G Gholson	110		
19	28	J B Deason			

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.				AMMUNITION.						
Sword Belts.....	Holsters.....	Cavalry Valises.....	Setts Harness.....	Rifle Cartridges.....	Musket do	Percussion Caps.....	Primers.....	Mercury, Pounds.....	Sulphuric Acid, Pounds.....	Lead, Pounds.....
				2800						
				5000		6250				
					54000					
			1							
			24							
				5000						
					3000					
				61000						
20										
					2000					800

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION. *Fixed Shot.* Canister	Rifle Shot	Solid Shot	Spherical Case
1861						
July 1	1	Captain A Lewis				
1	2	J W Benvit				
2	3	A G Scott				
2	4	J B Morey				
3		James A Haskins				
4	6	Alfred Hudson	45	200	225	180
5	7	J B Morey				
6	8	Charles Swett	10		60	30
6	9	G A Cox				
7	10	J R N Dabney				
8	11	John L Henley				
8	12	A K Blythe				
8	13	R S Carter				
9	14	F Pont				
9	15	J B Morey				
10	16	W S Statham				
10	7	Melancthan Smith	66	200	302	
1	18	James McElwain & Co.		1	2	3
11	19	J R Crump				
12	20	W B Shelby				
15	21	Captain R Eager				
15	22	C L Hudson				
15	23	H H Miller				
17	24	J B Morey				
17	25	A J Bowles				
17	36	James Gordon				
19	27	S G Gholson				
19	28	J B Deason				

ETC., ETC.—Continued.

	CAISSONS.			MISCELLANEOUS.									
	12 Pounder	6 Pounder	7 Pounder	Traveling Forges	Horse Shoes, Pounds	Horse Shoe Nails, Pounds	Iron, Pounds	Brass Spurs	Packing Boxes	Haversacks	Powder, Pounds	Tarpaulins	Saddles
									10				
		4								8	50		
									4				
		1	3	1							50	9	
									1				

Date of Issue.	No. of Invoice.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.			SMALL		
			7 Pounder Smooth Bore	6 Pounder Rifle Bore	6 Pounder Smooth Bore	12 Pounder Smooth Bore	Mississippi Rifles	Maynard Rifles	Hall's Rifles
1861									
July 20	29	A J Maxwell							
20	30	F M Aldridge							
22	31	John J Gage					3		
22	32	J D Howard							
23	33	W R Crumpton							
24	34	Col. C Posey							
25	35	C A Jennings							
27	36	[illegible] M Ware							
29	37	J P Rogers						2	
29	38	W A Percy							
29	39	John P McGowan						3	
29	40	C L Hudson							
30	41	H W Foote						12	
30	42	W E Baldwin						2	
Aug'st 1	43	W Collins							
2	44	F H Mangrum							
2	45	William Yerger							
2	46	Walter Denny							
3	47	D L Herron							
5	48	J C Klein							
5	49	R M Avery							
6	50	S D Morgan							
6	51	Charles Clarke							
7	52	T A Graves							
7	53	E P Byrne							
7	54	D W C Bonham							
8	55	C L Hudson							
9	56	James Gordon							

ETC., ETC.—Continued.

ARMS.						ACCOUTREMNNTS.			
Percussion Muskets.....	Flint Lock Muskets.....	Whitney Pistols	Colt's Pistols.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	Artillery Sabres.....	Non-Com. Officers Swords....	Cartridge Boxes.....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Cross Belts.....
9							8	8	8	8
							12		12	
							50	50	50	50
							94	94	94	
117				1			278	345	336	178
							97	97	97	
7	104									
	20									
		8								
				1						
92							92	92	92	92
							21	11	75	75
			1							
							100	100	100	100
79										
				15						
			1							
				100				100		
							1000	1000	1000	1000
				10						
							100	100		

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ACCOUTREMENTS		
			Bayonet Scabbards	Sockets and Straps	Gun Slings
1861					
July 20	29	A J Maxwell	100		
20	30	F M Aldridge	108		
22	31	John J Gage			
22	32	J D Howard			
23	33	W R Crumpton	94		
24	34	Col. C Posey			
25	35	C A Jennings	590		
27	36	J M Ware	97		
29	37	J P Rogers			
29	38	W A Percy			
29	39	John P McGowan			
29	40	C L Hudson			
30	41	H W Foote		15	35
30	42	W E Baldwin			
Aug'st 1	43	W Collins			
2	44	F H Mangrum			
2	45	William Yerger			
2	46	Walter Denny	150		
3	47	J L Herron			
5	48	J C Klein			
5	49	R M Avery			
6	50	S D Morgan			
6	51	Charles Clarke			
7	52	T A Graves		12	13
7	54	E P Byrne			
7	54	D W C Bonham	1000		
8	55	C L Hudson			
9	56	James Gordon			90

ETC., ETC.—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.				AMMUNITION.						
Sword Belts	Holsters	Cavalry Valises	Sets Harness	Rifle Cartridges	Musket Cartridges	Percussion Caps	Primers	Mercury, Pounds	Sulphuric Acid, Pounds	Lead, Pounds
										600
				4000	36000					
		12								
55	31			910	32000		2000			79
								9½	213	
				3000						
44										300
	100									

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION.			
			Fixed Shot.			
			Canister	Rifle Shot	Solid Shot	Spherical Case
1861						
July 20	29	A J Maxwell				
20	30	F M Aldridge				
22	31	John J Gage				
22	32	J D Howard				
23	33	W R Crumpton				
24	34	Col. C Posey				
25	35	C A Jennings				
27	36	J M Ware				
29	37	J P Rogers				
29	38	W A Percy				
29	39	John P. McGowan				
29	40	C L Hudson				
30	41	H W Foote				
30	42	W E Baldwin				
Augs't 1	43	W Collins				
2	44	F H Mangrum				
2	45	William Yerger				
2	46	Walter Denny				
3	47	D L Herron				
5	48	J C Klein				
5	49	R M Avery				
6	50	S D Morgan				
6	51	Charles Clarke				
7	52	T A Graves				
7	53	E P Byrne	25		50	25
7	54	D W C Bonham				
8	55	C L Hudson				
9	56	James Gordon				

ETC., ETC.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.		CAISSONS.	
Saddles		7 Pounde	
Tarpaulins		6 Pounder	
Powder, Pounds		12 Pounder	
Haversacks	50		
Packing Boxes			
Brass Spurs			
Iron, Pounds			
Horse Shoe Nails, Pounds			
Horse Shoes, Pounds			
Traveling Forges	25		

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE.				SMALL	
			7 Pounder, Smooth Bore	6 Pounder, Smooth Bore	6 Pounder, Rifle Bore	12 Pounder, Smooth Bore	Mississippi Rifles	Maynard Rifles	Hall's Rifles
1861									
August 9	57	J C Monet							
9	58	J A Hoskins			1				
13	59	W E Baldwin							
14	60	Charles Swett		4					
14	61	H V Keep							
14	62	T A Mellon							
15	63	T B Ford							
16	64	F M Boone							
16	65	W S Statham							
17	66	J A Hoskins							
17	67	J A Hoskins							
19	68	F W Brantley							
23	69	R O Perrin							
26	70	W S Statham							
Sept'r 3	71	J O Grisham				4			
3	72	D W C Bonham							
3	73	C G Dahlgren							
6	74	D W C Bonham							
6	75	W S Statham							
7	76	R C Kerr							
7	77	C G Dahlgren							
10	79	D W C Bonham							
10	80	A M West							
10	81	W S Statham							
10	82	C G Dahlgren							500
14	83	C G Dahlgren							100
21	84	A M West							400
21	85	J L Alcorn							

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ARMS.						ACCOUTREMENTS.			
Percussion Muskets	Flint Lock Muskets	Whitney's Pistols	Colt's Pistols	Cavalry Sabres	Artillery Sabres	Non-com. Officers Swords	Cartridge Boxes	Cap Pouches	Waist Belts	Cross Belts
							82	100	82	137
				4	8					
									72	
									72	
							100	100	100	100
							1000	1000	1000	1000
						26		135	136	351
26							20	20	20	
80				21			85	85		
497										
							4	4	4	
							2000	2000	2000	2000
40										
							2000	2000	2000	2000
75										
400										

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ACCOUTREMENTS.		
			Bayonet Scabbards	Sockets and Straps	Gun Slings
1861					
August 9	57	J C Monet			
9	58	J A Hoskins			
13	59	W E Baldwin	138		
14	60	Charles Swett			
14	6	H V Keep			
14	62	T A Mellon			
15	63	T B Ford			
16	64	F M Boone	1000		
16	5	W S Statham	313		
17	66	J A Hoskins			
17	67	J A Hoskins			
19	68	F W Brantley			
23	69	R O Perrin			
26	70	W S Statham			
Sept'r 3	71	J O Grisham			
3	72	D W C Bonham			
3	73	C G Dahlgren			
6	74	D W C Bonham			
6	75	W S Statham			
7	76	R C Kerr	4		
7	77	C G Dahlgren	2000		
10	79	D W C Bonham			
10	80	A M West	2000		
10	81	W S Statham			
10	82	C G Dahlgren			
14	83	C G Dahlgren			
21	84	A M West			
21	85	J L Alcorn			

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.				AMMUNITION.						
Sword Belts.....	Holsters, ...	Cavalry Valises.....	Sets of Harness.....	Rifle Cartridges	Musket Cartridges, ...	Percussion Caps,....	Primers.....	Mercury, pounds	Sulphuric Acid, pounds.....	Lead, pounds.....
				5000	6000					
					15000	12000				
			48							
			40							
3	85									
			56							
					20000	24000				
					20000					
				2000						
				3000						
				13000						
				16000		8400				
					31370	33600				

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TOW HOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION.			
			Fixnd Shot.			
			Canister	Rifle Shot	Solid Shot	Spherical Case
1861						
August 9	57	J C Monet				
9	58	J A Hoskins			6	
13	59	W E Baldwin				
14	60	Charles Swett	80		480	240
14	61	H V Keep				
14	62	T A Mellon				
15	63	T B Ford				
16	64	F M Boone				
16	65	W S Statham				
17	66	J A Hoskins				
17	67	J A Hoskins				
19	68	F W Brantley				
23	69	R O Perrin				
26	70	W S Statham				
Sept'r 3	71	J O Grisham	64		192	256
3	72	D W C Bonham				
3	73	C G Dahlgren				
6	74	D W C Bonham				
6	75	W S Statham				
7	76	R C Kerr				
7	77	C G Dahlgren				
10	79	D W C Bonham				
10	80	A M West				
10	81	W S Statham				
10	82	C G Dahlgren				
14	83	C G Dahlgren				
21	84	A M West				
21	85	J L Alcorn				

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

CAISSONS.			MISCELLANEOUS.									
12 Pounder	6 Pounder	7 Pounder	Traveling Forges	Horse Shoes, pounds	Horse Shoe Nails, pounds	Iron, pounds	Brass Spurs	Packing Boxes	Haversacks	Powder, pounds	Tarpaulins	Saddles
											2	
	4								2		8	
							24					2
4								15	2		[illegible]	
								25				
								10				

Date of Issue.	No. of Invoice.	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ORDNANCE				SMALL		
			7 Pounder, Smooth Bore	6 Pounder, Smooth Bore	6 Pounder, Rifle Bore	12 Pounder, Smooth Bore	Mississippi Rifles	Maynard Rifles	Hall's Rifles
1863									
Sept'r 24	86	J L Alcorn							83
25	87	D W C Bonham							
25	88	W L Harper		1					
25	89	H V Keep							
30	90	James Barr							
30	01	T J Stanford							
			3	8	4	4	7	23	1083

ETC., ETC.,—Continued.

ARMS.							ACCOUTREMENTS.			
Percussion Muskets.....	Flint Lock Muskets.....	Whitney's Pistols.....	Colt's Pistols.....	Cavalry Sabres.....	Artillery Sabres.....	Non-com. Officers Swords....	Cartridge Boxes.....	Cap Pouches.....	Waist Belts.....	Cross Belts.....
34	118						1600	1600	1600	
110										1151
					25					
							84	84	24	27
							6	6	12	
2064	322	38	2	213	33	7	10032	10449	10799	8935

ABSTRACT OF ARMS,

Date of Issue.....	No. of Invoice.....	TO WHOM ISSUED.	ACCOUTREMENTS		
			Bayonet Scabbards.....	Sockets and Straps.....	Gun Slings.....
1861					
Sept'r 24	[illegible]	J L Alcorn.....	16		
25	87	D W C Boothan.....			
25	[illegible]	A L Harper.....			
25	[illegible]	H A Keep.....			
30	90	James Barr.....			
30	91	T J Stanford.....			
			9890	27	138

ETC., ETC.—Continued.

ACCOUTREMENTS.				AMMUNITION.						
Sword Belts.....	Holsters.....	Cavalry Valises.....	Sets Harness.....	Rifle Cartridges.....	Musket Cartridges.....	Percussion Caps.....	Primers.....	Mercury, Pounds.....	Sulphuric Acid, Pounds.....	Lead, Pounds.....
				4000	76560					
122	216	12	169	124510	245930	84250	2000	9½	213	1 27

Date of Issue	No. of Invoice	TO WHOM ISSUED.	AMMUNITION. *Fixed Shot.* Canister	Rifle Shot	Solid Shot	Spherical Case
1861						
Sept'r 24	86	J L Alcorn				
25	87	D W C Bonham				
25	88	W L Harper				
25	89	H V Keep				
30	90	James Barr				
30	91	T J Stanford				
			290	401	1318	734

ETC., ETC.—Continued.

CAISSONS.			MISCELLANEOUS.									
12 Pounder	6 Pounder	7 Pounde	Traveling Forges	Horse Shoes, Pounds	Horse Shoe Nails, Pounds	Iron, Pounds	Brass Spurs	Packing Boxes	Haversacks	Powder, Pounds	Tarpaulins	Saddles
			1	200	16							
				200	16							
4	9	3	3	400	32		24	85	24	200	30	2

S. G. FRENCH, Lt. Col. and Ch. Ord. M. A.

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